Index to the Proceedings of the Madras Legislative Council

111

SEVENTH SESSION OF THE FOURTH LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL UNDER THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACT, 1919.

30th November, 1st, 3rd and 4th December

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE AND RESEARCH INS.
No. 41372
27 MAR 1938
COIMBATORE

83

Volume ~~LXXXIII~~ (Nos. 1 to 4).

A

	PAGES
Abdul Hameed Khan, Mr.—	
Adjournment motion *re* cyclone in Guntur district	182
Demand for supplementary grant *re* Education—Transferred	435–436
Farewell speeches to President	599–600
See Questions and Answers.	
Acts assented to by His Excellency the Governor—	
Borstal Schools (Amendment) Act, 1936	53
City Police (Amendment) Act, 1936	53
District Municipalities (Amendment) Act, 1936	53
District Municipalities (Second Amendment) Act, 1936	53
District Municipalities and Local Boards (Amendment) Act, 1936	53
District Police (Amendment) Act, 1936	53
Estates Land (Third Amendment) Act, 1936	53
Famine Relief Fund Act, 1936	53
Motor Vehicles Taxation (Amendment) Act, 1936	53
Rivers Conservancy (Amendment) Act, 1936	53
Adi-Dravidas—	
Question *re* eviction of — in Mugappair village, Saidapet taluk	365
Adjournment motions *re* —	
Cyclone in Guntur district	181–182, 218–228
Remission of dry assessment	53, 93–108
Administration of Justice—	
Demand for excess grant *re* —	193
Agency Tracts—	
See Demand for supplementary grant.	
Agricultural associations—	
Question *re* —	397–398
Agricultural Loans Act—	
Question *re* operations of the — in select areas	171–172
Agricultural products—	
Question *re* prices of —	387–388
Agricultural Research Council—	
Question *re* researches in the provinces with grants from —	34
Agriculture—	
Demand for excess grant *re*—	193
See Demand for supplementary grant.	
Agriculturists' Loans (Amendment) Act—	
Question *re* North Arcot, reasons for excluding — from the operation of the—	172
Ahmed Meeran, Mr. A. M.—	
See Questions and Answers.	

PAGES

A—*cont.*

Alamelumangathayarammal, Mrs. K.—
Bill—Children Act, Bill further to amend 76
Demands for supplementary grants *re*—
Civil Works—Reserved and Transferred 598
Education 555, 556–558
See Questions and Answers.

Alathur Chittori tank—
Question *re* irrigation under— 377

Appadurai Pillai, Diwan Bahadur A.—
Bill—State Aid to Industries Act, 1922, a Bill further to amend 188–189

Arasu, Mr. V. T.—
Demand for supplementary grant *re* — Civil Works—Reserved and Transferred 590–591
See Questions and Answers.

Artisan workshops—
Question *re* Factory Act and — 20

Assistant Panchayat Officers—
Question *re* representation of Muslims in the cadre of — 545–546

Assistant Secretaries to Government—
Question *re* number of — 173–174
" tenure of office of — 172–173

Atmakur—
Question *re* railway line between Kurnool and — 396

B

Backward classes—
Question *re* communal rotation for — 28
See Scheduled classes.

Bar Councils Act—
Question *re* case under — against Mr. Sankaranarayana Ayyar 374–375

Basheer Ahmed Sayeed Sahib, Mr.—
Demand for supplementary grant *re* — Education 559–562
See Questions and Answers.

Basu Dev, Mr. C.—
Bills—
Co-operative Societies Act, Bill further to amend 191
State Aid to Industries Act, 1922, a Bill further to amend 187–188, 189
Demand for supplementary grant *re* Education 558–559
Motion *re* Central Land Mortgage Bank debentures—Government guarantee 85–86
See Questions and Answers.

Bee-keeping—
Question *re*— *347–348

Bellary District Board—
See Trunk roads.

Beyabani Sahib Bahadur, S. M. K.—
See Questions and Answers.

Bills—
Children Act, Bill further to amend—Considered and passed 75–76
Co-operative Societies Act, 1932, Bill further to amend (No. 33 of 1936)—
Introduced and considered 190–192, 400–407
Passed into law 407–408
General Clauses Act—
Bill further to amend—Introduced considered and passed 79
Local Boards (Amendment) Act, 1935, Bill to amend (No. 30 of 1936)—
Introduced, considered and passed into law 192
Probation of Offenders Bill, considered and passed 77–78
Repealing Bill—The Madras—Introduced, considered and passed 79

PAGES

C—*cont.*

Coimbatore District Board—
Question *re* bifurcation of — 393
See Papers laid on the table.

Coir factory—
Question *re* starting of a — in Palimar in South Kanara 350–351

Coleroon—
Question *re* water regulations in the — 48–49

Congress President—
Question *re* prohibition for the use of certain space for the reception of the — by Collector of South Arcot 548

Contractors—
Question *re* classification of —in local boards 357–359

Co-operative department—
Question *re* collections in the Chingleput district in the — 350

Co-operative education—
Question *re* progress of scheme of — 36

Co-operative societies—
Question *re* persons permitted to be members of more than one 350
See Demand for supplementary grant *re* —.

Co-operative Societies Act, 1932, Bill further to amend (No. 33 of 1936)—
See Bills.

Co-operative Societies Act, 1932, rule under the—
See Papers laid on the table.

Co-operative training and education—
See Papers laid on the table.

Co-operative (Weavers') Society—
Question *re* relief rendered by — 36–37

Corn flour—
Question *re* manufacture of — 163

Cotton seeds—
Question *re* sale of — 35

Court fees—
Question *re* proposals for the reduction of — 177–178

Creditors—
See Debtors.

Criminal Procedure Code—
Question *re* orders under — in Kumbakonam 371
„ order under — in Mudukulathur 372–373

Cuddapah District Board—
Question *re* women seats for — 395–396

Cumbum tank—
Question *re* cultivation under 347

Cycles—
Question *re* licence fee for — 394–395

Cyclone in Guntur district—
Adjournment motion *re* — 181–182, 218–228

D

Debtors—
Question *re* molestation of — 13–14

Demands for excess grants for 1934–35 *re* —
Administration of Justice 193
Agriculture 193
Police 193
Secretariat and Headquarters Establishments 193
Stamps 193

PAGES

D—cont.

Demands for supplementary grants for 1936–37 *re*—
- Agency Tracts 598, 653
- Agriculture 580–582, 608–609
- Civil Veterinary Services 582, 610
- *Civil Works, Establishment, etc.* 596, 647–650
- Civil Works—Grant-in-aid 596–597, 651
- Civil Works (Reserved and Transferred) 588–596, 634–647
- Co-operative Societies 582–584, 611–617
- Education—Transferred 412–438
- Education (Transferred) 549–571
- Electricity—Reserved 411–412
- Expenditure in England other than on stores 598, 653–654
- Fisheries 586, 630–631
- Forest—Reserved 199–200
- Heads of Provinces and Executive Councils—Reserved 203
- Industries 584–586, 617–629
- Irrigation (excluding Cauvery-Mettur Project)—Reserved 200–202
- Jails—Reserved 408–411
- Land Revenue—Reserved 194–199
- Medical (Reserved and Transferred) 571–576, 604–606
- Ministers, Civil Secretariats and Miscellaneous—Transferred 203–218, 399–400
- Miscellaneous Departments (Reserved) 586, 631–633
- Miscellaneous Departments (Transferred) 586–588, 634
- Pensions 597, 651–652
- Police—Reserved 411
- Public Health 576–580, 606–608
- Refunds of Revenue 598, 654
- Secretariat and Headquarters Establishments—District administration and Miscellaneous—Reserved 203
- Stationery and Printing 597, 652

Depressed classes—
- Question *re* acquisition of lands in Malabar and South Kanara to — for house sites 175–176
- ,, ameliorative measures for — in Coimbatore district 380–381

Deputy Inspectors of Schools—
- Question *re* consultation of — by Presidents of District Boards 149–150

Devadasan, Mr. M.—
- Public Accounts Committee Report 72–73
- *See* Questions and Answers.

Dharmalingam Pillai, Rao Sahib V.—
- *See* Questions and Answers.

Director of Public Instruction—
- *See* District Education Offices.
- Question *re* speech of the — *re* leakage of questions 157–158

District board establishment—
- Question *re* scale of pay for — 392

District boards—
- Question *re* —working with deficit general budgets 544
- ,, application of fundamental rules to the subordinates of — .. 376
- ,, arrears of salary of staff of — 34
- ,, bifurcation of — 352–354
- ,, bifurcation of — 543–544
- ,, executive officers to — 393–394
- ,, financial effect on — due to abolition of taluk boards 331–332
- ,, grants to — for maintenance of roads — 337
- ,, imposition of profession tax by — 545
- ,, loans to — 394
- ,, nomination to — 354–355

District boards, bifurcation of Kistna, Nellore and Salem—
- *See Papers laid on the table.*

District Educational Council, Tinnevelly—
- Question *re* election to — 338–330
- ,, nomination to — 340–341

PAGES

D—*cont.*

District Educational offices—
Question re inspection of— 148–149

District Municipalities (Amendment) Act, 1936—
See Acts assented to by His Excellency the Governor.

District Municipalities (Second Amendment) Act, 1936—
See Acts assented to by His Excellency the Governor.

District Municipalities and Local Boards (Amendment) Act, 1936—
See Acts assented to by His Excellency the Governor.

District Police (Amendment) Act, 1936—
See Acts assented to by His Excellency the Governor.

Dry assessment—Remission of—
See Adjournment motion.

E

Education—Transferred—
Demand for supplementary grant *re*— 412–438

Elections—
Question *re* official interference in local board — 362, 366–367

Electoral circles—
Question *re* reshuffling of Chitvel and Kodur — 32
,, reshuffling of the — in Cuddapah District Board 31

Electric installation—
Question *re* — of public offices in Mangalore — 398

Electricity—
Question *re* Power to distribute — in North Arcot 16–17

Electricity—Reserved—
Demand for supplementary grant *re*— 411–412

Electrification schemes—
Question *re* — in Salem and Coimbatore districts 375

Elementary education—
Question *re* compulsion in — 342–343

Elementary Education Sub-Committee Report—
See Papers laid on the table.

Engineering College—
Question *re* admission of students into the — 150–151

Estates Land (Third Amendment) Act, 1936—
See Acts assented to by His Excellency the Governor.

Excise tax—
Question *re* imposition of a new — on spirits 160–161

Executive officers—
Question *re* — for district boards 393–394

Expenditure in England other than on stores—
See Demand for supplementary grant *re.*

F

Famine Relief Fund Act, 1936—
See Acts assented to by His Excellency the Governor.

Farewell speeches—
See President.

Finance Committee proceedings, dated 17th August 1936—
See Papers laid on the table.

Fire-arms—
Question *re* licences for possession of — 325

PAGES

F—*cont.*

Fisheries—
See Demand for supplementary grant *re.*

Forest leases—
Question *re* imposition of a condition in — 180–181

Forest offences—
Question *re* imprisonment for — 377

Forest—Reserved—
Demand for supplementary grant *re*— 199–200

Fundamental Rules—
Question *re* application of — to the subordinates of district boards 376

G

Ganja plantation—
Question *re* discontinuance of — in Sautavasal 332

General Clauses Act Amending Bill—
See Bills.

General Hospital—
See Honorary (Assistant) Surgeons.

Girls' schools—
Question *re* employment of male pandits in — 156

Gopalaswami Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur M.—
Adjournment motion *re*— remission of dry assessment 97–98

Demands for supplementary grants *re*—
Civil Works—Reserved and Transferred 592–593
Education—Transferred 419–420

Motion *re*—Central Land Mortgage Bank—Debentures—Government Guarantee 82
See Questions and Answers.

Government buildings—
Question *re* abolition of tender system in the execution of works relating to the construction of — 163–164

Government Caste and Gosha Hospital—
Question *re* — 343–346

Government Ophthalmic Hospital—
Question *re* treatment in — 333

G.O. No. 315, dated 27th January 1933—
Question *re* operation of — in Malabar — 362–363

G.O. No. 1800, Development, dated 13th October 1936—
Question *re* protest against — 383–384

Governor, His Excellency the—
Address to the Council by — 438–441

Grants—
Question *re* utilization of — received from the Government of India .. 329–331

Grass—
Question *re* supply of dry — from Nallamalai forest — 378

Green manure—
Question *re* reduction of fees for — 178–179, 180

Guntur—
Question *re* labour schools in — 371

Guntur district—
Question *re* Thadikonda mosque in — 387
" upper division clerks in the Revenue Department in — .. 365–366
See Adjournment motion.

PAGES

H

Halasyam Ayyar, Mr. N.—
See Questions and Answers.

Handloom weavers—
Question *re* relief to — 52

Heads of Provinces and Executive Councils—
Demand for supplementary grant *re*— 203

Hindi Pracharak Sabha—
Question *re* recognition of the — 157

Hindu Religious Endowments Act—
Question *re* rules and by-laws contemplated under the — 164

Hindupur Municipality—Supersession of—Notification *re*—
See Papers laid on the table.

Honorary (Assistant) Surgeons—
Question *re* Termination of services of — in General Hospital 38–39

House Committee—
See Papers laid on the table.

House-sites—
See Depressed classes.

Hydro-electric scheme—
Question *re* Capital Outlay on the Pykara — 14–16

Hydro-electric works—
Question *re* transmission lines *re* — 324

I

Imperial Council of Agricultural Research—
See Agricultural Research Council.

Industrial workers—
Question *re* family budget of — 381–382

Industries—
See Demand for supplementary grant *re*—

Irrigation (excluding Cauvery-Mettur Project)—
Demand for supplementary grant *re*— 200–202

Irrigation system and accounts—
Question *re* report of the Committee to consider —, publication of — .. 164–165

J

Jails—Reserved—
Demand for supplementary grant *re*— 408–411

Joint pattas—
Question *re* collection of kist due to maintenance of — 170

K

Kalif-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur P.—
Demand for supplementary grant *re* Jails—Reserved 409

Karikulavakkam—
Question *re* channel through lands in — 386–387

Kistna Western division—
Question *re* rejection of tenders by Executive Engineer of — 363–364

Kolanda Reddi, Rai Sahib C.—
See Questions and Answers.

Koti Reddi, Mr. K.—
Adjournment motions *re* —
Cyclone in Guntur district 226–227
Remission of dry assessment 53, 93–97, 106–108

PAGES

K—*cont.*

Koti Reddi, Mr. K.—*cont.*
Bills—
State Aid to Industries Act, 1922, a Bill further to amend 187
Demands for supplementary grants *re* —
Civil Works—Reserved and Transferred 588–590, 594–595
Education—Transferred 420–422
Education 555
Ministers, Civil Secretariats and Miscellaneous 205–207, 399–400
See Questions and Answers.

Krishnayya Choudari, Mr. P. V.—
Adjournment motions *re*—
Cyclone in Guntur district 181, 218–222, 228
Remission of dry assessment 102–103
Motion *re* Central Land Mortgage Bank—Debentures—Government guarantee 92
See Questions and Answers.

Krosur—
Question *re* ill-treatment of Muslims of — 382

Kumbakonam—
Question *re* orders under Criminal Procedure Code in — 371

Kurnool—
Question *re* railway line between — and Atmakur 396

L

Labour department—
Question *re* communalwar statement of appointments made in — in Guntur district 176
„ operation of the — 371
„ scholarships in the — 370–371
„ withdrawal of educational scholarships in the — 176–177

Labour schools—
Question *re* closure of — 368–370
„ teachers in — in the North Arcot district 371

Lady Willingdon Medical School, Madras—
Question *re* hostel accommodation in the — 45
„ lectureship in the — 46

Laljan Sahib Bahadur, S. M.—
See Questions and Answers.

Land alienation—
Question *re* legislation for restricting 18

Land mortgage banks—
Question *re* —empowered to lend over Rs. 5,000 349
„ for Malabar 35–36
„ opening of — 348–349

Land revenue—
Question *re* relinquishment of land for non-payment of — in North Arcot district 328

Land revenue remission—
Question *re* — 327–328
„ — in South Kanara 328

Land revenue—Reserved—
Demand for supplementary grant *re* — 194–199

Law Department—
Question *re* transfer of the Musalman employees of the — 174–175

Leprosy—
Question *re* incidence of — in Malabar and South Kanara 334–337

Licence fee—
Question *re* — on cycles.

L.I.M. Examination—
Question *re* number of Muslim examinees successful in the final — 542–543

PAGE

L—*cont.*

Loans—
Question *re* — to district boards 39

Local boards—
Question *re* charges for supply of water to — 384–38
,, classification of contractors in — 357–35

Local Boards (Amendment) Act, 1935, Bill to amend (No. 36 of 1936)—
See Bills.

Lower Bhavani Project—
Question *re* progress of the — 167–16

M

Madras City—
See Motor vehicles.

Madras conspiracy case—
Question *re* Mukundalal Sirkar of — 379

Madras Public Service Commission—
See Papers laid on the table.

Mahabaleswarappa, Mr. Y.—
See Questions and Answers.

Malabar—
Question *re* leprosy in — 334–337

Malabar Special Police—
Question *re* continuance of the — 21–22

Male pandits—
See Girls' schools.

Mangalore—
Question *re* electric installation of public offices in — 398

Marketing officer—
Question *re* appointment of a — for the Province 161
,, work turned out by the — 161–162

Masterman, Mr. C. H.—
See Oath of office.

Mathew Eapen, Mr.—
Question *re* appointment of — as Municipal Engineer 388–390

Medical College(s)—
Question *re* admission into — 332
,, Selection Committee of the — 46–47

Medical examination fees—
Question *re* Madras Services Commission collecting — 23

Medical (Honorary) officers—
Question *re* appointment, etc., of — 37–38

Medical officers—
Question *re* prohibition of advertisements by — 42–43

Medical relief—
Question *re* — in rural areas 337–338

Medical (Reserved and Transferred)—
See Demand for supplementary grant *re*—

Medical School, Rayapuram—
Question *re* depressed class students in the Stanley 45

Mental Hospital, Madras—
Question *re* washing arrangements in the — 43–44

Mettur area—Extension of—Notification—
See Papers laid on the table.

Mettur Reservoir—
Question *re* water from — to Salem town 396–397

Midwives—
Question *re* — in rural dispensaries 333–334

M—*cont.*

PAGES

Mining industry—
Question *re* — in the Presidency 329

Ministers, Civil Secretariats and Miscellaneous—Transferred—
Demand for supplementary grant *re* — 203–218, 399–400

Minor irrigation works—
Question *re* non-execution of — 168–169
„ programme in — 327

Minority communities—
Question *re* gazetted posts and age-limit for — 29–30

Miscellaneous Departments (Reserved)—
See Demand for supplementary grant *re*

Miscellaneous Departments (Transferred)—
See Demand for supplementary grant *re* —

Motion *re* —
Central Land Mortgage Bank, increase of Government guarantee for debentures of the — 80–93, 182–186

Motor tax exemption for H.H. the Maharaj Rana of Jhalawar—Notification *re* —
See Papers laid on the table.

Motor tax exemption for Travancore State vehicles—Notification *re* —
See Papers laid on the table.

Motor vehicles—
Question *re* — in the Madras City 18–19
„ refund of tax on — 164

Motor Vehicles Taxation (Amendment) Act, 1936—
See Acts assented to by His Excellency the Governor.

Motor Vehicles Tax and Rules—Modifications in—Notification *re* —
See Papers laid on the table.

Mudukulattur—
Question *re* order under Criminal Procedure Code in — 372–373

Mugappair village—
Question *re* eviction of Adi-Dravidas in — 365

Mukundalal Sarkar—
Question *re* — 379

Municipal Engineer—
Question *re* appointment of Mr. Mathew Eapen as — 388–390

Municipalities—
Question *re* charges for supply of water to — 384–386

Muniswami Pillai, Rao Sahib V. I.—
Demand for supplementary grant *re* Education—Transferred .. 438, 549–550
Motion *re* Central Land Mortgage Bank—Debentures—Government guarantee 82–83
„ Public Accounts Committee Report 71

Muslim examinees—
Question *re* — for special tests 388

Muslims—
Question *re* ill-treatment of — of Krosur 382
„ representation of — in the Revenue department in Guntur district 366

Muthayya Chettiyar of Chettinad, the Hon. Rajkumar—
Demands for supplementary grants *re* —
Education—Transferred 412–418, 562–571
Medical 571–572, 574, 575
Miscellaneous Departments—Transferred 587–588
Public Health 576, 579–580

Muthu Chettiyar, Rao Bahadur P. C.—
Demand for supplementary grant *re* Education—Transferred 433–435
Farewell speeches to President 601–602

PAGES

N

Nachiyappa Gounder, Mr. K. A.—
Adjournment motion *re* Remission of dry assessment 99–100
Demands for supplementary grants *re*—
Agriculture 581
Co-operative societies 583
Education—Transferred 424–425
Electricity—Reserved 411–412
Jails—Reserved 408–409
Medical 573–574
Ministers, Civil Secretariats and Miscellaneous 207–210
Public Health 576–579, 580
Motion *re* Central Land Mortgage Bank—Debentures—Government guarantee 83–84
Public Accounts Committee Report 62–64, 73–74
See Questions and Answers.

Naik, Mr. S. C.—
Question *re* transfer of — 355–356

Nallamalai forest—
Question *re* supply of dry grass from — 378

Nandavaram—
See Punitive Police.

Nanjappa Bahadur, Rao Bahadur Subadar-Major S. A.—
Demand for supplementary grant *re* Public Health 579

Narayanan Nambiyar, Mr. V. P.—
Adjournment motion *re* Cyclone in Guntur district 223
Bill—State Aid to Industries Act, 1922, a Bill further to amend 188
Demand for supplementary grant *re* Education 554–555

Natesa Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur C.—
Bill—Children Act, Bill further to amend 76
Demand for supplementary grant *re* Land Revenue 199

Nayagam, Mr. C. D.—
Bill—Co-operative Societies Act, Bill further to amend 402
Demand for supplementary grant *re* Education 550–553
Motion *re* Central Land Mortgage Bank—Debentures—Government guarantee 84–85

Nomination—
Question *re* — to district boards 354–355

North Arcot district—
Question *re* relinquishment of land for non-payment of land revenue in —. 328
„ failure of seasonal rains in the — 170–171
„ teachers in labour schools in — 371

Nursing home(s)—
Question *re* Government Order permitting the running of — 42
„ Medical officers running — 39–41

Nux vomica—
Question *re* export of — 388

O

Oath of office—
Masterman, Mr. C. H. 12
Templeman, Mr. C. J. 12

Officers, return of—
See Papers laid on the table 442

P

Palar—
Question *re* freshes in — 327

Palar Enquiry Committee—
Question *re* — 325–326

PAGES

P—*cont.*

Palar River Commission—
Question *re* publication of the report of the — 165–166

Palmaner and Chittoor taluks—
Question *re* penal assessment, collection of—in — 166–167

Panchayat board(s)—
Question *re* arrears of salary of staff of — 34
,, expenditure of the Tiruvallur — 33
,, proposals for award of full grants to — 549
,, unsatisfactory state of the finances of the —, Tiruvallur .. 546–547

Panchayat office—
Question *re* Cuddapah District Board — 32–33

Pandalai, I.M.S., Lieut.-Col.—
See Nursing home.

Pandits—
Question *re* qualifications for — 159–160

Pandits and munshis—
Question *re* pay of — 159

Pannirselvam, the Hon. Rao Bahadur A. T.—
Demands for supplementary grants *re*—
Police—Reserved 411
Stationery and Printing—Reserved and Transferred 597
Public Accounts Committee Report 74–75

Papanasam—
See Paper factory.

Paper factory—
Question *re* Papanasam — 52

Papers laid on the table—
Chittoor Muncipal Council — Supersession of—Notification *re* 108, 141
Coimbatore District Board—Notification, dated 12th November 1936—*re* bifurcation of 229, 321
Co-operative Societies Act—New rule—Government Order on .. 109, 145–146
Co-operative Societies Act, 1932—G.O. No. 1711, Development, dated 2nd October 1936, confirming amendments to rules under the Madras .. 229, 274–277
Co-operative Societies Act, 1932—G.O. No. 1771, Development, dated 9th October 1936, confirming an amendment inserting a new rule under .. 442, 539
Co-operative training and education—G.O. No. 1409, Development, dated 19th August 1936, *re* utilization of grant from the Government of India for 442, 522–533
District boards, bifurcation of Kistna, Nellore and Salem—Notifications. dated 16th November 1936, *re* 229, 321–322
Elementary education sub-committee of the provincial economic council, report of the 229, 279–320
Finance Committee Proceedings, dated 17th August 1936 109
Hindupur municipality—Supersession of—Notification *re* 108,141
House committee—Statement showing the resolutions passed by the—from the second to the sixth session of the Fourth Council and action taken thereon 442, 534–538
Madras Public Service Commission—G.O. No. 1761, Public (Services), dated 31st October 1936, reviewing the report of the—for 1934–35 229
Madras Public Service Commission's Report for 1935–36—G.O. No. 1900, Public (Services), dated 26th November 1936, reviewing the 442
Mettur area—Extension of—Notification 603, 655
Motor tax-exemption for His Highness the Maharaja Rana of Jhalawar—Notification *re* 109, 143
Motor-tax-exemption for Travancore State vehicles—Notification *re* .. 109, 146
Motor Vehicles Taxation Rules—Modifications in—Notification *re* 109, 142–143

Officers, return of, under the Government of Madras in each of the years 1924 to 1936 442
Posts on Rs. 500 and above created during third quarter, 1936—Lists of .. 109, 144–145

Press privileges—Extract of G.O. No. 270, Public, dated 25th March 1933. 229, 260–261

PAGES

P—*cont.*

Papers laid on the table—*cont.*
Remissions—Statement indicating the procedure followed in faslis 1344 and 1345 *in calculating increment, general and seasonal remissions in cases* in which all the three remissions were granted 442, 538
Scheme report of hill villages in Salem district—G.O. No. 1793, Revenue, dated 17th August 1936, passing orders on the 229, 262–273
Toddy shop at Vyasarpadi, statement *re* location of 229, 278

Parthasarathi Ayyangar, Mr. C. R.—
See Questions and Answers.

Patro, Sir A. P.—
Bill—Co-operative Societies Act, Bill further to amend the Madras 403–404
Demands for supplementary grants re—
Education—Transferred 429–433
Irrigation (excluding Cauvery-Mettur Project) 202
Land Revenue 194–196, 197–198
Motion *re*—Central Land Mortgage Bank—Debentures—Government *guarantee* 80–82
Public Accounts Committee Report 64–66

Peddi Raju, Mr. P.—
Public Accounts Committee Report 72

Pensions—
See Demand for supplementary grant *re* —.

Police—
Demand for excess grant *re* — 193

Police—Reserved—
Demand for supplementary grant *re* — 411

Police Sub-Inspectors, Shorthand—
Question *re*— 374

Port Trust, Madras—
Question re communal representation in the — 47–48

Postal censorship—
Question *re* Annapurniah's letters and — 20–21

Posts on Rs. 500 and above—Lists of—
See Papers laid on the table.

Premayya, Mr. G. R.—
Adjournment motion *re* cyclone in Guntur district 224–226
Demands for supplementary grants *re*—
Education—Transferred 418–419, 571
Irrigation (excluding Cauvery-Mettur Project) 200–201
Public Accounts Committee Report 54–56, 70–71, 75

President, the Hon. the—
Adjournment motion *re* cyclone in Guntur district 182
Bill—Co-operative Societies Act, Bill further to amend 191
Demands for supplementary grants *re*—
Civil Works—Reserved and Transferred 594
Education 554, 556
Ministers, Civil Secretariats and Miscellaneous 205
Farewell speeches, reply to 598–603
Public Accounts Committee Report 61
See Rulings.

Press privileges—
See Papers laid on the table.

Probation of Offenders Bill—
See Bills.

Prorogation—
Governor's message 603

Protective works—
Question *re* explanation of— 384

Provincial Weavers' Co-operative Society—
Question *re* establishment of the— 162

Public Accounts Committee Report—
Discussed 54–75

PAGES

P—*cont.*

Public Health—
See Demand for supplementary grant *re*—

Public Service Commission—
Question *re* services within the scope of— 367–368

Pumping schemes—
Question *re* funds to Ceded districts for— 17–18

Punitive police—
Question *re*— in Nandavaram 21

Pykara Hydro-Electric Scheme—
See Hydro-Electric Scheme.

Q

Queen Mary's College—
Question *re* admission of students into the— 153–154
,, proposal to abolish the Kanarese chair in the— 155

Questions and Answers—
Abdul Hameed Khan, Mr.—
Question *re* Law Department, transfer of the Mussalman employees of the 174–175
,, Mr. Mathew Eapen as Municipal Engineer 388–390

Ahmed Meeran Sahib, Mr. A. M.—
Question *re* Assistant Secretaries to Government, tenure of office of .. 172–173
,, panchayat board staff, arrears of salary of 34
,, pandits, qualifications for 159–160

Alamelumangathayaramma, Mrs. K.—
Question *re* Government Caste and Gosha Hospital 343–346
,, Lady Willingdon Medical School, lecturership in the 46
,, Lady Willingdon Medical School, Madras, hostel accommodation in the 45
,, Medical College, Selection Committee of the 46–47

Arasu, Mr. V. T.—
Question *re* Assistant Secretaries to Government, number of 173–174
,, Medical Officers advertising in newspapers 42–43
,, nursing homes run by medical officers 41

Basheer Ahmed Sayeed, Mr.—
Question *re* Assistant Panchayat Officers, representation of Muslims in the cadre of 545–546
,, Mental hospital, washing arrangements in the 43–44

Basu Dev, Mr. C.—
Question *re* treatment in the Government Ophthalmic Hospital 333

Beyabani Sahib Bahadur, S. M. K.—
Question *re* cultivation under the Cumbum tank 347
,, pandits and munshis, pay of 159
,, railway line between Kurnool and Atmakur 396
,, supply of dry grass from Nallamalai forest 378

Devadasan, Mr. M.—
Question *re* depressed classes in Stanley Medical School 45
,, paper factory at Papanasam 52
,, rural development, allotment to Tinnevelly district for .. 52
,, Stanley Medical School, stipends in the 44

Dharmalingam Pillai, Rao Sahib V.—
Question *re* channel through lands in Karikulavakkam, Tiruvallur taluk. 386–387
,, collections, in the Chingleput district in Co-operative department 350
,, educational scholarships, withdrawal of—by the Labour Department 176–177
,, electric installation of public offices in Mangalore 398
,, eviction of Adi-Dravidas in Mugappair village, Saidapet taluk 365
,, Labour Department in Guntur, communalwar statement of appointments made in the 176

PAGES

Q—*cont.*

Questions and Answers—*cont.*
Question *re* Labour schools in Guntur 371
„ operations of the Labour Department 371
„ persons permitted to be members of more than one Co-operative Society .. .. 35(
„ teachers in Labour schools in the North Arcot district 371
„ teachers' training, enforcement of bond executed by candidates undergoing 152–15:

Gopalaswami Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur M.—
Question *re* trunk roads in Bellary, grant for 50–51
„ Tungabhadra Project 325

Halasyam Ayyar, Mr. N.—
Question *re* house tax and profession tax in Tiruvallur 360
„ Panchayat Board, Tiruvallur 33
„ Tiruvallur Panchayat Board, repayment of loan advanced to. 54:
„ Tiruvallur Panchayat Board, unsatisfactory state of finances of — .. .. 546–54'

Kolanda Reddi, Rai Sahib, C.—
Question *re* joint pattas .. .. 17(

Koti Reddi, Mr. K.—
Question *re* electoral circles of Chitvel and Kodur, reshuffling of .. 3:
„ electoral circles in Cuddapah District Board, the reshuffling of the 3:
„ women seats on the Cuddapah District Board .. .. 395–39(

Krishnayya Choudari, Mr. P. V.—
Question *re* Deputy Inspectors of Schools .. .. 149–15(
„ Director of Public Instruction, speech of the .. .. .. 15'
„ District Educational Officers, inspection of, by Director of Public Instruction .. .. 148–14!
„ girls' schools, employment of male pandits in .. .. .. 15(
„ Hindi Pracharak Sabha, recognition of the 15:
„ Hindu Religious Endowments Act, rules and by-laws contemplated under the 16:
„ Marketing Officer, appointment of a 161
„ Mrs. Buck, agreement of service entered into by .. .. 155–15(
„ Queen Mary's College, admission of students into the .. 153–154
„ Secondary School-Leaving Certificate examination, offending passages in the Telugu detailed text-book for the 158
„ standardization of weights and measures 352
„ Training School-Leaving Certificate examination, leakage of questions set for the 158
„ Unemployment Committee, action taken on the recommendation of the 177

Laljan Sahib Bahadur, S. M.—
Question *re* Krosur, ill-treatment of Muslims of— 382
„ L. I. M. examination, number of Muslim examiners successful in the final 542–543
„ Muslim examiners for Special Tests 388
„ Muslims in the Revenue Department in Guntur district .. 366
„ reversion of Tahsildars 365
„ Thadikonda mosque, Guntur district 387
„ upper division clerks in Revenue department in Guntur district 365–366

Mahabaleswarappa, Mr. Y.—
Question *re* application of Fundamental Rules to the subordinates of district boards 376
„ grant from the sugar subsidy 375
„ grants to district boards for maintenance of roads 337
„ handloom weavers, relief to 52
„ medical relief in rural areas 337–338
„ panchayat boards, proposals for award of full grants to .. 549
„ sugarcane, minimum price for 51

Q—*cont.*

PAGES

Questions and Answers—*cont.*
Nachiyappa Gounder, Mr. K. A.—
Question *re* admission to Medical Colleges 332
" agricultural Research Councils, grants for researches in provinces 34
" appointment of Rural Medical Practitioners to rural dispensaries 346–347
" audit report of Salem District Board 390–391
" audit reports of the Salem District Board 356
" bifurcation of the Coimbatore District Board. 393
" bifurcation of district boards 352–354
" bifurcation of the Salem District Board 392–393
" buses in Salem, fixing of timings for 19
" case under the Bar Council's Act against Mr. Sankaranarayana Ayyar 374–375
" charges for supply of water to municipalities and local boards. 384–386
" congress President, prohibition of Collector of South Arcot for use of certain space for reception of 548
" *co-operative (weavers') society relief rendered by* 36–37
" cotton seeds, sale of 35
" disposal of tenders by presidents of district boards 356–357
" district boards, bifurcation of 543–544
" electrification schemes in Salem and Coimbatore districts .. 375
" engineering College, admission of students into the 150–151
" executive officers to district boards 393–394
" formation of road in North Maravaneri Extension, Salem .. 359
" honorary Assistant Surgeons in General Hospital 38–39
" hydro-electric schemes, outlay on the Pykara 15–16
" irrigation in Kugalur area of Thadapalli Channel 386
" land mortgage banks empowered to lend over Rs. 5,000 .. 349
" levy of water-rate on wet lands in Salem district 364
" licence fee on cycles 394–395
" lower Bhavani Project, progress of the 167–168
" medical (Honorary) Officers, appointment, etc., of 37–38
" midwives in rural dispensaries 333–334
" Mukundalal Sarkar, Madras Conspiracy Case 379
" nomination to district boards 354–355
" nursing home, Government Order permitting the running of. 42
" nursing homes run by medical officers 39–41
" opening of land mortgage banks 348–349
" *scale of pay for District Board establishment* 392
" scale of pay for Engineering staff of Salem District Board .. 391
" Teachers' College, admission of students into the L.T. Section of 151
" temple committees 360–361
" transfer of Mr. S. C. Naik, District Board Engineer, Salem .. 355–356
" water and drainage in Salem Municipality 397
" water from Mettur Reservoir to Salem Town 396–397
" water in Salem Town 397

Parthasarathi Ayyangar, Mr. C. R.—
Question *re* Palar River Commission, publication of the report of the .. 165–166
" Palmaner and Chittoor taluks, collection of penal assessment in 166–167

Rajagopala Pillai, Rao Sahib P. V.—
Question *re* minority communities and age-limit for gazetted service .. 29–30
" recruitment of Sub-Inspectors of Police 373–374
" Scheduled classes and service rule *re* age-limit 30
" scholarships in the Labour department 370–371

Ramalinga Reddi, Mr. C.—
Question *re* Postal censorship of letters to Mr. Annapurnaiah 20–21

Ramalingam Chettiyar, Rao Bahadur T. A.—
Question *re* Hydro Electric Scheme, Capital expenditure on the— .. 14–16

PAGES

Q—*cont.*

Questions and Answers—*cont.*
Ramamurti, Rao Sahib Pandit Ganala—
Question *re* artisan workshops and *Factory Act* 20
„ backward classes—Communal rotation for 28
„ backward classes, scheduled classes merger into 27
„ Civil Disabilities Removal Bill, opinion of local Government on. 12–13
„ family budgets for industrial workers 381–382
„ Government buildings, abolition of tender system in the execution of works relating to the construction of 163–164
„ operation of G.O. No. 315, dated 27th January 1933 .. 362–363
„ orders under Criminal Procedure Code in Kumbakonam .. 371
„ protest against G.O. No. 1800, Development, dated 13th October 1936 383–384
„ Sarabha Acharyulu's memorial for classification as Viswa Brahmana 22
„ Scheduled classes and Viswa Brahmanas 26–27
„ Silpa Sastras and Vastu Sastras, publication of 329
„ Viswa Brahmanas, representation of, on local boards and municipalities 547–548
„ Viswa Brahmans to be classified as Brahmanas 22
„ Viswa Brahamans to be classified as scheduled classes .. 28
„ Viswa Brahamanas to be classified separately 28

Ramaswami Mudaliyar, Mr. V. M.—
Question *re* election to District Educational Council, Tinnevelly 338–339
„ freshes in Palar 327
„ nomination to Tinnevelly District Educational Council .. 340–341
„ North Arcot district, failure of seasonal rains in the 170–171
„ order under Criminal Procedure Code in Mudukulattur .. 372–373
„ Palar Enquiry Committee 325–326

Rameswara Rao, Mr. G.—
Question *re* classification of contractors in local boards 357–359
„ explanation of Protective works 384
„ Motor vehicles, refund of tax on 164
„ Pumping Schemes in Ceded districts, fund for 17–18
„ Revenue Test Examination, recruitment of persons qualified in the 469
„ Revenue Test, revaluation of answer books of 24–25
„ S.S.L.C. Examination—Chances for candidates appearing .. 341–342
„ Services within the scope of Public Service Commission .. 367–368
„ Special Test Examinations, shortage of candidates qualified in 25–26

Rangaswami Reddi, Mr. M. B.—
Question *re* accommodation for public offices in Chengam 383
„ agricultural associations 397–398
„ agricultural Loans Act 171–172
„ bee-keeping 347–348
„ Civil debt, number of persons imprisoned for 178
„ Corn flour, manufacture of 163
„ Court fees, proposals for the reduction of 177–178
„ District boards, imposition of profession tax by 545
„ electricity in North Arcot, distribution of 16–17
„ export of nux vomica 388
„ forest leases, imposition of a condition in 180–181
„ ganja plantation in Santavasal, North Arcot District .. 332
„ green manure and grazing, reduction of fees for 178–180
„ imprisonment for forest offences 377
„ land alienation, legislation *re* : 18
„ licences for possession of fire-arms 325
„ Malabar Special Police 21–22
„ Marketing officer, work turned out by the 161–162
„ mining industry 329
„ minor irrigation works 327
„ minor irrigation works, non-execution of 168–169
„ motor Vehicles in the City of Madras 18–19
„ North Arcot, reasons for excluding — from the operation of Agriculturists Loans (Amendment) Act 172

PAGES

uestions and Answers—*cont.*

Rangaswami Reddi, Mr. M. B.—*cont.*

Question *re* Palar Committee 326
,, Provincial Weavers' Co-operative Society, establishment of the 162
,, Relinquishment of land for non-payment of land revenue in North Arcot 328
,, Revenue Test Examinations, shortage of hands qualified in 26
,, Shorthand Police Sub-Inspectors 374
,, South Pennaiyar river, proposal to dam up the 168
,, State prisoners 380
,, Sugar industry, by product of the 163
,, tombs at Vellore 351
,, transmission lines in the hydro-electric works 324
,, improvements to the Buckingham Canal 376–377
,, irrigation under Alathur Chitteri tank, Cheyyar taluk, North Arcot district 377

Sahajanandam, Swami A. S.—
Question *re* Coleroon, water regulations in the 48–49

Shetty, Mr. A. B.—
Question *re* acquisition of lands for house-sites to depressed classes .. 175–176
,, coconut industry, protection to 30–31
,, coir factory in Palimar in South Kanara 350–351
,, compulsion in elementary education 342–343
,, co-operative Education, progress of 36
,, debtors' complaint of molestation by creditors 13–14
,, district boards working with deficit general budgets 544
,, financial effect on district boards due to abolition of taluk boards 331–332
,, grants received from the Government of India 329–331
,, land revenue remission 327–328
,, land revenue remission in South Kanara 328
,, loans to district boards 394
,, official interference in local board elections 366–367
,, *official interference in the elections* 362
,, prices of Agricultural products 387–388
,, starting of a Land Mortgage Bank in South Kanara 349

Simhachalam, Pantulu Mr. G.—
Question *re* rejection of tenders by Executive Engineer, Kistna Western Division 363–364

Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar, Mr. K. S.—
Question *re* Irrigation System and Accounts, Report of the Committee to consider 164–165

Sreshta, Mr. M. S.—
Question *re* Closure of labour schools 368–370
,, excise tax, imposition of a new 160–161
,, leprosy in Malabar and South Kanara 334–337
,, medical examination fees collected from services commission candidates 23
,, South Kanara District Board, Resolution of the 156
,, Teachers' College, Saidapet, admission of students into the .. 151–152

Srinivasan, Diwan Bahadur R.—
Question *re* ameliorative measures for depressed classes in Coimbatore district 380–381
,, services, Amendment of G.O. No. 947, dated 10th September 1934 50

Subrahmanya Bhatt, Mr. U. C.—
Question *re* Queen Mary's College, proposal to abolish the Kanarese Chair in the 155

Thangal, Mr. P. M.—
Question *re* Land Mortgage Bank in Malabar 35–36

PAGE

R

Railway line—
Question *re* Between Kurnool and Atmakur 39

Raja of Bobbili, the Hon. the—
Bills—
Local Boards (Amendment) Act, 1935, Bill to amend 19
Civil Works — Grant-in-aid 596–59
Civil Works — Reserved and Transferred 595–59
Ministers, Civil Secretariats and Miscellaneous 203–205, 214–218, 399
40

Rajagopal Pillai, Rao Sahib, P. V.—
See Questions and Answers.

Rajan, the Hon. Mr. P.T. —
Bills—
Co-operative Societies Act, Bill further to amend 190, 192, 405-
406 407
State Aid to Industries Act, 1922, a Bill further to amend 186–18
189–19
Demands for supplementary grants *re*—
Agriculture 580–581
58
Civil Veterinary Services 58
Civil Works — Establishment, etc. 59
Civil Works—Reserved and Transferred 588, 59
Co-operative societies 582–583, 58
Fisheries 58
Industries 584–585, 58
Miscellaneous Departments —Transferred 586–58
Farewell speeches to President 600–60
Motion *re* Central Land Mortgage Bank, increase of Government guarantee
for debentures of the *80, 93, 182–185, 18*

Ramalinga Reddi, Mr. C.—
See Questions and Answers.

Ramalingam Chettiyar, Diwan Bahadur, A.—
Bills—Co-operative Societies Act, Bill further to amend 190–191, 401–40
406–40
Motion *re*—Central Land Mortgage Bank — Debentures —Government
guarantee 88–9

Ramamurti, Rao Sahib, Pandit Ganala—
Farewell speeches to President 60
See Questions and Answers.

Raman Menon, Mr. K. P.—
Adjournment motion *re* Cyclone in Guntur district 224
Motion *re* Central Land Mortgage Bank, increase of Government guarantee
for debentures of the 185

Ramaswami Ayyar Mr. T. S.—
Adjournment motions *re*—
Cyclone in Guntur district 223–224
Remission of dry assessment 101–102
Bill—Co-operative Societies Act, Bill further to amend 407–408
Demands for supplementary grants *re*—
Civil Works, Reserved and Transferred 591–592
Education—Transferred 436–438
Industries 585
Ministers, Civil Secretariats and Miscellaneous 210–211
Farewell speeches to President 600

Ramaswami Mudaliyar, Mr. V. M.—
Motion *re*—Central Land Mortgage Bank—Debentures — Government
guarantee 86–88
See Questions and Answers.

PAGES

R—*cont.*

Rameswara Rao, Mr. G.—
Adjournment motion *re* remission of dry assessment 98–99
Bill—Co-operative Societies Act, Bill further to amend 405
Demands for supplementary grants *re* agriculture 581–582
Co-operative societies 583–584
Education 570
Industries 585
Medical 574
Miscellaneous Departments—Transferred 587
Motion re Central Land Mortgage Bank, increase of *Government guarantee* for debentures of the 184, 185
Public Accounts Committee Report 56–62, 68, 69, 69–70
See Questions and Answers.

Rangaswami Reddi, Mr. M. B.—
See Questions and Answers.

Reddi Nayudu, the Hon. Sir K. V.—
Agenda—Postponement of certain items in 78
Bills—
Children Act, Bill further to amend 75–76
General Clauses Act Amending Bill 79
Probation of Offenders Bill 77–78
Repealing Bill — the Madras 79
Usurious Loans (Madras Amendment) Bill 79
Village Courts Act Amending Bill 77
Demands for supplementary grants *re*—
Electricity—Reserved 411–412
Forest—Reserved 199–200
Heads of Provinces and Executive Councils 203
Jails—Reserved 408, 409–410
Farewell speeches to President 598–599

Refunds of revenue—
See Demand for supplementary grant *re*—

Remissions—
See Papers laid on the table.

Repealing Bill—the Madras—
See Bills.

Revenue Department—
Question *re* upper division clerks in—in Guntur district 365–366

Revenue Test —
Question *re* revaluation of the answer books of the — 24–25

Revenue Test Examinations—
Question *re* paucity of hands qualified in — 26
„ recruitment of persons qualified in the — 469

Rivers Conservancy (Amendment) Act, 1936—
See Acts assented to by His Excellency the Governor.

Rukmani Lakshmipathi, Mrs. A.—
Demand for supplementary grant *re* Ministers, Civil Secretariats and Miscellaneous 216
See Questions and Answers.

Rulings—
Adjournment motion—Council Secretary can move—There is no objection either by convention or by statute to a Council Secretary moving a motion for adjournment of the House 182
Debate—Relevancy—In the debate on a Bill to amend the Madras State Aid to Industries Act, reference to the question of labour and unemployment was ruled not to be quite relevant 188
Debate—Right of reply should be used only for replying to the points raised, but not for making another speech raising fresh points 594
Vernacular speeches—The fact that a Member is able to read English very well cannot be taken to mean that he is able to express his ideas in English. 556

Rural areas—
Question *re* medical relief in — 337–338

PAGES

R—*cont.*

Rural development—
Question *re* allotment to Tinnevelly district for — 52

Rural dispensaries—
Question *re* appointment of midwives in — 333–334
,, appointment of rural medical practitioners to — 346–347

S

Sahajanandam, Swami A. S. J.—
See Questions and Answers.

Salem—
Question *re* formation of road in North Maravaneri extension 359

Salem district—
Question *re* electrification schemes in — 375
,, levy of water-rate on wet lands in — 364

Salem District Board—
Question *re* audit reports 356, 390–391
,, bifurcation of — 392–393
,, scale of pay for Engineering staff of — 391

Salem District hill villages—
See Papers laid on the table.

Salem Municipality—
Question *re* water and drainage in 397

Salem Town—
Question *re* water from Mettur Reservoir to — 396–397

Sankaranarayana Ayyar—
Question *re* case under the Bar Councils Act against — 374–375

Santavasal—
Question *re* Ganja plantation in — 332

Sarabha Acharyulu, Mr.
Question re memorial from — to be classed as Viswa-Brahmana 22

Sastras—
Question *re* publication of Silpa and Vastu — 329

Scale of pay—
Question *re* — for District Board Establishment — 392
,, of Engineering staff of Salem District Board 391

Scholarships—
Question *re* — in the Labour department 370–371

S.S.L.C. Examination—
Question *re* chances for candidates appearing for — 341–342
,, offending passages in the Telugu detailed text-book for the — .. 158

Scheduled classes—
Question *re* backward classes merger into — 27
,, Service rule *re* age and — 30
,, Viswa-Brahmanas classified under — 26–27

Scholarships—
See Labour department.

Secretariat and Headquarters Establishments—
Demand for excess grant *re*— 193

Secretariat and Headquarters Establishments—District Administrations and Miscellaneous—
Demand for supplementary grant *re*— 203

Service rules (age)—
See Scheduled classes.

Services—
Question *re* — within the scope of Public Service Commission — 367–368

Services (G.O. No. 347, dated 10th September 1934)—
Question re Amendment of the — 50

Shetty, Mr. A. B.—
Demand for supplementary grant *re*—
Medical 575
See Questions and Answers.

S—*cont.*

PAGES

Simhachalam Pantulu, Mr. G.—
Adjournment motion *re* Cyclone in Guntur district 222–223, 225
See Questions and Answers.

Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar, Mr. K. S.—
See Questions and Answers.

South Kanara—
Question *re* land revenue remission in — 328
„ leprosy in — 334-337
„ starting of a Land Mortgage Bank in — 349

Special Test Examinations—
Question *re* shortage of persons qualified in — 25–26

Special Tests—
Question *re* Muslim examinees for — 388

Souter, The Hon. Sir Charles—
Adjournment motions *re*—
Cyclone in Guntur district 182, 227–228
Remission of dry assessment 53, 103–106
Demands for supplementary grants *re*—
Agency Tracts 598
Civil Works—Reserved and Transferred 594
Irrigation (excluding Cauvery-Mettur project) 201–202
Land Revenue—Reserved 194–199
Secretariat and Headquarters Establishments—District Administration and Miscellaneous 203
Public Accounts Committee Report 56, 57, 61, 66–69

South Kanara District Board
Question *re* resolution of the — for reopening of higher classes 156

South Pennaiyur—
Question *re* proposal to dam up the — 168

Spirits—
See Excise tax.

Sreshta, Mr. M. S.—
Demands for supplementary grants *re*—
Education—Transferred 422–424
Medical 572, 573–576
See Questions and Answers.

Srinivasan, Diwan Bahadur R.—
See Questions and Answers.

Stamps—
Demand for excess grant *re*— 193

Stanley Medical School—
Question *re* stipends in the — 44

State Aid to Industries Act, a Bill further to amend (No. 29 of 1936)—
See Bills.

State prisoners—
Question *re* — 380

Stationery and Printing—
See Demand for supplementary grant *re*—

Sub-Inspectors of Police—
Question *re* recruitment of — 373–374

Subrahmanya Bhatt, Mr. U. C.—
See Questions and Answers.

Sugar Industry—
Question *re* extraction of alcohol as a by-product of the — 163

Sugar Subsidy—
Question *re* grant from the — 375

Sugarcane—
Question *re* minimum price for — 51

PAGES

T

Tahsildars—
Question *re* reversion of — 365

Tax—
Question *re* — in Tiruvallur 360

Teachers' College, Saidapet —
Question *re* admission of students into the L.T. Section of the — 151–152

T.S.L.C. Examination—
Question *re* leakage of questions set for the —, 1936 158

Teachers' training—
Question *re* candidates undergoing — 152–153

Temple committees —
Question *re* constitution of — 360–361

Templeman, Mr. C. J.—
See Oath of Office.

Tenders—
Question *re* disposal of — by presidents of district boards 356–357
" rejection of — by Executive Engineer, Kistna West Division .. 363–364

Thadapalli channel—
Question *re* irrigation in Kugalur area of — 386

Thadikonda Mosque—
Question *re* — in Guntur district 387

Thangal, Mr. P. M.—
See Questions and Answers.

Thomas, Mr. Daniel—
Demands for supplementary grants *re*—
Education—Transferred 425–429
Ministers, Civil Secretariats and Miscellaneous 211–214

Timber
Question *re* use of — for transmission lines for Hydro-electric works 324

Tinnevelly—
Question *re* election to—District Educational Council 338–339

Tinnevelly District—
See Rural development.

Tiruvallur—
Question *re* house-tax and profession-tax in — 360

Tiruvallur Panchayat Board—
Question *re* repayment of loan advanced to the — 547

Toddy shop at Vyasarpadi—
See Papers laid on the table.

Transmission lines—
Question re—in Hydro-electric works— 324

Trunk roads—
Question re grant for—in Bellary 50–51

Tungabhadra Project—
Question *re* — 325

U

Unemployment Committee—
Question *re* action taken on the recommendation of the — 177

Usurious Loans (Madras Amendment) Bill —
See Bills.

Vellore—
Question *re* tombs at Vellore .. 351

Village Courts Act Amending Bill—
See Bills.

...AL COLLEGE AND RESEARCH INSTITUTE LIB.
No. 41322
27 MAR 1933

V—*cont.*

	PAGES
Viswabrahmanas—	
Question *re*—to be classified as scheduled classes	28
,, to be classified separately	28
,, classification of—as Brahmans	22
,, representation of—on local boards and municipalities ..	547–548
See Artisan workshops.	
Vyasarpadi—	
See papers laid on the table.	

W

Water—	
Question *re*—from Mettur reservoir to Salem Town	396–397
Water-rate—	
Question *re* levy of—on wet lands in Salem district	364
Water-supply—	
Question *re* charges for—to municipalities and local boards	384–386
Weights and measures—	
Question *re* standardization of	352
Women seats—	
Question *re*—on Cuddapah District Board	395–396

PERSONNEL OF THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

His Excellency Lord ERSKINE, G.C.I.E. Took his seat on the 15th November 1934.

MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

1. The Hon. Rai Bahadur Sir Kurma VENKATA REDDI NAYUDU, *Kt.*, Law Member. Took his seat on the 25th April 1934 and is in charge of the following portfolios :—

I.—Provincial Subjects.

1 *Administration of justice*, including constitution, powers, maintenance and organization of courts of civil and criminal jurisdiction within the Province.
2 Provincial law reports.
3 Administrator-General and Official Trustees.
4 Elections for Indian and Provincial Legislatures under the existing constitution.
5 Escheats.
6 Coroners.
7 Treasure-trove.
8 Non-judicial and judicial stamps.
9 Prisons and prisoners.
10 Industrial matters included under the following head :—
Electricity, including hydro-electric schemes.
11 Forests (including Cinchona) except panchayat forests.
12 Minor ports.

II.—Central Subjects.

1 Civil law.
2 Inventions and designs.
3 Copyright.
4 Criminal law.
5 Major ports.
6 Shipping and navigation.
7 Lighthouses.
8 Port quarantine and marine hospitals.

2. The Hon. Rao Bahadur A. T. PANNIRSELVAM, Home Member. Took his seat on the 16th August 1934 and is in charge of the following portfolios :—

I.—Provincial Subjects.

1 Police, including Railway Police and C.I.D.
2 Regulation of betting and gambling.
3 Prevention of cruelty to animals.
4 Control of poisons.
5 Control of vehicles.
6 Control of dramatic performances and cinematographs.
7 Control of newspapers, books and printing presses.
8 European vagrancy.
9 Regulation of medical and other professional *qualifications* and standards.
10 Government Houses, Staff and equipment of His Excellency the Governor.
11 Government Presses.
12 Industrial matters included under the following heads :—
(*a*) Factories.
(*b*) Settlement of labour disputes.
(*c*) Boilers.
(*d*) Gas.
(*e*) Smoke nuisances.
(*f*) Welfare of labour including depressed classes.
13 Criminal tribes.
14 Stores and Stationery (required *for Reserved Departments*).

II.—Central Subjects.

1 Control of petroleum and explosives.
2 Central police organization.
3 Arms and ammunition.
4 Emigration and immigration.
5 Pilgrimage to the Hedjaz.

3. The Hon. Sir Charles Souter, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S., Member in charge of Revenue. Took his seat on the 3rd January 1935 and is in charge of the following portfolios :—

I.—Provincial Subjects.

1 Land Revenue administration as described under the following heads, namely :—
  (*a*) Assessment and collection of land revenue.
  (*b*) Maintenance of land records. Survey for revenue purposes. Records of rights.
  (*c*) Laws regarding land tenures. Relations of landlords and tenants. Collection of rents.
  (*d*) Court of Wards encumbered and attached estates.
  (*e*) Land improvement and agricultural loans.
  (*f*) Colonization and disposal of Crown lands.
  (*g*) Management of Government estates.
  (*h*) Panchayat forests.
2 Yeomiahs, inams and hereditary pensions.
3 Water-supplies, irrigation and canals, drainage and embankments. Water storage and water power.
4 Inland waterways including shipping and navigation thereon.
5 Economic condition including wages and prices and famine-relief.
6 Land acquisition, excepting notifications under sub-section (1) of section 4 and declarations under sub-section (1) of section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, where the public purpose referred to in the said sub-sections appertains to a transferred subject.
7 Development of mineral resources.
8 Protection of wild birds and animals.
9 Pounds and prevention of cattle trespass.
10 Provincial Gazetteers.
11 Agency tracts.
12 Laccadives.
13 European and Anglo-Indian education.
14 Fortnightly reports and preliminary special reports to the Government of India.
15 General service questions.
16 Office procedure.
17 Secretariat.
18 Matters of a general nature not allocated elsewhere.

II.—Central Subjects.

1 Geological survey.
2 Mineral development.
3 Botanical survey.
4 Survey of India.
5 Zoological survey.
6 Meteorology.
7 Census and Statistics.
8 Territorial changes.
9 Immovable property in possession of the Governor-General in Council.
10 All-India services.
11 Public Services Commission.

4. The Hon. Sir GEOFFREY BRACKEN, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S., Finance Member. Took his seat on the 19th March 1935 and is in charge of the following portfolios :—

I.—Provincial Subjects.

1 Provincial finance.
2 Pensions.
3 Local Fund audit.
4 Preservation and translation of ancient manuscripts.
5 Central Record Office.

II.—Central Subjects.

1 (*a*) Defence of India.
(*b*) Naval and Military works and cantonments.
2 External relations, including naturalization and aliens and pilgrimage beyond India except to the Hedjaz.
3 Relations with States in India.
4 Political charges.
5 *Communications.*
6 Posts and telegraphs and telephones, including wireless installations.
7 Sources of all-India revenues.
8 Currency and coinage.
9 Public debt of India.
10 Savings banks.
11 Indian Audit Department.
12 Commerce, including Banks and Insurance.
13 Trading Companies and other Associations.
14 Opium (Central questions regarding —).
15 Central Research.
16 Ecclesiastical.
17 Archæology.
18 *Regulation of ceremonial titles,* orders, precedence and civil uniform.
19 Reforms (including elections under the new constitution).
20 Subjects not allocated elsewhere.

MINISTERS.

1. The Hon. Raja Srí RAVU Sir SWETACHALAPATHI RAMAKRISHNA RANGA RAO Bahadur, K.C.I.E., of Bobbili, Minister for Local Self-Government. Took his seat on the 24th August 1936 and is in charge of the following portfolios :—

1 Adulteration of food-stuffs and other articles.
2 Light and Feeder Railways and Tramways within municipalities.
3 Local Self-Government including village panchayats.
4 Religious and Charitable Endowments.
5 Sanitary Engineering Department.
6 Stores and Stationery for Transferred Departments.

2. The Hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN, Minister for Public Works. Took his seat on the 5th November 1932 and is in charge of the following portfolios :—

1 Agriculture.
2 Civil Veterinary Department.
3 Co-operative Societies.
4 Development of Industries.
5 Fisheries.
6 Public Works (Buildings, Roads, Ferries, Ropeways, etc.).
7 Registration.
8 Weights and Measures.

3. The Hon. *Rajkumar* MUTHAYYA CHETTIYAR *of Chettinad*, Minister for Education and Public Health. Took his seat on the 10th October 1936 and is in charge of the following portfolios :—

1 Education (other than European and Anglo-Indian education).
2 Excise.
3 Libraries, Museums and Zoological Gardens.
4 Medical administration.
5 Pilgrimages within British India.
6 Public Health (except Sanitary Engineering Department) and Sanitation and Vital Statistics.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

President.

The Hon. Mr. B. Ramachandra Reddi.

Deputy President.

M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur C. Natesa Mudaliyar Avargal.

Panel of Chairmen.

Mrs. K. Alamelumangathayaramma.

Diwan Bahadur R. Srinivasan.

Mr. P. Peddi Raju.

Mr. W. K. M. Langley.

Secretary to the Council.

M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur R. V. Krishna Ayyar Avargal, B.A., M.L.

Assistant Secretary to the Council.

M.R.Ry. D. K. V. Raghava Varma Garu, B.A., B.L.

LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

	Name of member.	Name and class of constituency.
1	Abdul Hameed Khan Sahib Bahadur.	Madras City, Muhammadan Urban.
2	Ahmed Meeran Sahib Bahadur, Moulvi Hafeez Anumanthakudi Mustapha.	Ramnad *cum* Tinnevelly, Muhammadan Rural.
3	Alagamman Chettiyar, Rao Sahib A. S.	Madura, N.-M. Rural.
4	Alamelumangathayaramma, Mrs. K.	NOMINATED.
5	Annamalai Chettiyar, S. A. A.	Nattukkottai Nagarathars' Association.
6	Appadurai Pillai, Diwan Bahadur A.	Central Districts—Indian Christian.
7	Arasu, V. T.	NOMINATED.
8	Ari Gowder, H. B.	The Nilgiris, N.-M. Rural.
9	Basheer Ahmed Sayeed Sahib Bahadur.	Central Districts, Muhammadan Rural.
10	Basu Dev, C.	NOMINATED.
11	Beyabani Sahib Bahadur, S. M. K.	Ceded Districts, Muhammadan Rural.
12	Bhanoji Rao, A. V.	NOMINATED.
13	Birley, F.	Madras Chamber of Commerce.
14	Bracken, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S., The Hon. Sir Geoffrey.	EX OFFICIO.
15	Dalavoi, R.	Tinnevelly *cum* Palamcottah, N.-M. Urban
16	Davis, O.B.E., J. A.	Anglo-Indian.
17	Devadasan, M.	NOMINATED.
18	Dharmalingam Pillai, Rao Sahib V. ..	NOMINATED.
19	Duraiswami Reddiyar, K. M.	South Arcot, N.-M. Rural
20	Ellappa Chettiyar, Diwan Bahadur S.	Salem, N.-M. Rural.
21	Foulkes, G. F. F.	NOMINATED.
22	Gopalaswami Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur M.	Bellary, N.-M. Rural.
23	Halasyam Ayyar, N.	Trichinopoly, N.-M. Rural.
24	Harischandrudu Nayudu, A. ..	Godavari East, N.-M. Rural.
25	Hodgson. G. H.	European, Madras Presidency.
26	Hood, C.I.E., I.C.S., H. M. ..	NOMINATED.
27	Indrayya, C.	Godavari West, N.-M. Rural.
28	Iswaran Pillai, I. C.	Tinnevelly, N.-M. Rural.
29	Jagannadha Raju, Rao Bahadur G.	Vizagapatam, N.-M. Rural.

Name of member.	Name and class of constituency.
30 Jagannatham, H. M.	NOMINATED.
31 Jayaram Nayudu, Rao Sahib C.	Chingleput, N.-M. Rural.
32 Jones, I.C.S., C. E.	NOMINATED.
33 Kesavaramamurti Nayudu, K.	Cocanada City, N.-M. Urban.
34 Khalif-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur P.	Madura and Trichinopoly *cum* Srirangam, Muhammadan Urban.
35 Kolanda Reddi, Rai Sahib C.	Kistna, N.-M. Rural.
36 Koti Reddi, K.	Cuddapah, N.-M. Rural.
37 Krishnamurti, Rao Bahadur D.	NOMINATED.
38 Krishnan, C.	NOMINATED.
39 Krishnaswami Ayyar, *Kt.*, Diwan Bahadur Sir Alladi.	NOMINATED.
40 Krishnayya Choudari, P. V. ..	Guntur, N.-M. Rural.
41 Kumararaja of Venkatagiri (Raja Velugoti Sarvagnya Kumara Krishnayachendrula Varu).	Nellore, N.-M. Rural.
42 Kumaraswami Reddiyar, Diwan Bahadur S.	Tinnevelly, N.-M. Rural.
43 Kuppuswami Choudari, J. ..	Guntur, N.-M. Rural.
44 Laljan Sahib Bahadur, S. M.	East Coast, Muhammadan Rural.
45 Langley, W. K. M.	Madras Planters.
46 Madanagopal Nayudu, R. ..	Madras City, N.-M. Urban.
47 Madhusoodhanan Thangal, P.	NOMINATED.
48 Mahabaleswarappa, Y. ..	Bellary, N.-M. Rural.
49 Maharaja Sri Velugoti Sir Govinda Krishna Yachendrulavaru, K.C.I.E., Panchhazari Mansubhdar, of Venkatagiri, Lieutenant-Colonel.	North Central Landholders.
50 Mahboob Ali Baig Sahib Bahadur.	Northern Circars, Muhammadan Rural.
51 Mahmud Schamnad Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur.	South Kanara, Muhammadan Rural.
52 Manikkavelu Nayakar, M. A.	North Arcot, N.-M. Rural.
53 Masterman, C. H.	NOMINATED.
54 Moidoo Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur T. M.	Malabar, Muhammadan Rural.
55 Moses, P. C.	Northern Districts, Christian.
56 Muhammad Meera Ravuttar Bahadur, K. P. V. S.	Madura *cum* Trichinopoly, Muhammadan Rural.
57 Muniswami Pillai, Rao Sahib V. I.	NOMINATED.
58 Murugappa Chettiyar, Diwan Bahadur A. M. M.	Ramnad, N.-M. Rural.
59 Muthayya Chettiyar of Chettinad, Rajkumar (*Minister*).	Southern India Chamber of Commerce.
60 Muthu Chettiyar, Rao Bahadur P. C.	Madura, N.-M. Rural.

Name of member.	Name and class of constituency.
61 Nachiyappa Gounder, K. A. ..	Salem, N.-M. Rural.
62 Nadimuthu Pillai, A. Pl. N. V.	Tanjore, N.-M. Rural.
63 Nanjappa Bahadur, Rao Bahadur Subadar-Major S. A.	NOMINATED.
64 Narasa Reddi, T.	Cuddapah, N.-M. Rural.
65 Narasimhaswami, Rao Sahib D. V.	Godavari East, N.-M. Rural.
66 Narayanan Nambiyar, V. P. ..	Malabar, N.-M. Rural.
67 Natesa Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur C. (*Deputy President*).	Madras City, N.-M. Urban.
68 Nayagam, C. D.	NOMINATED.
69 Obi Reddi, C.	Anantapur, N.-M. Rural.
70 Palat, R. M.	West Coast Landholders.
71 Pannirselvam, The Hon. Rao Bahadur A. T.	EX OFFICIO.
72 Parthasarathi Ayyangar, C. R.	Chittoor, N.-M. Rural.
73 Patro, K.C.I.E., Rao Bahadur Sir A. P.	Ganjam, N.-M. Rural.
74 Pattabhiramayya, K.	Kistna, N.-M. Rural.
75 Pattagar of Palayakottai (Rai Bahadur Nallathambi Sarkarai Manradiyar).	Coimbatore, N.-M. Rural.
76 Peddi Raju, P.	Godavari West, N.-M. Rural.
77 Pocker Sahib Bahadur, B. ..	Malabar, Muhammadan Rural
78 Premayya, G. R.	NOMINATED.
79 Rajagopala Pillai, Rao Sahib P. V.	NOMINATED.
80 Raja Sri Ravu Sir Swetachalapati Ramakrishna Ranga Rao Bahadur, K.C.I.E., of Bobbili, The Hon. (*Minister*).	Vizagapatam, N.-M. Rural.
81 Rajan, The Hon. Mr. P. T. (*Minister*).	Madura, N.-M. Rural.
82 Ramachandra Padayachi, P. K.	South Arcot, N.-M. Rural.
83 Ramachandra Reddi, The Hon. Mr. B. (*President*).	Nellore, N.-M. Rural.
84 Ramakrishna Reddi, A. ..	Kurnool, N.-M. Rural.
85 Ramalinga Reddi, C. ..	Chittoor, N.-M. Rural.
86 Ramalingam Chettiyar, Diwan Bahadur T. A.	Coimbatore, N.-M. Rural.
87 Ramamurti, Rao Sahib Pandit Ganala.	NOMINATED.
88 Raman Menon, K. P. ..	Malabar, N.-M. Rural.
89 Ramaswami Ayyar, T. S. ..	Madras University.
90 Ramaswami Mudaliyar, V. M.	North Arcot, N.-M. Rural.
91 Rameswara Rao, G.	Anantapur, N.-M. Rural.

	Name of member.	Name and class of constituency.
92	Ranganatha Mudaliyar, G. ..	Tanjore, N.-M. Rural.
93	Rangaswami Reddi, M. B. ..	North Arcot, N.-M. Rural.
94	Ratnasabhapati Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur C. S.	Coimbatore, N.-M. Rural.
95	Ratnavelu Thevar, P. ..	Trichinopoly *cum* Srirangam, N.-M. Urban.
96	Rukmani Lakshmipathi, Mrs. A.	Madras City, N.-M. Urban.
97	Russell, I.C.S., T. B.	NOMINATED.
98	Sahajanandam, Swami A. S.	NOMINATED.
99	Santhana Gounder, I. ..	Tanjore and Trichinopoly *cum* Madura (Christian).
100	Scott Brown, I.C.S., W. ..	NOMINATED.
101	Sesha Reddi, Rao Bahadur B. P.	Kurnool, N.-M. Rural.
102	Shetty, A. B.	South Kanara, N.-M. Rural.
103	Simhachalam Pantulu, Gade.	Guntur, N.-M. Rural.
104	Siva Raj, Rao Sahib N. ..	NOMINATED.
105	Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar, K. S.	Tanjore, N.-M. Rural.
106	Smith, J. M.	Madras Trades Association.
107	Soundara Pandian, W. P. A.	NOMINATED.
108	Souter, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S., The Hon. Sir Charles.	EX OFFICIO.
109	Sreshta, M. S.	West Coast, Christian.
110	Srinivasa Ayyangar, T. C. ..	Ramnad, N.-M. Rural.
111	Srinivasan, Diwan Bahadur R.	NOMINATED.
112	Sriramulu, G.	NOMINATED.
113	Subbarayan, Dr. P. (The Zamindar of Kumaramangalam).	South Central Landholders.
114	Subrahmanya Bhatt, U. C. ..	South Kanara, N.-M. Rural.
115	Sundara Rao Nayudu, T. ..	Madras City, N.-M. Urban.
116	Syed Tajuddin Sahib Bahadur, Khan Sahib.	Tanjore, Muhammadan.
117	Thomas, Daniel	Ramnad *cum* Tinnevelly, Christian.
118	Templeman, C. J.	Madras Chamber of Commerce (Commerce and Industry) Constituency.
119	Vasudeva Pillai, V. G. ..	NOMINATED.
120	Vedachala Mudaliyar, Rao Sahib M.	Chingleput, N.-M. Rural.
121	Venkatarama Ayyar, K. R. ..	Madura City, N.-M. Urban.
122	Venkata Reddi Nayudu, *Kt.* The Hon. Rai Bahadur Sir Kurma.	EX OFFICIO.
123	Venugopal Nayudu, Rao Bahadur R. K.	South Arcot, N.-M. Rural.
124	Yakub Hasan Sahib Bahadur.	North Arcot *cum* Chingleput, M. Rural.

Name of member.	Name and class of constituency.
125 The Zamindar of Bodinayakkanur (Kamaraja Pandia Nayakar, T. V. K.).	Southern Landholders.
126 The Zamindar of Chemudu (Sri Vyricherla Narayana Gajapati Raju).	Vizagapatam City, N.-M. Urban.
127 The Zamindar of Kirlampudi (Sri Raja Ravu Ramakrishna Ranga Rao).	NOMINATED.
128 The Zamindar of Minampalli (K. C. M. Venkatachala Reddiyar).	Trichinopoly, N.-M. Rural.
129 The Zamindar of Mirzapuram (Mirzapuram Raja alias Venkataramayya Appa Rao).	Northern Landholders, II.
130 The Zamindar of Tekkali, Senior (Sri Lakshminarayana Harichandana Jagadeb Bahadur).	Northern Landholders, I.
131 *Vacant.*	
132 *Vacant.*	
Special Members.	
133 Erlam Smith	Nominated for the consideration of the Madras Public Libraries Bill.
134 Krishnaswami Ayyar, Rao Bahadur K. V.	Nominated for the consideration of the Madras Public Libraries Bill.
135 Subbiah Nayudu, Rao Bahadur R	Nominated for the consideration of the Hindu Maths Bill.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

OFFICIAL REPORT.

Seventh Session of the Fourth Legislative Council under the Government of India Act, 1919.

Monday, the 30th November 1936.

The House met at eleven of the clock, Mr. President (the **Hon. Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI**) in the Chair.

PRESENT:

Reddi Nayudu, *Kt.*, The Hon. Rai Bahadur Sir Kurma Venkata.
Pannirselvam, The Hon. Rao Bahadur A. T.
Souter, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S., The Hon. Sir Charles.
Bracken, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S., The Hon. Sir Geoffrey.
Raja of Bobbili, K.C.I.E., The Hon. the.
Rajan, The Hon. Mr. P. T.
Muthayya Chettiyar of Chettinad, The Hon. Rajkumar.
Abdul Hameed Khan Sahib Bahadur.
Ahmed Meeran Sahib Bahadur, A. M.
Alagannan Chettiyar, Rao Sahib A. S.
Alamelumangathayaramma, Mrs. K.
Appadurai Pillai, Diwan Bahadur A
Arasu, Mr. V. T.
Basheer Ahmed Sayeed Sahib Bahadur.
Basu Dev, Mr. C.
Beyabani Sahib Bahadur, S. M. K.
Birley, Mr. F.
Dalavoi, Mr. R.
Davis, Mr. J. A.
Devadasan, Mr. M.
Dharmalingam Pillai, Rao Sahib V.
Ellappa Chettiyar, Diwan Bahadur S.
Foulkes, Mr. G. F. F.
Gopalaswami Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur M.
Halasyam Ayyar, Mr. N.
Harischandrudu Nayudu, Mr. A.
Hood, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. H. M.
Indrayya, Mr. C.
Iswaran Pillai, Mr. I. C.
Jagannatham, Mr. H. M.
Jayaram Nayudu, Rao Sahib C.
Jones, I.C.S., Mr. C. E.
Kesavaramamurti Nayudu, Mr. K.
Khalif-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur P.
Kolanda Reddi, Rai Sahib C.
Koti Reddi, Mr. K.
Krishnayya Choudari, Mr. P. V.
Krishnamurti, Rao Bahadur D.
Krishnan Avargal, Mr. C.
Kumararaja of Venkatagiri, The.
Kuppuswami Choudari, Mr. J.
Langley, Mr. W. K. M.
Madanagopal Nayudu, Mr. R.
Mahabaleswarappa, Mr. Y.
Mahboob Ali Baig Sahib Bahadur.
Manikkavelu Nayakar, Mr. M. A.
Moidoo Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur T. M.
Muhammad Meera Ravuttar, Mr. K. P. V. S.
Muniswami Pillai, Rao Sahib V. I.
Murugappa Chettiyar, Diwan Bahadur A. M. M.
Muthu Chettiyar, Rao Bahadur P. C.
Masterman, I.C.S., Mr. C. H.
Nachiyappa Gounder, Mr. K. A.
Nanjappa Bahadur, Rao Bahadur Subadar-Major S. A.
Narasa Reddi, Mr. T.
Narasimhaswami, Rao Sahib D. V.
Narayanan Nambiyar, Mr. V. P.
Natesa Mudaliar, Diwan Bahadur C.
Nayagam, Mr. C. D.
Obi Reddi, Mr. C.
Palat, Mr. R. M.
Parthasarathi Ayyangar, Mr. C. R.
Patro, K.C.I.E., Rao Bahadur Sir A. P.
Peddi Raju, Mr. P.
Pocker Sahib Bahadur, Mr. B.
Premayya, Mr. G. R.
Rajagopala Pillai, Rao Sahib P. V.
Ramachandra Padayachi, Mr. P. K.
Ramakrishna Reddi, Mr. A.
Ramalingam Chettiyar, Diwan Bahadur T. A.
Ramamurti, Rao Sahib Pandit Ganala
Raman Menon, Mr. K. P.

PRESENT—*cont.*

Ramaswami Ayyar, Mr. T. S.
Ramaswami Mudaliyar, Mr. V. M.
Rameswara Rao, Mr. G.
Rangaswami Reddi, Mr. M. B.
Ratnavelu Thevar, Mr. P.
Rukmani Lakshmipathi, Mrs. A.
Russell, I.C.S., Mr. T. B.
Sahajanandam, Swami A. S.
Schamnad Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur Mahmud.
Scott Brown, I.C.S., Mr. W.
Sesha Reddi, Rao Bahadur B. P.
Shaiku Mohamad Laljan.
Shetty, Mr. A. B.
Simhachalam Pantulu, Mr. G.
Siva Raj, Rao Sahib N.
Smith, Mr. J. M.
Soundara Pandiyan, Mr. W. P. A.
Srinivasan, Diwan Bahadur R.
Sriramulu, Mr. G.
Subbarayan, Dr. P.
Subrahmanya Bhatt, Mr. U. C.
Sundara Rao Nayudu, Mr. T.
Syed Tajuddin Sahib Bahadur, Khan Sahib
Templeman, Mr. C. J.
Thangal, Mr. P. M.
Vasudeva Pillai, Mr. V. G.
Vedachala Mudaliyar, Rao Sahib M.
Venkatarama Ayyar, Mr. K. R.
Venugopal Nayudu, Rao Bahadur R. K.
Yakub Hasan Sahib Bahadur.
Zamindar of Bodinayakanur, The.
Zamindar of Tekkali, The Senior.

I.—SWEARING IN OF MEMBERS.

The following new Members made the prescribed affirmation of allegiance to the Crown and then took their seats:—

(1) Mr. C. J. Templeman.

(2) Mr. C. H. Masterman.

II.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS

Civil Law

Opinion of the Local Government on Mr. M. C. Raja's Civil Disabilities Removal Bill.

* 376 *Q.*—Rao Sahib Pandit Ganala Ramamurti: Will the Hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Local Government were asked by the Government of India to forward their opinion on Mr. M. C. Raja's removal of Civil Disabilities Bill; and

(*b*) if so, what was the nature of remarks submitted by the local Government to the Government of India on the question of the classification of backward classes along with Harijans and untouchables as depressed classes?

A.—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) The contents of the communication addressed to the Government of India cannot be disclosed.

Mr. V. T. Arasu:—"The answer to clause (*b*) states that the contents cannot be disclosed; am I to take it that the information is considered confidential and therefore, cannot be disclosed? If it is held confidential, may I know how the Delhi correspondent of the *Hindu* managed to get at this communication and publish it?"

30th November 1936]

The Hon. Sir K. V. REDDI NAYUDU :—" Correspondence between the Government of India and this Government is generally considered to be confidential. But as regards the question how the particular gentleman of the journalistic profession has been able to get the information, I think, I will have to refer the hon. Member to that journalist."

Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—" May I know whether the Government have expressed their opinion in favour of the Bill or against it? "

The Hon. Sir K. V. REDDI NAYUDU :—" That is asking for the information which has been said to be confidential."

Criminal Law

Complaints from debtors regarding alleged molestation and intimidation by creditors.

* 377 *Q.*—Mr. A. B. SHETTY : Will the Hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether complaints from debtors regarding molestation and intimidation by creditors have been received by Government;

(*b*) whether the Local Government have ever considered the desirability of introducing legislation to protect debtors from molestation;

(*c*) whether the Royal Commission on Labour recommended that the besetting of an industrial establishment for the recovery of debts should be made a criminal and cognizable offence; and

(*d*) what action the Local Government have taken on the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Labour?

A.—(*a*) No.

(*b*) Yes. The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to clause (*d*) below.

(*c*) Yes.

(*d*) The Government of India asked for the views of the Local Governments on the recommendation. The Government of Madras stated that the use of extra-legal methods for the collection of debts from workers was by no means widely prevalent in this Presidency, and moreover, they doubted the effectiveness of legislation in the matter. The Government of India decided that central legislation on the subject was not called for, but suggested that legislation should be undertaken in Bengal where both official and non-official opinion was strongly in favour of the proposed measure.

The Government of Madras considered that no legislation was necessary in this Presidency.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—" May I know whether any complaints have been made to the Government or the Police Commissioner regarding molestation by Pathan moneylenders in this city? "

The Hon. Sir K. V. Reddi Nayudu:—"So far as the Government are concerned, no such information has been received; as for the Commissioner, we will obtain information from him if the hon. Member will give notice."

Mr. V. T. Arasu:—"Is the Hon. the Law Member aware of the fact that several Pathans doing money-lending business in the city have been convicted by magistrates for molesting their debtors?"

The Hon. Sir K. V. Reddi Nayudu:—"I will have to ask for notice."

Electricity

Capital outlay on and return from the Pykara Hydro-electric Scheme.

* 378 *Q.*—Diwan Bahadur T. A. Ramalingam Chettiyar: Will the Hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(1) the amount of capital invested in the Pykara Electricity scheme;

(2) the total annual income derived from the scheme for the last three years;

(3) the percentage of return on the capital outlay after deducting working expenses;

(4) the share in the working expenses per annum under each head noted below:—

(*a*) industrial concerns (both major and minor),
(*b*) municipal concerns,
(*c*) panchayat board concerns,
(*d*) domestic consumption, and
(*e*) *agricultural concerns, chiefly pumping; and*

(5) the rate of interest that Government generally estimate on the capital invested in the new schemes?

A.—(1) Rs. 1,77,91,909.

This includes expenditure on a portion of the system to be later transferred to the Mettur system, when the Pykara system will take the Madura extension now under construction.

(2) The gross revenue derived is as follows:—

		RS.
	1933–34	3,82,083
	1934–35	10,04,921
	1935–36	16,17,351
(3)	1933–34	1·05 per cent
	1934–35	4·81 per cent
	1935–36	6·92 per cent

N.B.—The percentage of return has been arrived at after deducting working expenses from the gross revenue, but does not provide for depreciation which is allowed for only from the sixth year, the estimated life of the plant being reduced by five years for purposes of fixing the rate of depreciation then. Interest on the capital has not been deducted from the revenue as the interest is capitalized and added to sum at charge at the tenth year.

(4) It is not possible from the accounts to furnish the information, nor would it be possible so to modify the form of accounts that an equitable comparison could be made. Units for all classes of consumption are generated, transmitted and to some extent distributed in common one with another, the costs are common (though not necessarily equal or even comparable) from the source of water power to the distributing centre.

(5) For original major projects the criterion of productivity is that the scheme should, within ten years after the probable date of completion, be capable of yielding a return of 6 per cent on the capital invested which includes direct charges, indirect charges and arrears of simple interest.

For extensions, a gross revenue of $12\frac{1}{4}$ per cent on the capital investment on an average over a period of eight years is expected.

Expenditure on and return derived from the Pykara Hydro-Electric Scheme.

* 379 *Q.*—Mr. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDER: Will the Hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) what the capital expenditure so far incurred on the Pykara Hydro-Electric Scheme is;

(*b*) what the amount yet proposed to be invested for further developing it, is;

(*c*) what the maintenance cost of the scheme in each year since its inception is;

(*d*) what the income derived from the said scheme in each year since its inception is;

(*e*) what the percentage of return on the capital outlay after deducting working expenses in each of these years is;

(*f*) what are the quantity consumed by, income derived, and the rate per unit of electricity of and the share of the working expenses for, each of the following heads, viz.:—

(*a*) industrial concerns (both major and minor),
(*b*) municipal concerns,
(*c*) panchayat board concerns,
(*d*) domestic consumption, and
(*e*) agricultural concerns (pumping or otherwise),

from the Pykara Hydro-Electric System in each year since its inception; and

(*g*) what the percentage of income which the Government generally expect to realize on the new schemes under the hydro-electric system is?

A.—(*a*), (*d*), (*e*) & (*g*) The hon. Member is referred to the answer to clauses (1), (2), (3) and (5) respectively of question No. 378.

(*b*) It depends upon future load conditions which it is not possible to forecast with accuracy at present; but according to a programme of capital expenditure on Pykara during the next eight years furnished by the Chief Engineer it is expected that about Rs. 113 lakhs will be spent by 1944–45.

	RS.
(*c*) 1933–34	2,52,368
1934–35	3,07,576
1935–36	3,85,732

[*N.B.*—The amounts do not include provision for depreciation.]

(*f*) It is not possible from the accounts to furnish the information called for in the question, nor would it be possible so to modify the form of accounts that an equitable comparison could be made. Units for all classes of consumption are generated, transmitted and to some extent distributed in common with one another, and the costs are common (though not necessarily equal or even comparable) from source of water power to distributing centre.

Reservation in favour of Government of the right to distribute electricity in North Arcot district.

* 380 *Q.*—Mr. M. B. Rangaswami Reddi: Will the Hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government are granting electric licences to outsiders and firms in the North Arcot district;

(*b*) whether the Government propose to undertake the distribution of electricity without granting licences to outside firms in view of the possibility of the development of electricity from Pykara and Mettur schemes;

(*c*) the parts retained by the Government in the North Arcot district for the distribution of electricity;

(*d*) the parts in the North Arcot district where licences have been issued to private companies;

(*e*) whether any petitions and mahazars have been received from the public of North Arcot district, not to give licence to any company, for the distribution of electricity;

(*f*) whether any representations have been made by the members of the Legislative Council representing this district;

(*g*) whether the Government have come to any final conclusion regarding this matter; and

(*h*) if so, what the conclusion is and on what date it has been arrived at?

A.—(*a*) The Government have decided not to grant licences to private companies for any portions of the North Arcot district for which licences have not yet been granted. The licences already granted to private companies cover portions of the Vellore, Tirupattur, Gudiyattam and Walajahpet taluks.

(*b*) Yes; in certain portions of the North Arcot district for which licences have not yet been granted.

(*c*) The Government have decided to retain in their own hands the distribution of electric energy in the Tiruvannamalai and Polur taluks and the Arni jaghir except in the Municipality of Tiruvannamalai for which it is proposed to grant a distributing licence to the Municipal Council subject to the condition that the Electricity department of Government will manage the undertaking as at Coimbatore.

(*d*) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answers given to clauses (*a*) and (*b*) of question No. 690 at the Legislative Council meeting on 1st February 1936. Since then the Government have added to the area of the Vellore Electric Licence a portion of the Walajahpet taluk.

(*e*) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer given to clause (*a*) of question No. 828 at the Legislative Council meeting on 26th February 1936.

(*f*) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer given to clause (*a*) of question No. 628 at the Legislative Council meeting on 30th January 1936.

(*g*) Yes.

(*h*) It was decided on 23rd March 1936 that the area of the Vellore licensee should be extended only to a portion of the Walajahpet taluk containing the towns of Walajahpet, Ranipet and some villages but not to other areas for which the licensee had applied.

Inadequacy of funds provided for pumping schemes in the Ceded districts.

* 381 *Q.*—Mr. G. Rameswara Rao: Will the Hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government have noticed the observation of the Chief Engineer (Electricity) on page 11 of the Administration Report—Electricity department, for the year 1935–36 that Rs. 20,000 allotted for pumping schemes in Ceded districts is too small and that "very little actual boring can be carried out for such a small amount"; and

(*b*) if so, whether the Government have considered the necessity of making a larger provision for this purpose during the current year?

A.—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) The stage for boring has not yet been reached and may not be reached for some time till the preliminary investigation is over.

If and when more funds are required the question of increasing the provision will be considered.

Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO:—" May I know with reference to (*b*), when the actual operations would be started, seeing that the budget was passed about eight months back? "

The Hon. Sir K. V. REDDI NAYUDU:—" It is difficult to foresee, but every attempt is being made to expedite the matter."

Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO:—" Is it that attempts have been made but they have not yet fructified in action? "

The Hon. Sir K. V. REDDI NAYUDU:—" So far, the investigation has been going on on geological basis, i.e., they are going here and there and studying the history of the case. That kind of work is going on now."

Legislation

Legislative proposals for the restriction of land alienations.

* 382 *Q.*—Mr. M. B. RANGASWAMI REDDI: Will the Hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) what steps have been taken by the Government on the recommendations of Mr. Sathianathan regarding the passing away of lands from cultivating ryots to money-lenders; and

(*b*) whether the Government intend to bring in any legislation restricting land alienation in this Presidency?

A.—(*a*) The hon. Member presumably refers to the Special Officer's recommendations in paragraph 65 of his report. The Government have considered the recommendations, and decided that in view of section 16 of the Madras Debt Conciliation Act, 1936, no further action was necessary.

(*b*) No.

Control of Vehicles

Licensing of motor vehicles in the Madras City.

* 383 *Q.*—Mr. M. B. RANGASWAMI REDDI: Will the Hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that only a particular type of buses and cars are being lcensed for plying in the City of Madras;

(*b*) how many buses and cars have been refused licences on this score;

(*c*) whether it is proposed to give any compensation for the owners of unlicensed motor vehicles; and

(*d*) whether the Police department has obtained the previous permission of Government for insisting on the purchase of a particular type of motor vehicles?

A.—(*a*) New permits as distinct from renewals of existing permits are granted for buses and taxis of the enclosed saloon type only. Other types are considered unsuitable for use as public service vehicles.

(*b*) As far as the Government have been able to ascertain during the last three years permits were refused in respect of two buses on the ground that they were not of a suitable type.

(*c*) No.

(*d*) The Commissioner of Police has not obtained the permission of Government for adopting the course stated in the answer to clause (*a*). As the licensing authority, he has discretion to refuse a permit in any particular case and the permission of Government is not necessary.

Proposals for the introduction of fixed timing system for hire-buses in Salem.

* 384 *Q.*—Mr. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDER: Will the Hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether efforts are being made to introduce fixed timing system for the starting and arrival of hire-buses in Salem district;

(*b*) if so, what the proposals are; at what stage they now are; and when they are likely to be introduced;

(*c*) whether the fixed timing system is being adopted in the sister districts of Coimbatore and Trichinopoly; and

(*d*) what the results are of their working?

A.—(*a*) *to* (*c*) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answers to clauses (*a*) to (*c*) of question No. 264, dated 1st September 1936.

(*d*) The Government have no information.

Mr. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDER:—"With reference to the answer to clause (*b*), may I ask whether the Government will be pleased to call for information, so that it may enable them to issue instructions in the matter for all other districts?"

The Hon. Rao Bahadur A. T. PANNIRSELVAM:—"I do not think there is any necessity for calling for the information. Fixed timing has been introduced at the discretion of the local officials in places, where it is found necessary and I am sure they will continue to do the same, and no useful purpose will be served by calling for information."

[30th November 1936

Factories

Representations from Viswa-Brahmans for the application of the Indian Factories Act to artisan workshops.

* 385-*Q.*—Rao Sahib Pandit GANALA RAMAMURTI: Will the Hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government have received representations from the members of the Viswa-Brahmana community or associations of the same for or against the proposal of bringing the artisan workshops of this Presidency, under the legislation of the Factories Act, both in 1932 and in 1936; and

(*b*) if so, whether the Government will be pleased to lay copies of such opinions on the table of the House?

A.—(*a*) No written representation has been received by Government.

(*b*) Does not arise.

Police

Alleged interception of letters of Mr. M. Annapurniah and others.

* 386 *Q.*—Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI: Will the Hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that letters written by or addressed to Mr. Madduri Annapurniah, his wife Srimati Madduri Venkata Ramanamma, and their near friends and relations are intercepted in the Rajahmundry post office;

(*b*) if so, whether this is being done under the orders of the local Government;

(*c*) who the official entrusted with this work of intercepting and opening letters is;

(*d*) what instructions have been issued to him in the matter;

(*e*) whether letters relating entirely to personal and business matters too have been intercepted and kept undelivered;

(*f*) since when this postal espionage has been going on in Rajahmundry; and

(*g*) who are all the persons subjected to this process in the Madras Presidency?

A.—Government are not prepared to disclose any information about the working of the postal censorship.

Mrs. A. RUKMANI LAKSHMIPATHI:—"Will the Hon. Member in charge be pleased to state, whether Government will have any objection in delivering letters of a personal and domestic nature in such instances as Annapurniah's?"

The Hon. Rao Bahadur A. T. PANNIRSELVAM:—"The question is based on the assumption that the information available to the hon. Lady Member is correct."

30th November 1936]

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—" Is it a fact or not that such letters were intercepted? "

The Hon. Rao Bahadur A. T. PANNIRSELVAM :—" The Government are not prepared to furnish any information on the matter."

Imposition of punitive police in Nandavaram, Bellary district.

* 387 *Q.*—Diwan Bahadur M. GOPALASWAMI MUDALIYAR: Will the Hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that the rival parties in the village of Nandavaram, Adoni taluk, have ceased quarrelling with each other and are now on the best of terms;

(*b*) if so, why the punitive police is still being continued in the said village;

(*c*) whether it is a fact that stray cases of quarrel are the outcome of individual grievances and not connected with any faction; and

(*d*) whether repeated representations have been made to the local authorities by the villagers that they are being victimised by levy of contribution for punitive police on account of quarrels among some of the villagers though such quarrels are not the outcome of any faction, but are ordinary incidents in rural parts?

A.—(*a*) No.

(*b*) Does not arise.

(*c*) No.

(*d*) The Government have no information.

Diwan Bahadur M. GOPALASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—" My I know wherefrom the information is got that they have not ceased quarrelling? "

The Hon. Rao Bahadur A. T. PANNIRSELVAM :—" The information is furnished to us by the local official and he has satisfied himself that there is faction in the village."

Diwan Bahadur M. GOPALASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" May I know whether any petition was put in that the rival parties have compromised? "

The Hon. Rao Bahadur A. T. PANNIRSELVAM :—" I am not able to furnish the information whether any petition has been put in; we are not yet satisfied that the factious spirit has died down, and there is no case for immediate withdrawal of the punitive police."

Need for the continuance of the Malabar Special Police.

* 388 *Q.*—Mr. M. B. RANGASWAMI REDDI: Will the Hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether there is still any necessity for the continuance of the Malabar Special Police;

(*b*) if so, what it is; and

(*c*) if not, why steps were not taken already to discontinue it?

[30th November 1936

A.—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) The Malabar Special Police force is an essential safeguard in the Malabar district and is also available in the event of disturbances in other parts of the Presidency.

(*c*) Does not arise.

Honorifics

Representations for the classification of Viswa-Brahmans as a sub-sect of Brahmans.

* 389 *Q.*—Rao Sahib Pandit GANALA RAMAMURTI: Will the Hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government are aware of the fact that Mr. (afterwards Sir) K. Srinivasa Ayyangar, the then Law Member to Government, in reply to the debate raised by Mr. Muthumanikkachariar, on the use of the term ' Achary ' after the names of members of the Viswa-Brahmana community stated on the floor of this House on 14th October 1921 that he had to support the contention of the members of this community that they were Brahmans;

(*b*) whether it is a fact that the Government have received representations or petitions from individuals or associations in or about 1933 and onwards, quoting the aforesaid statement to classify this community as a sub-sect of Brahmans in Government records; and

(*c*) if so, the orders of Government on this subject?

A.—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) & (*c*) No such representation has been traced. The attention of the Hon. Member is invited to G.O. No. 315, Law (General), dated 27th January 1933.

Memorial from Mr. Sarabha Acharyulu, Vizianagram, for recording the name of his community as Viswa Brahmans.

* 390 *Q.*—Rao Sahib Pandit GANALA RAMAMURTI: Will the Hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that the Government have received a memorial from Brahma Sri Sanghoddharaka Pethamaha Sivakoti Sarabha Acharyulu Garu, Vizianagram City, Vizagapatam district, on or about 1930 urging the necessity of recording the name of his community as Viswa Brahmans instead of Kammalan, Kamsalin, Akkasalin, Thattan, etc., in the future editions of Provincial Gazetteers, District Manuals, Statistical Memoirs; and

(*b*) if so, the orders of the Government on this representation?

A.—No such petition has been traced but orders were issued by the Government on this subject in G.O. No. 315, Law (General), dated 27th January 1933.

30th November 1936]

Public Service

Collection of medical examination fees by the Madras Services Commission from candidates before selection.

* 391 *Q*.—Mr. M. S. Sreshta: Will the Hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) what fees have to be paid by candidates for the various examinations conducted by the Madras Services Commission;

(*b*) whether fees for medical examination are recovered before selection in cases where physical measurements are not prescribed; and

(*c*) if so, what the need is for such recovery before actual selection?

A.—(*a*) The fees to be paid by candidates for the various examinations conducted by the Madras Public Service Commission are as follows:—

	RS.
1 Examination for Assistant Surgeons	25
2 Madras Ministerial Service Examination	10
3 Special tests—	
(1) The Translation Test	10
(2) The Civil Judicial Test	10
(3) The Criminal Judicial Test	15
(4) The Revenue Test	12
(5) The Code of Criminal Procedure as prescribed for the Criminal Judicial Test	5
(6) The Account Test for Public Works Department Officers and Subordinates	10
(7) The Account Test for Executive Officers ..	10
(8) The Account Test for Subordinate Officers—Part I	10
(9) The Account Test for Subordinate Officers—Part II	10
(10) The Jail Test	10
(11) The Agricultural Department Test	10
(12) The paper on "Laws, rules, regulations and orders relating to jail management" in the Jail Test	2

Note.—Where a test is prescribed as part of the probation and training of an officer whether recruited direct or by transfer, where it is prescribed as a qualification necessary for an officer to continue in his post without penalty, and where it has been newly imposed on persons already in the service concerned when the test is prescribed no fee will be levied. In cases other than those where the examination or the test is prescribed as part of probation and training the concession will be limited to two chances for each examination or test.

4 Departmental examinations which officers have to pass for promotion to higher posts.	Free for two applications for each test; for the third and subsequent applications Rs. 2 for each paper subject to a maximum of Rs. 10 and a minimum of Rs. 4 per test.

(*b*) & (*c*) No, unless the appointing authorities so require.

[30th November 1936

Procedure adopted for the revaluation of the answer books of the Revenue Test, Group (C), Examination held in December 1935.

* 392 *Q.*—Mr. G. Rameswara Rao: Will the Hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) the procedure adopted for revaluation of the answer papers in Revenue Test, Group (C), in the examination held in December 1935;

(*b*) whether any conference of all the examiners was held before revaluation was directed;

(*c*) if not, whether any procedure analogous to that adopted by the University or the S.S.L.C. Board was adopted; and

(*d*) whether any moderation board is appointed to pass the results of this examination?

A.—The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answers to the supplementary questions to question No. 300-A given in the Legislative Council on the 1st September 1936.

Mr. G. Rameswara Rao:—" Sir, in answer to this question, I am referred to the answers to the supplementary questions to question No. 300-A. But I find none of those questions were answered. May I request the Hon. Member to give us some idea as to what has been done in the matter? "

The Hon. Sir Charles Souter:—" I disagree with the hon. Member. The answers are there."

Mr. G. Rameswara Rao:—" I have just got the proceedings here. I request you, Sir, to look at it. I am not anxious to waste the time of the House. There are no answers here. That is why I request the Hon. Member to give some information on the question raised."

The Hon. Sir Charles Souter:—" I think I have already answered that."

The Hon. The President:—" May I know what the answer given to that question is? "

The Hon. Sir Charles Souter:—" May I just say that the answer was given by me in reply to some remarks, which the hon. Member made during the course of the debate."

Mr. G. Rameswara Rao:—" Mr. President, there was no debate at all. I will refer you to the printed answer to 300-A. The supplemental question was, ' May I know, Sir, whether the Government have information that a second valuation was made in regard to the Revenue Test Examinations of December 1935 and, if so, why and what the result of the second valuation was? ' The answer of the Hon. Member was, ' A question of that kind, I do not think, can be put on the floor of this House'. "

The Hon. Sir Charles Souter:—" That, Sir, is my answer."

30th November 1936]

Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO :—" But these questions are entirely different. I do not believe the Hon. Member meant that these questions were answered then."

The Hon. Sir CHARLES SOUTER :—" The hon. Member is mistaken. The answer is that, Government are not prepared to question the manner in which the Public Service Commission conducted the examinations."

Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO :—" That question was also raised. The Hon. Member's reply was 'The policy of the Government is not to interfere with the Public Service Commission in the manner in which it conducts its examinations.' I am not asking for interference; as the Government and the House are fully entitled to go into the methods adopted by the Commission, I request the Hon. Member to tell me what the procedure adopted was and whether the Government was satisfied with it. The Government do not say that the Public Service Commission is an autocratic body? "

The Hon. Sir CHARLES SOUTER :—" The Government do not intend to interfere with the manner in which the Public Service Commission conducts its examinations."

Availability of candidates qualified in the Special Test Examinations prescribed for various appointments in the Public Service.

* 393 *Q.*—Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO : Will the Hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether there is sufficient supply of candidates with special test qualifications for all the public services for which such qualifications are necessary;

(*b*) if not, whether exemptions are granted as a matter of course; and

(*c*) whether this subject was considered by the Collectors' conference and if so, what are the definite conclusions arrived at in this matter?

A.—(*a*) Except in the case of Revenue Inspectors, the Government are not aware that there is at present any shortage in the required number of qualified candidates for appointment to posts for which special test qualifications have been prescribed.

(*b*) The statutory rules governing the post of Revenue Inspector do not permit the grant of exemption from possessing the prescribed special test qualification. The rules however empower Collectors of districts, when qualified persons are not available, to appoint as Revenue Inspectors persons who have not passed the Revenue Test for a period or periods not exceeding six months in all.

(*c*) The question of simplification of the Revenue test was discussed at the Collectors' Conference of 1936 and the matter is under the consideration of the Government.

Mr. G. Rameswara Rao :—" Arising out of the answer that there is paucity of qualified candidates, is there any proposal before the Government to recruit any probationary Revenue Inspectors in the present year? "

The Hon. Sir Charles Souter :—" All I can say is, we have decided to recruit probationary Revenue Inspectors. As to the number, we are not yet certain."

Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed :—" May I know when orders will be issued on the subject? "

The Hon. Sir Charles Souter :—" I want notice, Sir."

Alleged paucity of hands qualified in the Revenue Test Examination.

* 394 *Q.*—Mr. M. B. Rangaswami Reddi: Will the Hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether owing to the abnormal failure of candidates in the Revenue Test Examination of December 1935 there is any difficulty in getting qualified subordinates for Revenue Inspector's post; and

(*b*) if so, what action do the Government propose to take?

A.—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to clause (*c*) of question No. 393.

Classification of Viswa-Brahmans under the 'Scheduled Classes.'

* 395 *Q.*—Rao Sahib Pandit Ganala Ramamurti: Will the Hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) the decision of the Government regarding the suggestions in the budget speech to take a referendum to elicit public opinion of the Viswa-Brahmana community in respect of the inclusion of the community in the list of the scheduled classes for purposes of representation in Government service and on local bodies;

(*b*) whether the Collectors of the districts and the Members of the Board of Revenue have been consulted about the inclusion of the Viswa-Brahmana community in the list of scheduled classes;

(*c*) what the opinion offered by each Member of the Board of Revenue is;

(*d*) what each Collector said about this matter;

(*e*) whether the Government have further considered this matter after the reply of the then Home Member to question No. 701 of Mr. P. V. Krishnayya Choudari on 17th March 1933; and

(*f*) if so, what their decision is?

30th November 1936]

A.—(*a*) The Viswa-Brahmana community is a section of the non-Brahman Hindu community and its members not being untouchables cannot be included in the scheduled classes which consist only of communities whose members are untouchables. No useful purpose can therefore be served by conducting an enquiry to elicit public opinion of the Viswa-Brahmana community in the matter.

(*b*), (*c*) & (*d*) No.

(*e*) Yes.

(*f*) See the answer to clause (*a*) above.

Proposals for the merger of the "Backward Classes" into the "Scheduled Classes" for purposes of appointments.

* *396 Q.*—Rao Sahib Pandit Ganala Ramamurti: Will the Hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) for what purpose the list of Backward Classes (communities other than depressed classes) was prepared by the Government and in what public matters it is used by them;

(*b*) whether the Government have considered the question of raising the status of backward classes to that of the scheduled classes in respect of appointments; and

(*c*) if so, to what effect?

A.—(*a*) The following two lists are maintained by the Government for the purposes mentioned:—

(1) List of backward classes for the purpose of the grant of educational concessions to boys belonging to the communities included in the list; and

(2) List of "depressed classes" who are eligible for the ameliorative measures undertaken by the Labour department.

List (1) includes communities other than those belonging to the scheduled castes, and list (2) includes besides the scheduled castes, (i) aboriginal and hill tribes *not included in the scheduled castes and (ii)* registered members of notified criminal tribes and their families.

(*b*) & (*c*) Only untouchable communities are included in the list of scheduled castes. The Government have decided not to include in this list Hindu communities which are not comprised of untouchables.

Representations from Viswa-Brahmans for their classification as a community separate from non-Brahmans for purposes of public service.

* 397 *Q.*—Rao Sahib Pandit GANALA RAMAMURTI: Will the Hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government have received representations from the members of the Viswa-Brahmana community requesting that they may be treated as a community separate from the non-Brahman Hindus, and as such should be considered as 'others' for purposes of communal rotation in selection for appointments; and

(*b*) if so, whether the orders of Government on these representations will be laid on the table of the House?

A.—No such representations appear to have been received by Government nor is there any such classification as "Others" in the existing communal rule.

Number of representations received for inclusion of the Viswa-Brahman Community under the "scheduled classes" for purposes of Government service.

* 398 *Q.*—Rao Sahib Pandit GANALA RAMAMURTI: Will the Hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government have received any petitions and representations from individuals or associations of the Viswa-Brahmana community from 1st January 1931 to 17th March 1933 requesting the inclusion of the community in the list of scheduled classes (depressed classes) for purpose of representation in Government service and on local bodies on the grounds that they are really more depressed than many of the other communities now in the list in matters of education and appointments; and

(*b*) if so, whether the Government would be pleased to place on the table of the House a statement of the same under the following heads, viz., (i) number of such petitions or representations from individuals and the number of persons who affixed their signatures on those representations, (ii) names of associations that made such representations; (iii) the localities from which such representations were sent; (iv) dates of such representations; and (v) other correlated particulars, if any?

A.—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) A statement [a] is appended.

---

[a] Printed as Appendix I on page 110 infra.

30th November 1936]

Reservation under the communal rotation Government Order in favour of 'backward classes.'

* 399 Q.—Rao Sahib Pandit GANALA RAMAMURTI: Will the Hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have examined the question of reserving one chance to the backward classes from the seats allotted to non-Brahmans under the communal rotation Government Order as promised by the Hon. the Member for Revenue on 18th March 1936 in reply to speeches in connexion with Demand No. X of the current budget; and

(b) in what way the Government disposed of or contemplate to dispose of this question?

A.—The question has been considered several times and it has been decided that the existing communal rule should not be changed. The Government see no reason to reconsider that decision.

Proposals for a separate classification of the backward classes for purposes of public service.

* 400 Q.—Rao Sahib Pandit GANALA RAMAMURTI: Will the Hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have considered the question of creating a separate classification for backward classes for appointments on the lines of the order of the Bombay Government, after the statement of the Hon. the Memher for Revenue on 18th March 1936 on this subject;

(b) whether any public bodies and recognized associations were consulted to ascertain public opinion on this matter;

(c) if so, what are those bodies and what opinion did each of them offer; and

(d) what action the Government propose to take on tbis subject?

A.—(a) & (d) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to question No. 399.

(b) & (c) The Government consider that no useful purpose will be served by consulting public bodies and recognized associations in the matter.

Proposals for raising the age-limit of the members of minority communities for purposes of gazetted appointments.

* 401 Q.—Rao Sahib P. V. RAJAGOPAL PILLAI: With reference to his reply to question No. 430 answered on the 4th November 1935, will the Hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether any decision has since been arrived at with regard to the raising of the age-limit of minority communities for gazetted appointments; and

(b) if the reply to clause (a) is in the affirmative, what the age-limit so fixed is?

A.—No decision has yet been reached.

Rao Sahib P. V. Rajagopal Pillai:—" As Government recognize that the scheduled classes usually begin their education at a later age than the other classes and by the time they complete their education they are over 25 years of age. may I know, Sir, what is the objection of Government for raising the age-limit to 26? "

The Hon. Sir Charles Souter:—" That, Sir, is under consideration. The Government have not come to any decision on that point."

Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan:—" Sir, in view of the fact that the raising of the age-limit will affect a large number of candidates belonging to various minority communities, will the Government please expedite their decision? "

The Hon. Sir Charles Souter:—" Yes, Sir."

Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed:—" What is the proposal with regard to the fixing of the age-limit? Is it going to be 27 or 25? "

The Hon. Sir Charles Souter:—" That, as the answer states, is still under consideration."

Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed:—" As the term expires on the 21st December 1936, will the Government be pleased to arrive at a decision before that date? "

The Hon. Sir Charles Souter:—" I will try to, Sir."

Proposal to extend the period of age concession applicable to the members of the scheduled class.

* 402 *Q.*—Rao Sahib P. V. Rajagopal Pillai: Will the Hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state whether the Government contemplate to extend beyond 31st December 1936 the concession of the age-limit of scheduled class candidates for appointment in Government service (26 years for technical appointments and 27 years for ministerial service), and if so, for what period?

A.—The question is under consideration.

Commerce

Protection to the coconut industry.

* 403 *Q.*—Mr. A. B. Shetty: Will the Hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government are aware of the memorandum addressed to the Government of India by the Southern India Chamber of Commerce in regard to the need for giving protection to the coconut industry; and

(*b*) whether the Madras Government have recently made any representations to the Government of India in this matter?

A.—(*a*) The Government have now obtained a copy from the Chamber.

(*b*) Representations have been made. The matter is again engaging the attention of this Government.

30th November 1936]

Mr. A. B. Shetty :—" May I know what the Government of India propose to do in regard to the representations made by this Government? "

The Hon. Sir Geoffrey Bracken :—" At present, Sir, the question of trade relations of India with England and the Colonies is under consideration, as the hon. Member is no doubt aware."

Mr. Yakub Hasan :—" As it is urgent for Madras will the Hon. Member urge the Government of India to treat this question separately and not to delay it till the general question of trade relations with the Colonies and the British Government are settled? "

The Hon. Sir Geoffrey Bracken :—" I do not think one isolated item of trade can be taken separately."

Local Self-Government

Reshuffling of the electoral circles of the Cuddapah District Board.

* 404 *Q.*—Mr. K. Koti Reddi : Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state what the necessity was (i) for reconstituting some of the circles in the District Board of Cuddapah during November 1935 and (ii) for increasing the number from 43 to 45?

A.—The district board considered it necessary (i) to reconstitute some of the circles with due regard to geographical contiguity, population, voting strength and easy communication; and (ii) to increase the number of seats by two, one general and the other, reserved for Muslims. Government acted on the resolution of the district board.

Mr. K. Koti Reddi :—" May I ask the Hon. the Chief Minister 11-1 a.m.
whether, in reconstituting the electoral circles of the Cuddapah District Board, the Government paid any attention to the reasonableness or otherwise of the proposals or simply, followed the wishes of the Board? "

The Hon. the Raja of Bobbili :—" I have already stated in reply to the previous question that the Government accepted the proposals of the District Board President which, in their opinion, were reasonable."

Mr. K. Koti Reddi :—" May I know when there is conflict in the matter of reconstitution of circles, between questions of population, voting strength, contiguity and easy means of communication, which will be given preference? "

The Hon. the Raja of Bobbili :—" All these considerations will have to be weighed. But I do not think we can take one such item apart and give it greater importance than to the others."

[30th November 1936

Reshuffling of the electoral circles of Chitvel and Kodur of the Cuddapah District Board.

* 405 *Q.*—Mr. K. Koti Reddi: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state why the villages of Nagavaram, Obannapalli and Vellalavarikandrika were removed, during November 1935 from the District Board circle of Chitvel to the District Board circle of Kodur of Cuddapah district?

A.—The villages are contiguous to Kodur and far away from Chitvel being at the tail end of this circle. The removal of these villages is also intended to make the latter circle more compact.

Mr. K. Koti Reddi:—"May I ask the Hon. Minister to state why, when even prior to reconstitution of circles in November 1935 the Kodur circle of the Cuddapah district was much larger both in population, voting strength and possibly area than Chitvel, a number of villages were taken from the Chitvel circle and added on to Kodur?"

The Hon. the Raja of Bobbili:—"As the answer says, those villages are contiguous to Kodur."

Mr. K. Koti Reddi:—"As some villages would in any event be contiguous to some circle or other, are Government going to make a provision for such a thing? Should not the test be voting strength and population?"

The Hon. the Raja of Bobbili:—"As the answer says, those villages are contiguous to Kodur."

Mr. K. Koti Reddi:—"May I ask the Hon. Minister whether in constituting the villages into circles, he will pay some consideration to questions such as voting strength and population and not be dictated to by his friends and partymen?"

The Hon. the Raja of Bobbili:—"In all these matters, I am afraid it would not be possible to have an exact division made. There is bound to be difference of opinion on these matters."

Appointment of Assistant Panchayat Officer, District Board, Cuddapah.

* 406 *Q.*—Mr. K. Koti Reddi: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that one Mr. G. Subba Reddi, B.A., was appointed or nominated by the then President, District Board, Cuddapah, to be the Assistant Panchayat Officer; and

(*b*) whether the approval of the Inspector of Local Boards was obtained, as required by the rules?

A.—(*a*) The late President, District Board, Cuddapah, selected Mr. G. Subba Reddi for appointment as Assistant Panchayat Officer.

(*b*) Yes.

30th November 1936]

Mr. K. Koti Reddi:—" May I know why, in view of the answers to this question, the person approved therein was not appointed?"

The Hon. the Raja of Bobbili:—" All the information given to me has been given in the answer. If the hon. Member requires further information, he must give notice."

Mr. K. Koti Reddi:—" May I know whether some other person has been appointed to this post and that Mr. G. Subba Reddi has not been appointed?"

The Hon. the Raja of Bobbili:—" I will examine the question."

Mr. K. Koti Reddi:—" May I know what steps the Hon. Minister is going to take if he finds that this gentleman's claims have been overlooked and somebody else has been appointed in his place?"

The Hon. the Raja of Bobbili:—" I cannot say in advance what steps I am going to take; if I find that injustice has been done, it will be rectified."

Increase of expenditure of the Panchayat Board, Tiruvellore.

* 407 *Q.*—Mr. N. Halasyam Ayyar: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the expenses of the Panchayat Board, Tiruvellore, have increased from 1932 to 1936, and if so, by how much;

(*b*) whether there has been an increase of expenditure on the establishment side alone by $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent; and

(*c*) whether the Government Order regarding the employment of ex-taluk board employees has been observed by the Panchayat Board in the matter of appointment of staff?

A.—(*a*) The expenditure of the Tiruvellore Panchayat Board was as shown below:—

Year.	Ordinary expenditure.	Capital expenditure.
	RS.	RS.
1932–33	18,976	344
1933–34	18,195	800
1934–35	18,129	455
1935–36	18,331	2,051

(*b*) & (*c*) No.

Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed:—" May I know why the panchayat board should not be called upon to comply with the Government Order regarding the employment of ex-taluk board employees?"

The Hon. the President:—" To which clause of the question does the hon. Member refer?"

Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed:—" I am referring to clause (c), Sir."

The Hon. the Raja of Bobbili:—" There are some Government Orders on the subject and, if appeals or complaints are received, they will be attended to."

[30th November 1936

Accumulation of arrears of salary of servants under district boards and panchayat boards.

* 408 *Q.*—Mr. A. M. Ahmed Meeran: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government are aware that in several district boards and panchayat boards the servants are not given their pay in time; and

(*b*) whether the Government are aware that there are local bodies who have not disbursed the pay of their servants for more than three months?

A.— Two cases are referred to in the answers to questions Nos. 772 and 1000 delivered at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 25th February 1936 and 21st March 1936, respectively. No further complaints have been received on this matter in respect of these two boards. The Government have no information that other local bodies do not disburse the salaries of their servants in time.

Diwan Bahadur M. Gopalaswami Mudaliyar:—" May I ask the Hon. Minister whether he will make an enquiry in the matter? "

The Hon. the Raja of Bobbili:—" My hon. Friend has not brought to my notice any specific case."

Agriculture

Experimental researches carried out in the province with grants made by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research.

* 409 *Q.*—Mr. K. A. Nachiyappa Gounder: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(*a*) what the experimental researches so far made in this Presidency are with the grant of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research;

(*b*) at what stage each of them now is, and what the result is, if any of them have been completed; and

(*c*) what the amount is of grant drawn for each and the amount spent on each so far?

A.—(*a*) The hon. Member's attention is invited to the answer given to Question No. 459 on 3rd November 1935.

(*b*) Brief notes on all the schemes except the marketing scheme and the Economic Enquiry Scheme, which do not come under experimental research are appended (Appendix I).[a]

(*c*) A statement containing the information is appended (Appendix II)[a].

[a] Printed as Appendix II on pages 110–115 infra.

30th November 1936]

Sale of cotton seeds to the public.

* 410 *Q.*—Mr. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDER: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether good variety of cotton seeds is distributed for sale to the public through the Department of Agriculture;

(*b*) if so, what the quantity of seeds so distributed in each district in each year since 1930–31 is;

(*c*) whether the seeds are also supplied to the co-operative societies for sale if they apply for them; and

(*d*) if so, whether any commission is allowed on such sale and if so, how much?

A.—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) A statement furnishing the information is appended.[a]

(*c*) & (*d*) There has been no demand from co-operative societies in the I, II and V circles. Seed was supplied to societies in the III, VI and VIII circles. A commission of annas 2 per bag of 150 lb. or 3 per cent on sales is ordinarily allowed in the III circle; in the VI circle the commission allowed is annas 2 to 4 per bag of 98 lb. of cambodia and 112 lb. of Karunganni; while in the VIII circle the department allows a commission and rebate of annas 8 per bag of seed bought by the Secretary of the Tiruppur Co-operative Trading Society. In the IV circle seed was supplied to co-operative societies but no commission was allowed. No seed distribution work was undertaken on any appreciable scale in the VII circle as cotton is not cultivated on a large scale in this circle.

Mr. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDER:—" May I know, Sir, why there is a good deal of difference in the commission allowed in the various circles on the sale of cotton seeds? "

The Hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—" It is probably due to the peculiar conditions of the circles concerned."

Mr. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDER:—" May I know, Sir, whether the establishment charges also are included in the cost fixed for cotton seeds ?"

The Hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—" I cannot say off-hand."

Co-operation

Proposals for opening a Land Mortgage Bank in Malabar.

* 411 *Q.*—Mr. P. M. THANGAL: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether, when he visited Malabar, a deputation waited upon him in connexion with the opening of a Land Mortgage Bank in Malabar;

---

[a] Printed as Appendix III on page 116 infra.

(b) if so, whether any action has been taken or is proposed to be taken by Government in the matter; and

(c) if so, what action and when?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) & (c) The matter is under consideration.

Progress of the scheme for co-operative education.

* 412 Q.—Mr. A. B. Shetty: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether the scheme for co-operative education to be conducted with the help of the Government of India grant has received the approval of that Government;

(b) whether he will place the same on the table of the House; and

(c) whether the Local Government propose to seek the co-operation of the non-official co-operators in giving effect to the same, and if so, how?

A.—The attention of the hon. Member is invited to G.O. No. 1409, Development, dated 19th August 1936, which has been placed on the table of the House.

Relief rendered by the Provincial Weavers' Co-operative Society.

* 413 Q.—Mr. K. A. Nachiyappa Gounder: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) what the work so far turned out by the Provincial Weavers' Co-operative Society is and how far it has helped the weavers in various places;

(b) how many branch societies have been formed; when and where each of these branch societies has been formed and what the work so far turned out by each of such branches is;

(c) what the establishment and contingent charges of the Provincial Society and the travelling allowance spent from its funds to the directors and the staff are, each separately;

(d) what the amount spent on the establishment, contingent and travelling allowance charges by each of the branch societies is; and

(e) whether it is a fact that these organizations could not render adequate help to the weavers to save them from unemployment, and if so, what steps the Government propose to take to render them some substantial help?

A.—(a) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the first annual report of the society, a copy of which has been placed in the Legislative Council Library.

30th November 1936]

(b) There are no branch societies. There are, however, independent primary societies affiliated to the Provincial Society. Thirty of the weavers' societies which were functioning as credit societies before the formation of the Provincial Society have been converted into production societies and thirteen new societies have been organised. The Government have no information when each of these societies was formed. A statement showing the names of these societies and the work done by each of them is appended.[a]

(c) The details are as under:—

	RS.	A.	P.
Establishment charges	9,397	5	6
Contingencies	1,017	2	5
Travelling Allowance and sitting fees of directors	2,376	7	0
Travelling allowance of staff ...	2,589	13	6
Total ...	15,380	12	5

(d) The Government have no information as to the amount spent under these heads by each of the primary weavers' societies affiliated to the Provincial Society. The total amount incurred by these societies on account of establishment and contingent charges was, however, Rs. 10,618 during the year ending 30th June 1936.

(e) The Madras Handloom Weavers' Provincial Co-operative Society has been in existence only for a short time. It is too early to evaluate its contributions to the weavers' cause.

Medical Administration

Appointment and punishment of Honorary Medical Officers during the triennium ending 1935–36.

* 414 *Q.*—Mr. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDER: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education and Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) in how many and in which of the hospitals in this Presidency, Honorary Medical Officers have been appointed and how many in each;

(b) whether any allowance or honorarium is paid to them and if so, at what rate;

(c) how many of such officers have been served with notice terminating their services in each of the years 1933–34, 1934–35 and 1935–36; and

(d) how many such officers have been otherwise punished in each of those years?

[a] Printed as Appendix IV on pages 117–118 infra.

[30th November 1936

A.—(*a*) The hon. Member is referred to the list on pages 30 to 38 of the Half-yearly Civil Medical List corrected up to 1st January 1936 which is available in the Secretariat Library. The list requires corrections as shown in the appended statement.

(*b*) No.

(*c*) A statement showing the information is appended.[a]

(*d*) None.

Termination of the services of two Honorary Assistant Surgeons in the Ear, Nose and Throat Department, Government General Hospital, Madras.

* 415 *Q.*—Mr. K. A. Nachiyappa Gounder: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education and Public Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that notices of termination of services have been served recently upon two Honorary Assistant Surgeons of the Ear, Nose and Throat Department of the General Hospital at Madras;

(*b*) if so, what the reasons therefor are and whether they have been specifically stated in the notices so issued to them;

(*c*) whether any definite charges have been framed against and communicated to each of them, and whether their written explanation has been obtained before passing such final orders terminating their services; if not, why not;

(*d*) whether any departmental or other enquiry into the allegations made against them was conducted before they were so punished;

(*e*) what the rules are, departmental or otherwise, governing the appointment, tenure, punishment, etc., of such Honorary Medical officers working in the General Hospital at Madras as well as in other Government Hospitals in this Presidency;

(*f*) whether a copy of the rules will be placed on the table; and

(*g*) whether these rules have been observed in issuing notices of termination of services of the said two Honorary Medical Officers; if not, why not?

A.—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) *to* (*d*) There were no charges or allegations against them. On the basis of the confidential reports relating to the work of these officers, the Government decided to terminate their services. The reasons which led the Government to the above decision were not stated in the notices. As regards the procedure in regard to termination of services, the Hon. Member is referred to rule 20 of the rules mentioned in answer to clauses (*e*) and (*f*).

(*e*) & (*f*) A copy[b] of the rules is laid on the table.

(*g*) Yes.

---

[a] Printed as Appendix V on pages 119–120 infra.

[b] Printed as Appendix VI on pages 120–124 infra.

30th November 1936]

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—" May I ask whether the Hon. Minister is aware of the fact that it is a practice in the Medical Department to furnish the medical officers with a copy of their respective confidential reports for their information? "

The Hon. Rajkumar MUTHAYYA CHETTIYAR of Chettinad:—" It is true with regard to the permanent Government servants; but with regard to honorary medical men there is no such provision."

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—" May I know why this wholesome practice of furnishing a copy of the confidential report to the paid officers is not extended to honorary medical officers? "

The Hon. Rajkumar MUTHAYYA CHETTIYAR of Chettinad:—" The rules do not contain that provision and I do not think it is necessary in the case of honorary men."

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—" Is it the intention of Government to give step-motherly treatment to honorary officers? "

The Hon. Rajkumar MUTHAYYA CHETTIYAR of Chettinad:—" It is not a question of step-motherly treatment at all. As a matter of fact, honorary doctors are encouraged under this system."

Private nursing homes run by salaried Medical Officers in the service of Government.

* 416 *Q.*—Mr. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDER: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education and Public Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether medical officers in the salaried employment of Government are permitted to run their own private nursing homes;

(*b*) if so, the names, qualifications, and the pay and scale of pay of such medical officers who have been so permitted;

(*c*) whether there are any medical officers running private nursing homes in their own names or through nominees without obtaining the previous permission of the Surgeon-General;

(*d*) if so, who they are and what action has been taken against them; and

(*e*) how many medical officers have been taken to task for not obtaining such permission in each of the years of 1933–34, 1934–35 and 1935–36?

A.—(*a*) No.

(*b*) *to* (*d*) As far as the Government are aware Lieut.-Col. K. G. Pandalai. I.M.S., Acting Superintendent, Government General Hospital, Madras, is the only officer who maintains a nursing home. He has been given time till December 1936 to abolish or dispose of the institution.

(*e*) None.

Mr. V. T. Arasu:—"May I ask the Hon. Minister whether he is in a position to say that the acting Superintendent of the Government General Hospital is taking any steps to close down his nursing home?"

The Hon. Rajkumar Muthayya Chettiyar of Chettinad:—"That question would not arise till the time expires."

Mr. V. T. Arasu:—"The answer says that he has been given time till December. To-morrow December begins?"

The Hon. Rajkumar Muthayya Chettiyar of Chettinad:—"The Government will await a report in the usual course from the head of the department."

Mr. V. T. Arasu:—"May I know whether the Hon. Minister is aware of the fact that this gentleman who is running this nursing home utilizes the services of the sister-in-charge of the General Hospital operation theatre to assist him in his nursing home?"

The Hon. Rajkumar Muthayya Chettiyar of Chettinad:—"The Government are not aware of it.

B. Pocker Sahib Bahadur:—"May I ask whether the Government are aware that this nursing home is a very useful institution to the public and its closing down would not be welcomed by the public?"

The Hon. Rajkumar Muthayya Chettiyar of Chettinad:—"I do not think the hon. Member expects the Government to give a categorical answer affirming the statements he has made."

B. Pocker Sahib Bahadur:—"May I ask whether the Government will consider this aspect of the question and reconsider the order?"

The Hon. Rajkumar Muthayya Chettiyar of Chettinad:—"I do not think that the Government will be justified in reconsidering their general policy with reference to one particular institution?"

Sir A. P. Patro:—"May I ask whether the Government are aware that this nursing home has been a very useful supplement to the Government institutions in the City of Madras and that it is welcomed by a large public?"

The Hon. Rajkumar Muthayya Chettiyar of Chettinad:—"The Government are not aware, but personally I am aware that it is very useful institution."

Mr. V. T. Arasu:—"May I ask whether it is not a fact that by this medical officer running a private nursing home, his work in the hospital suffers, and that he is not able to devote to the hospital the attention he is bound to?"

The Hon. Rajkumar Muthayya Chettiyar of Chettinad:—"So far the Government have not received any complaint with regard to Col. Pandalai's work becoming inefficient in the hospital."

30th November 1936]

B. Pocker Sahib Bahadur:—" Are the Government aware, Sir, that Lieut.-Col. Pandalai attends to his work well and expeditiously from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. and attends to his duties very efficiently and that there has been no complaint about it? "

The Hon. Rajkumar Muthayya Chettiyar of Chettinad:—" As there has been no complaint by the Head of the Department, I presume that he is doing his work very efficiently."

Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed:—" In the interests of the public, will the Government reconsider their policy? "

The Hon. Rajkumar Muthayya Chettiyar of Chettinad:—" I cannot give a very hopeful answer to my hon. Friend immediately. His suggestion will be considered."

Mr. V. P. Narayanan Nambiyar:—" May I know if the Government are aware that the closing down of this nursing home may necessitate the enlargement of the accommodation now available in the General Hospital? "

The Hon. Rajkumar Muthayya Chettiyar of Chettinad:—" I do not think that the closing down of this small nursing home will result in all that. Apart from this the General Hospital may require more accommodation."

Mr. A. B. Shetty:—" May I ask the Hon. Minister whether there has been a proposal to transfer him as the Principal of the Vizagapatam Medical College and whether this has anything to do with the fact that he is running this nursing home? "

The Hon. Rajkumar Muthayya Chettiyar of Chettinad:—" I am not aware of it."

Mr. A. B. Shetty:—" Will he kindly enquire and let us know? "

The Hon. Rajkumar Muthayya Chettiyar of Chettinad:—" I shall enquire."

Prohibition on Government Medical Officers from running Nursing Homes.

* 417 *Q.*—Mr. V. T. Arasu: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education and Public Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that Government have recently passed orders prohibiting the running of nursing homes by Government Medical Officers;

(*b*) if so, how many instances of such cases (with names of the officers concerned) have come to the notice of Government; and

(*c*) whether, after the passing of the Government Order, those officers have closed down their nursing homes?

A.—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) & (*c*) The hon. Member is referred to the answer to clauses (*b*) to (*d*) of question No. 416.

[30th November 1936

Publication of the Government Order permitting Lieut.-Col. Pandalai to run a private nursing home

* 418 *Q.*—Mr. K. A. Nachiyappa Gounder: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education and Public Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether a copy of the order granting permission to Colonel Pandalai to run a private nursing home will be placed on the table;

(*b*) whether at any time the Government have passed orders directing him to close down his private nursing home and if so, when and with what result; and

(*c*) whether a copy of such order or orders will be placed on the table?

A.—(*a*) No permission was granted by the Government to Lieut.-Col. Pandalai, I.M.S., to run a private nursing home

(*b*) Yes. In 1935. The officer then submitted an appeal with reference to this order. Final orders directing him to abolish or dispose of his private nursing home within six months from the date of the orders were issued on the 22nd June 1936.

(*c*) No.

Prohibition on Government Medical Officers advertising their achievements in the daily press.

* 419 *Q.*—Mr. V. T. Arasu: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education and Public Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether there is any prohibition in the case of Government Medical Officers against advertising their work and achievements in the daily press; and

(*b*) whether instances of advertisements in the daily press on the part of any Government Medical Officer have been brought to the notice of Government?

A.—(*a*) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the following rules regulating the conduct of Government servants and to paragraph 141 of the Civil Medical Code, Volume I (IV Edition), a copy of which is available in the Secretariat Library.

No Government servant shall, except in accordance with any special or general order of the Local Government, communicate, directly or indirectly, any official document or information to a Government servant unauthorized to receive the same, to a non-official person, or to the Press.

30th November 1936]

Officers of the Medical Department belonging to the provincial and subordinate services are permitted to contribute articles of a scientific or technical character to non-Government publications, provided that before any such article is sent for publication the Surgeon-General satisfies himself that it does not reveal any information of a confidential nature and that the publication will not in any way embarrass the administration.

(*b*) No.

Mr. V. T. Arasu:—" Will the Hon. Minister for Public Health be pleased to state whether the Superintendent of the Barnard Institute has been given any special or general permission to publish his achievements in the *Madras Mail?*"

The Hon. Rajkumar Muthayya Chettiyar of Chettinad:—" If the hon. Member had sent up a specific question like this, the Government would have been in a better position to answer it."

Mr. V. T. Arasu:—" Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the fact that the Superintendent of this Institute has been writing articles to the Press and advertizing his achievements? "

The Hon. Rajkumar Muthayya Chettiyar of Chettinad:—" No particular instance has been given by the hon. Member. Now I will make enquiries."

Provision of better facilities for cleaning the dirty linen in the Government Mental Hospital, Madras.

* 420 *Q.*—Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education and Public Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) what the present arrangement is for the cleaning of dirty linen in the Mental Hospital, Madras, and for how long it has heen in vogue;

(*b*) what the number was of patients for whom the existing arrangement of cleaning linen was designed and what the number is of patients for whom it is catering to-day;

(*c*) whether it is a fact that the said arrangement has utterly failed to cope with the needs of the situation; and

(*d*) what the recurring cost is of cleaning the dirty linen in the Madras Mental Hospital?

A.—(*a*) Nine dhobis are employed for hand-washing of all the clothes of mental patients in the hospital laundry inclusive of those of the attendants. A few patients are also employed in helping the paid labour. The washing materials required by the dhobis are issued by the hospital according to a prescribed scale, which has been varying from time to time according to actual needs. All the soiled linen is boiled in copper boilers installed for the purpose before they are washed. After washing

and drying, the clothes of patients suffering from skin diseases are disinfected in the steam disinfector. For purposes of economy, only well water is used for washing purposes. It is stored in masonry cisterns by means of a hand-pump attached to the well in the dhobi khana. If the pump goes out of order, Red Hills water is used for washing purposes. This system of hand-washing was in vogue long before 1924. The number of dhobis has been increased from time to time according to actual requirements.

(*b*) The number of patients in 1924 was 644 and the number in August 1936 was 1,394.

(*c*) The existing arrangement does not adequately meet the needs of the situation; the question of a steam laundry is under consideration and a proposal for a central laundry for all hospitals in Madras City is also being considered.

(*d*) The recurring cost is as shown below:—

		RS. PER MENSEM.
Washing materials	... ...	45
Wages of dhobis	... ...	141
Total	...	186

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—" May I ask the Hon. Minister whether the Government will sanction the opening of a steam laundry for the hospitals in the city of Madras? "

The Hon. Rajkumar MUTHAYYA CHETTIYAR of Chettinad:—" The matter is under the consideration of Government and I wish to say that the matter will receive the earnest consideration of the Government."

Provision of stipends in the Stanley Medical School, Rayapuram.

* 421 *Q.*—Mr. M. DEVADASAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education and Public Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether stipends are provided for the students who could not otherwise study in the Stanley Medical School;

(*b*) if so, how many stipends; and

(*c*) if any stipend was allotted to the members of the depressed class origin?

A.—Five candidates belonging to the depressed and backward classes and admitted into the Stanley Medical School, Madras, are being given every year, a stipend of Rs. 15 each per mensem. Of these, one stipend has been allotted during the current year to a candidate belonging to the depressed class (scheduled caste) and the remaining four stipends to candidates belonging to castes other than scheduled castes.

30th November 1936]

Stipends to depressed class students studying in the Stanley Medical School.

* 422 *Q.*—Mr. M. DEVADASAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education and Public Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) if members of the depressed class applied for any kind of stipends or scholarships for the L.M.P. course in the Stanley Medical School;

(*b*) if so, how many; and

(*c*) how many of them got stipends or scholarships?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) One candidate applied for a stipend.

(*c*) One.

Mr. M. DEVADASAN:—" So far as I know, the information given in answer to this question is not correct. May I ask the Hon. Minister whether a student belonging to the depressed classes from Tinnevelly applied for a stipend and did not secure it? "

The Hon. Rajkumar MUTHAYYA CHETTIYAR of Chettinad:—" I shall have it verified."

Inadequacy of the accommodation in the hostel attached to the Lady Willingdon Medical School, Madras.

* 423 *Q.*—Mrs. K. ALAMELUMANGATHAYARAMMA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education and Public Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of students in the hostel attached to the Lady Willingdon Medical School;

(*b*) the rent each of them is paying;

(*c*) whether it is a fact that the students of the hospital are put to much inconvenience owing to want of sufficient accommodation; and

(*d*) what action the Government have taken or propose to take in this matter?

A.—(*a*) Seventy-three.

(*b*) Rupees 3 per mensem.

(*c*) & (*d*) The existing accommodation is not sufficient for 73 students. A proposal to construct a hostel for the students of the Lady Willingdon Medical School for Women, Madras, is under the consideration of the Government and the Surgeon-General has been requested to submit approximate plans and estimates for the building after they have been scrutinized by the Chief Engineer.

[30th November 1936

Post of Lecturership in Operative Surgery in the Lady Willingdon Medical School, Madras.

* 424 *Q.*—Mrs. K. ALAMELUMANGATHAYARAMMA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education and Public Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether there is any post of Lecturer in Operative Surgery in the Lady Willingdon Medical School; and

(*b*) if not, whether Government have considered the necessity for such post in the school and with what result?

A.—(*a*) No.

(*b*) Yes; the proposal to sanction the post of a lecturer in clinical and operative surgery was deferred pending consideration of the question whether and if so, in what respects the facilities available for the instruction of pupils in the school are inadequate. The Surgeon-General has been requested to submit a report in this matter.

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—"Will the Hon. Minister please state in which hospital in the city are these girls receiving Clinical Training in Operative surgery?"

The Hon. Rajkumar MUTHAYYA CHETTIYAR of Chettinad:—"If I remember right, they get it in the Victoria Caste and Gosha Hospital."

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—"Is the Hon. Minister aware that that hospital has only about six beds set apart for surgical cases?"

The Hon. Rajkumar MUTHAYYA CHETTIYAR of Chettinad:—"I am not sure that it is only six. But I know that it is not a very large number."

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—"Is the Hon. Minister satisfied that the existing provision is enough to provide a basis for clinical and surgical instruction of the girls?"

The Hon. Rajkumar MUTHAYYA CHETTIYAR of Chettinad:—"We have not so far received any complaint from the department that the beds are insufficient to give the necessary clinical instruction to the pupils of the Lady Willingdon Medical School."

Time for the issue of notice to the Members of the Selection Committee for admission to the Medical College.

* 425 *Q.*—Mrs. K. ALAMELUMANGATHAYARAMMA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education and Public Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) the date on which notice for the meeting of the Selection Committee for the Medical College was issued to the members of that Committee this year;

(*b*) the number of days before which the notice regarding the date of the meeting of a Selection Committee is usually issued or sent; and

30th November 1936]

(c) whether the Government have considered the desirability of issuing notices to members of the Selection Committee at least two weeks before the date fixed for that meeting?

A.—(a) The notice for the meeting was issued on the 6th June 1936; the meeting was held on the 25th June 1936.

(b) Notice regarding the date of the meeting of the Selection Committee is generally issued 10 days before the date of the meeting.

(c) The notice for the meeting this year was issued to the members of the Selection Committee 19 days before the date of the meeting. However the Surgeon-General has been instructed to see that notice to the members of the Committee is sent at least two weeks before the date fixed for the meeting.

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Ports

Communal representation on the establishment of the Madras Port Trust.

426 Q.—Diwan Bahadur R. SRINIVASAN: Will the Hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) the number of Brahmans, Non-Brahmans, Muhammadans, Christians and Scheduled castes working in the Marine, Traffic and Accounts sections of the Madras Port Trust—excluding the menial servants; and

(b) whether the communal representation is observed in the Port Trust Service?

A.—(a) As the hon. Member is aware the Local Government are merely the agents of the Governor-General in Council in regard to the administration of the Port of Madras. The following statement gives the particulars:—

—	Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.	Muhammadans.	Christians (including Anglo-Indians).	Scheduled classes.	Total.
I. Direction	7	1	..	3	..	11
II. Accounts	41	17	2	2	..	62
III. Traffic..	34	159	22	64	8	287
IV. Marine—						
(a) Port Fund ..	8	41	14	3	2	..
(b) Pilotage Fund ..	..	46	3	1	..	..
(c) Fire engine ..	..	..	..	2	..	..
Total ..	8	87	17	6	2	115
V. Engineering	37	388	69	140	21	655
Grand total ..	122	652	110	215	31	1,180

(b) Except in the case of certain high posts the statutory power to make appointments is vested in the Port Trust. Government have however been informed by the Board that they will observe the spirit of the policy of the Government of India in respect of recruitment to the latter's services, namely, that in general 25 per cent of all posts to be filled by direct recruitment should be reserved for Muslims and $8\frac{1}{3}$ per cent for other minority communities.

Irrigation

Water regulations in the Coleroon Lower Anicut system.

427 Q.—Swami A. S. SAHAJANANDAM: Will the Hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the terms of water regulation in the Coleroon Lower Anicut system as per G.O. No. 2671 I., dated 6th December 1933;

(b) the period of observation of the above rules;

(c) the results arrived at after the above period of observation;

(d) whether there was any change in the above terms of the Government Order of 1933 and whether this change as aforesaid in G.O. No. 547 I., dated 27th February 1936, was ordered after giving previous notice to the landholders of the old delta of the Lower Anicut system and, if so, when and to whom;

(e) whether the rule that Vadavar and Veeranam tanks should be given first preference in filling up and that filling to be completed with first freshes from 1st June every year is observed strictly;

(f) whether it is a fact that about one-third available supply should be allowed in Coleroon at Lower Anicut system and whether this order is being followed and, if not, why not;

(g) whether the Government are aware that the extent of double crop fixed under Coleroon Lower Anicut system, viz., 5,000 acres, is not correct and if the reply is in the affirmative, whether the Government will take immediate steps to fix up the correct ayacut and change the regulation of supply proportionate to the ayacut;

(h) whether full supply is allowed on 15th June to Grand Anicut Canal system and why full supply is not allowed on 16th June to Coleroon Lower Anicut system;

(i) whether this will be brought to uniformity by allowing full supply in Coleroon Lower Anicut system also as in Cauvery Delta system to keep up the cultivation season uniform in both systems;

(j) whether the supply to Coleroon Lower Anicut system as at present given is as per extent of ayacut and proportion as noted and obtained from Kannambadi dam and if not, why not;

(k) whether there is any necessity to empty the remaining quantity of water in the Veeranam tank after the period of closure instead of allowing water to sugarcane, drinking water and betel gardens; and

(*l*) whether the Government have considered the desirability of ılding an exhaustive enquiry and correct the extent of ayacut under e 'double crop' and 'second crop' (குறுவை ஒட்டடன் and குறுவை னாக்கார் respectively) under the Coleroon Lower Anicut system?

A.—(*a*) The hon. Member's attention is invited to pages 1999 to 2002 of *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 12th December 1933.

(*b*) The rules referred to were only published for inviting representations from persons interested.

(*c*) Does not arise.

(*d*) The draft rules of 1933 were published for criticism and representations received were considered before orders were issued in G.O. No. 547 I., dated 27th February 1936.

(*e*) There is no rule giving preference either to the Vadavar or to the Veeranam tank. Provision has, however, been made in the rules for some extra supply to the Vadavar and Veeranam tank, along with similar extra supplies to the Cauvery, the Vennar, etc., when the supply available at the Grand Anicut is in excess of normal requirements as a result of floods in the Bhavani and tbe Amaravathi.

(*f*) The hon. Member presumably refers to the supply available at the Grand Anicut. The supply that will be made available at the Grand Anicut on 16th July is about 25,000 cusecs inclusive of 2,160 cusecs required for the Lower Coleroon Anicut system.

(*g*) The figure 5,000 acres of second crop was not adopted in the rules of regulation. The correct figures adopted in the rules are 6,000 acres for South Arcot and 3,500 acres for Tanjore.

(*h*) Full supply is not allowed either in the Grand Anicut canal, or in the Cauvery or Vennar on the 15th June.

(*i*) Does not arise.

(*j*) The supply was determined on the basis of the ayacut.

(*k*) It is not usual to empty the tank, but owing to the necessity for carrying out extensive repairs to the Veeranam tank as a result of the cyclone of 1933, it was found necessary to drain the tank in advance of the usual closure period. As the usual closure period from 15th April to 1st June was calculated to be insufficient for the purpose, the tank was drained completely by 24th March 1934, with the approval of the Collector. Even then there were hollows in the bed of the tank the water from which could be and was taken for garden crops.

(*l*) The Government see no necessity to hold an enquiry.

7

[30th November 193

Public Service

Proposal to amend G.O. No. 947, Public (Services), dated 10th September 1934.

428 *Q.*—Diwan Bahadur R. SRINIVASAN: Will the Hon. the Membe for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) with reference to rule 7 (v) (*b*) (i) of G.O. No. 947, Publi (Services), dated 10th September 1934, whether the Government hav considered the desirability of increasing the number specified agains scheduled classes members from one to two; and

(*b*) whether the claims of a member of the scheduled classes i the order of communal rotation will be affected because of his conversio to Christianity?

A.—(*a*) The question of increase was examined with reference to memorandum presented to His Excellency the Governo by the Andhra Provincial Depressed Classes Federation Ellore, but it was decided not to alter the existing com munal proportion laid down in the statutory servic rules.

(*b*) A member of the scheduled classes, on conversion to Chris tianity, is treated as a Christian for the purpose of com munal representation in the public service.

Local Self-Government

Proposal for the reduction of the grant to the District Board, Bellary, for the maintenance of trunk roads.

429 *Q.*—Diwan Bahadur M. GOPALASWAMI MUDALIYAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that the Government addressed a memorandum, dated 8th July 1936, to the District Board, Bellary, asking to show cause why reduction of half grant should not be accepted on trunk road as the Superintending Engineer had reported that it was not being maintained in proper condition;

(*b*) what is the length of the trunk road in the Bellary district;

(*c*) whether it is a fact that though the Superintending Engineer had been remarking adversely for the last few years, his remarks and suggestions are not being attended to; and

(*d*) whether it is a fact that the neighbouring district trunk road was reported to be maintained according to proper standard and is in good condition?

30th November 1936]

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) There are two trunk roads in the district. Their length is given below:—

		Length	
	M.	F.	YDS.
Madras-Bombay road	49	6	86
Hospet-Mysore-Frontier road	61	0	31
Total ..	110	6	117

(c) The inspection notes of the Superintending Engineer for the years 1932–33 to 1934–35 show that the condition of the roads was generally fair in those years. His suggestions regarding rectification of defects, etc., are attended to as far as possible.

(d) It is presumed that the hon. Member refers to the trunk roads in the Kurnool and Anantapur districts. According to the inspection notes of the Superintending Engineer for 1935–36, the condition of the trunk roads in the Anantapur district is generally good and that of the trunk roads in the Kurnool district is fair.

Agriculture

Fixing a minimum price for sugarcane intended for factories.

430 Q.—Mr. Y. Mahabaleswarappa: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) what action has been taken on the request of the Taluk Ryots' Conference, Hospet, held in January last under the presidentship of Mr. Siddappa Hosmani, M.L.A., to fix the minimum rates for sugarcane intended for use in sugar factories;

(b) whether the Government propose to take action immediately and pass necessary regulations to fix the minimum prices so that they could come into force this season; and

(c) whether the Government propose to call the cane growers' representatives from Hospet also for the conference to fix these minimum prices?

A.—(a) Resolutions passed at a meeting of the Ryots' Conference which met in December 1935 were received but no action was taken on them.

(b) No. The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer given to clause (a) of question No. 853 answered on 29th February 1936.

The Government have had occasion to examine this question again recently and have reached the decision that in the present conditions there is no immediate need for fixing minimum prices for cane in this Presidency.

(c) Does not arise.

[30th November 1936

Industries

Facilities in Papanasam for the establishment of a paper factory.

431 *Q.*—Mr. M. DEVADASAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state whether there are facilities for starting a paper factory in Papanasam?

A.—The answer is in the affirmative.

Measures of relief for handloom weavers.

432 *Q.*—Mr. Y. MAHABALESWARAPPA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government have received a memorial from the Directors of the Adoni Swakula Sali Co-operative Purchase and Sales Society in September 1936 for the amelioration of conditions, guaranteeing a living wage to the professional handloom labourers who have to face competition due to the mechanisation of the industry;

(*b*) whether it is a fact that the Assistant Director of Industries, Mr. Amalsad, an expert in Textile Industries, inspected the place recently to study the prevailing conditions, and if so, whether he has submitted a report suggesting means of relief; whether the Government will be pleased to lay it on the table; and

(*c*) whether the Government contemplate the introduction of legislative enactment as prayed for for prohibiting the use by the power and machine looms of yarn less than 30 counts and fixing the standard wages payable by master weavers?

A.—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) The Government understand that the Assistant Director visited the place. He was not asked by Government to submit any report.

(*c*) No.

Public Health

Allotment to the Tinnevelly district for rural development.

433 *Q.*—Mr. M. DEVADASAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education and Public Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) how much of the amount allotted for rural development was spent in Tinnevelly district;

(*b*) what were the improvements made in rural areas; and

(*c*) how much money was spent for the depressed classes?

A.—(*a*) A sum of Rs. 21,758-15-8 has been spent up to 30th June 1936 out of the total allotment of Rs. 63,981 for the district.

(*b*) Provision of wells and construction of roads and culverts: repair to wells and cattle-ponds and the construction of bore-hole latrines.

(*c*) No portion of the amount was set apart *exclusively* for the depressed classes. But all works—wells, roads and latrines—are for the use and benefit of the depressed classes as well as of other classes.

[*Note*.—**An asterisk (*) at the commencement of a speech indicates revision by the Member.**]

III.—ADJOURNMENT MOTION *RE* REFUSAL OF GOVERNMENT TO GRANT REMISSION OF DRY ASSESSMENT, ETC.

Mr. K. Koti Reddi :—" Sir, under Standing Orders Nos. 19 and 20 of the Legislative Council, I beg leave to move the adjournment of the business of the House for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance, to wit, the Government Order issued on the 21st October 1936 regarding the grant of land revenue concessions for the current fasli, in so far as it relates to the refusal of the Government to grant any general remission of dry assessment and any general concession in the matter of water-cess."

Mr. A. Ramakrishna Reddi :—" I second it."

The Hon. Sir Charles Souter :—" I raise no objection, Sir."

* The Hon. the President :—" The motion is in order and will be taken up at 4 o'clock this afternoon."

IV.—ACTS ASSENTED TO BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

* The Hon'ble the President :—" I have to announce that the undermentioned Acts received the assent of His Excellency the Governor on the dates mentioned against each :— 11- a.m

(1) The Madras Famine Relief Fund Act, 1936	17th September 1936
(2) The Madras District Municipalities (Second Amendment) Act, 1936	28th September 1936
(3) The Madras Rivers Conservancy (Amendment) Act, 1936	1st October 1936
(4) The Madras Borstal Schools (Amendment) Act, 1936 ...	5th October 1936
(5) The Madras City Police (Amendment) Act, 1936	5th October 1936
(6) The Madras District Police (Amendment) Act, 1936 ...	5th October 1936
(7) The Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation (Amendment) Act, 1936	11th October 1936
(8) The Madras Estates Land (Third Amendment) Act, 1936	17th October 1936
(9) The Madras District Municipalities (Amendment) Act, 1936 ...	18th October 1936
(10) The Madras District Municipalities and Local Boards (Amendment) Act, 1936	18th October 1936

V.—REPORT OF THE PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE.

* The Hon. Sir GEOFFREY BRACKEN :—" I beg to move that the Report [a] of the Public Accounts Committee on the Appropriation Accounts of this Province for 1934–35 and the Audit Report for 1936 issued by the Accountant-General, Madras, be taken into consideration.

" As this is the last opportunity I shall have, I should like to pay a tribute to the work done by the non-official Members of the Public Accounts Committee and I hope the services they have rendered to the Government will also meet with the approval of this House. As the House is aware, a convention has been established that the recommendations of the Public Accounts Committee should in the usual course be accepted by the Government and I may say that this convention has been observed by the Government so far. The Public Accounts Committee under the new Constitution may play even a more important part. In England the convention is that the Member of the Opposition should be chosen as the Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee in order to review the work done by the Government in power and I hope that a similar convention may be established in future in this Province.

" As for the accounts for the year 1934–35, the Accountant-General has stated that the administration of public expenditure as a whole continues to show a high standard of efficiency. I do not think there is very much more to be said on these accounts than what the Public Accounts Committee have already stated and any suggestions made by hon. Members of this House will be considered, as they are always considered, by the Finance Department and the departments concerned. But I would point out that the time before the 31st March next is limited and it can hardly be appropriate that any new policy should be adopted by the Government within that short interval."

* Mr. G. R. PREMAYYA :—" Mr. President, Sir, before I begin to move my amendment, I want to know whether I may be allowed to move the first amendment alone first and speak upon it and then move the second and third."

* The Hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Yes, one after another."

* Mr. G. R. PREMAYYA :—" I beg to move the amendment that stands in my name, that is—

' *Add* the following at the end :—

" *and on such consideration, this Council is of opinion—*

that better methods to facilitate the grant to ryots under the Land Improvement Loans Act and the Agriculturists' Loans Act (Grant XXXIX) should be adopted and that the District officers responsible for this should take steps to see that the applications are not rejected on frivolous grounds and are speedily disposed of and that the savings surrendered to the Government are absolutely unjustifiable." '

---

[a] Printed separately.

30th November 1936] [Mr. G. R. Premayya]

"Sir, in the Report under reference for the year 1934–35, on page 14, I find that several applications have been rejected on some frivolous grounds. The reasons for such rejection are stated as follows:—

'(1) Rejection or withdrawal of applications at the end of the year;

(2) Non-completion of enquiries at the end of the year;

(3) Failure of the applicants to receive payments of the loans in sanctioned cases;

(4) Absence of applications or receipt of lesser number of applications than was anticipated.'

"I do not know much about other districts. But in districts from which I come many of the applications that were rejected were from the depressed classes. The higher officials do not know the mischief that is being played by the karnams, the revenue inspectors and some of the Tahsildars. The petition has to be sent through the karnam and the revenue inspector and I am in the know of things and I can assure this House that several applications have been rejected because the concerned applicants failed to give some money to karnams and revenue inspectors. As the House is aware the depressed classes are very poor people and they cannot afford to give money to the higher authorities. I do not blame the Collectors and Deputy Collectors. But I do know that the karnams, the revenue inspectors and some of the Tahsildars are not helping the depressed classes in getting loans. The depressed classes have been trying to get their grievances remedied by making representation to higher authorities but to no purpose. Some time ago when Bharathi's songs were prohibited from being sung by outside public, my Friend, Mr. Tulasiram, as M.L.C. from Madura, stood here and sang those songs in order to enable the Government to find out whether there was anything seditious in those songs. Afterwards when the Government found there was no sedition in them they allowed them to be sung by the children in the schools. I think, when those songs were allowed to be sung in the Council hall I may also be allowed to cry here regarding the grievances of the depressed classes. They are undergoing immense difficulties and they do not know whom to approach. As I have already mentioned, unless they promise something to the lower authorities, the latter will not help them in getting their petitions sanctioned. Supposing a depressed-class member is sanctioned a loan of Rs. 200, by the time the money comes to his hands, he will be able to get only a lesser amount because he has to satisfy the karnam and the revenue inspector. Thus he will not get the full loan. Considering that this Council is at the fag-end of its lifetime, I do not know if these defects could be remedied or not. I leave it to the Government to see whether they could remedy such a state of affairs or not. Many applications of the depressed classes have been rejected and if the Government could find some way to scrutinize their applications and help them in getting their loans, they will be doing immense service to the depressed classes. I express

[Mr. G. R. Premayya] [30th November 1936

these difficulties so that the Hon. the Revenue Member and others who are connected with the granting of loans may realize the exact position of the depressed classes so far as the granting of loans is concerned.

" Sir, it is the depressed classes that need Government support. They do not have people in their community to help them with money. The depressed classes have been completely ruined by taking loans from caste ryots. I therefore request the Government to find some means or other to grant loans easily to the members of the depressed classes whenever they apply for loans to the Government.

" With these few words I move my amendment."

* Mr. G. Rameswara Rao :—" I beg to second the motion moved by my hon. Colleague and in doing so, with your permission, Sir, I move item No. 2 of the amendments which I myself have given notice of. It reads thus—

'*Add* the following at the end :—

" *And on such consideration this Council is of opinion—*

Thot the administration of the Loans branch of the Government should be more liberalized and that steps should be immediately taken to makes this branch really useful and helpful to the ryots and that the special loan rules should be materially altered towards that end." '

" In seconding my hon. Colleague's motion and also in moving my motion, I would first refer to the remarks made by the Hon. the Revenue Member early in February this year when I moved a similar motion. The Hon. the Revenue Member said—I am quoting from page 475 of the Council Proceedings, dated 4th February 1936.

'I quite agree that this amount surrendered is too large a proportion of the actual allotment under the budget and I will take steps to bring this matter to the notice of the Board of Revenue and ask them to see so far as they can that such large surrenders do not occur in future.'

" He also said—

'There I think it is more than possible that every penny we budget for under those Acts will in future be spent. Because, I can assure the hon. Members that in the very limited area in which we have introduced our recent Act the number of applications which are coming on is so large that there is every likelihood that all our allotments will be spent.'

" So, he gave us an assurance that the amounts allotted in the budget will be spent inasmuch as the number of applications for loans that were coming in was very large and as it was sometimes difficult for the Government to find the necessary funds for the allotment. That was the assurance given by the Government. Now coming to the Report under reference, they assign some reason . . . "

The Hon. Sir Charles Souter :—" On a point of order, Mr. President. The Report of the Public Accounts Committee now under discussion is for the year 1934–35. My speech was made in 1936."

Mr. G. Rameswara Rao :—" I am much obliged to the Hon. Revenue Member for drawing my attention to the fact that the Report under discussion is with reference to the year 1934–35. I was only

30th November 1936] [Mr. G. Rameswara Rao]

proceeding to show that he said on the 4th February that he would communicate this matter to the Board of Revenue and that the policy of the Board of Revenue and the Government was to spend all the allotment that was possible to be spent in a particular year. Therefore I simply prefaced by remarks by referring to the policy of the Government and not by way of criticism of a reprehensive nature.

"We see from page 3 of the report under consideration, under 11-
'Loans and Advances' that 32·9 per cent has been surrendered. That a.
is a matter which has to be seriously considered. What was surrendered in previous years was only 5 or 6 per cent. This year 32·9 per cent has been surrendered, thereby showing that the primary policy of the Government and the Board of Revenue has not been put into effect by the subordinates who are expected to be in charge of this branch of the administration. My grievance is that, in spite of the policy implied and expressly stated on the floor of the House, the officers of the department have not been able to do the necessary good to the ryots. I again appeal to the Hon. the Revenue Member to refer the matter to the Board of Revenue and to see that their attention is called to the fact that increasing amount of surrender is made in spite of the avowed policy of the Government.

"I would also submit that coming to the rules which have been issued by the Government for the grant of loans to agriculturists for relieving indebtedness, the rules are not quite satisfactory. I request the Hon. the Revenue Member to have the rules modified. He was pleased to say that he was quite aware that the rules were not perfect; he also said that the rules were only temporary, that they must see how the rules worked and change them if necessary. He gave this assurance and on this assurance I expressed my obligation to him for the very hearty co-operation he would render to the suffering ryots and I withdrew my motion. What is the result? The rules have been amended now in one or two particulars, amended not for the benefit of the people but quite against them. I shall refer to it in the course of my discussion. The Hon. the Revenue Member stated last time that very wide discretion has been given to the special officers to issue loans and that they would administer the rules sympathetically. . ."

The Hon. Sir CHARLES SOUTER:—"May I know if the hon. Member is referring to takavi loans or to the special loans to relieve indebtedness?"

Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO:—"I am specially referring to takavi loans for relieving the indebtedness of the ryots. The Hon. the Revenue Member said last time 'I do not think we can do any better than give these powers and give the officers wide discretion.' I am now referring to the discretion given to the special officers disbursing these loans. I have had occasion to speak to the special officer who had been deputed to Anantapur and so far as I can gather both from the rules and the conversation I had with the Special Officer, I doubt whether he had any discretion at all. For instance he is told that he ought not to disburse any loans less than Rs. 100, he is told that he should

[Mr. G. Rameswara Rao] [30th November 1936

not disburse loans to the amount of more than Rs. 2,000; he is further told that if a man has property worth more than Rs. 5,000 he should not be given any loan at all. These are the three limitations; then where comes the discretion of the special officer? These are the limitations imposed on the special loans officer by the rules under consideration. I raised the point last time. A change has been made in the rules; under the old rules if a man had property worth Rs. 3,000, the amount of loan that could be advanced to him was Rs. 2,000. It means to say that there was only a margin of one-third between the assets and liabilities of any intending debtor. The Hon. the Revenue Member stated that two-thirds might be advanced by way of loans. Now, he has increased the assets to Rs. 5,000. The loan that can be advanced to a ryot is only Rs. 2,000. Therefore it comes to this; unless a man has assets to the extent of Rs. 5,000, he is not entitled to get a loan of Rs. 2,000; that is how it works out. The Government insist upon having a security $2\frac{1}{2}$ times the amount that can be advanced to an agriculturist. That is the principle that has been enunciated by the *Hon. the Revenue Member* by the rule-making power by the change since introduced in the rules. This was not what I expected from the assurance given by the Hon. the Revenue Member that he would consider the matter sympathetically. The ordinary principle when securing loans on security is that the debt may be advanced to the extent of two-thirds of the assets. That is the principle that has been enunciated in the various Acts of the Government of India. How the Department can ask for two and a half times security, passes my comprehension. Is this the change that the Hon. the Revenue Member promised? If this is the effect of the debate that I raised last time, I should be very much surprised as to what he meant when he gave us a sympathetic assurance that he would reconsider the rules. The rules as they are at present, are against the ryot and not in favour of him or in pursuance of the policy enunciated when the Act was last amended.

" I raised the point last time and I should like to repeat it with your permission, with regard to the security asked. I then referred to the principle of the Bill of my hon. Friend, Mr. Ramalingam Chettiyar. The principle was that agricultural lands should not be attached even for the purpose of the execution of a decree of a civil court. That principle was accepted and yet in this particular case, we are asked to insist upon agricultural lands alone as security and not any other form of security. There are various other forms of security, bank overdraft, bank security or bank shares. Yet, the Hon. the Revenue Member is so antiquated as to depend upon agricultural land alone as security. That is a matter which I fail to understand. I am unable to follow him when he says that landed security is the right security for recovering Government dues, and that no other security will suffice. This is contradictory to the principles enunciated by the House when the Act was last amended. I do not see why he should not accept any other form of security for advancing loans to agriculturists under the amended Act as in the case of ordinary takavi loans.

30th November 1936] [Mr. G. Rameswara Rao]

This is a matter which requires his attention, which seriously deserves his sympathetic consideration by way of change of the rules for the advantage of the borrower.

"In this connexion, Sir, rule 3 of the rules published in the Government Order, requires to be changed to the effect that any security can be accepted if it is sufficient for all practical purposes.

"Then the Hon. the Revenue Member referred to scaling down. I find that strict orders have been issued to the officers concerned. Why this duplication of the machinery for the administration of laws, with regard to sealing down? There is another Act of the Legislature, that is the Debt Conciliation Act, which says that boards have been appointed or will be appointed which will arrive at the proper basis of settlement of disputes and which will allow room for scaling down, which will make up some schemes for the purpose of scaling down the debts and redress the grievances of the ryot. The policy of the Act is already there and it may be left to the boards to be created later, under that Act to scale down the debts payable to a particular creditor by a particular debtor. The policy of the Land Mortgage Banks Act or the Agricultural Loans Act as amended is not to scale down the debts. I do not know why this basic principle is not adopted in the framing of the rules we are now discussing. The idea of scaling down is quite foreign to the Agricultural Loans Act. It is absolutely foreign or if I may say so, *ultra vires* of the scope of the Act itself. It is only to relieve the indebtedness of the ryot that the Act has been amended and the idea of scaling down should not be put in there. It is up to the Hon. the Revenue Member to change the policy of the rules and make them completely consistent with the primary principle of the Act. I speak from first-hand knowledge of the facts; I had occasion to tour with the Special Loans Officer in my district, to know of the ryots and to find out difficulties why applications are not pouring in, for loans under the Act. I have gathered the reasons.

"The valuation of the property for the purpose of calculating the assets is something which is very novel. There is no data at all for arriving at a valuation as far as the Special Loans Officer is concerned. He puts up a rough valuation, not the valuation put by the ryots. The question is whether there should not be any tentative basis or criterion by means of which we can fix the assets of any ryot, whether there is any working basis on which we can safely proceed. I would suggest to the Hon. the Revenue Member that there is in every village, a rural co-operative society and these societies are bound by the rules, to maintain a property statement of the members of the societies. In the property statement, details of the lands are given, the acreage, the survey number, dry or wet, whether inam or sircar, and also the probable valuation or the market value according to the best estimate. If the special loans officer can be directed to take this value in calculating the assets of an intending debtor, things will go on well. That is what is not going on in my district, at least. The officer puts on

[Mr. G. Rameswara Rao] [30th November 1936

a very arbitrary value of the assets of the ryot, a very low value, a disproportionate value from the standpoint of the debtor. Therefore he simply throws away the application for a loan on the ground that the quantum of the assets as valued by him does not justify the application. I think this is not the proper basis at all. The co-operative societies have been working for a very long time—for 20 or 25 years and they have valued the lands in a particular locality and on this very basis the district co-operative societies in the headquarters lend and advance money to the borrowers, the district societies borrowing the money necessary, from the Provincial Urban Bank at Madras. Though there may be some exceptions, as a rule hon. Members will *agree with me that the basis on which co-operative societies value the* assets and advance loans to the ryots is the right basis. If this basis is accepted by the special loans officer I dare say, many more applications will come in. I am particularly making this remark as I understand that the officer in my district is going to report to the Government that the special loans scheme is a failure and that it need not be put into effect. I wanted to know what the difficulty was and I find that the greatest difficulty is in the valuation affair as opposed to local valuation and the opinion of the local ryots who have registers of the valuation of property from time to time, maintained in a regular
12 on. course and checked by co-operative departmental officers as well. This rule of valuation must be made clear, so that the special loans officer may take as his standard for ordinary purposes—of course he may deviate from the standard whenever he thinks necessary—the valuation made by the co-operative society in each locality and thus he may be enabled to come to a correct valuation of the property concerned.

" Then, Sir, the idea of not advancing loans of less than Rs. 200 is simply uncharitable. The hon. Mover has said that the depressed classes are very much suffering on this account. I fully agree with him there; the people of the depressed classes are not propertied people, and their loans are naturally small; similarly, the chances of their repaying the amount also are very few. Therefore, if the Government cannot go to the rescue of these depressed classes who are not proprietors of much landed property, who are only small owners, even to maintain those small lands they are already struggling very hard—they can at least see that this limit of Rs. 200—which is really meaningless—is removed.

" As regards the criterion of advancing Rs. 2,000 to a man owning Rs. 5,000 of property, that also requires to be amended. The ordinary basis of advancing two-thirds of the assets might very well be incorporated in these rules, and the Government should see that the maximum power of borrowing is raised to Rs. 3,000 and more in cases where the property owned is worth Rs. 5,000. When there is such a good security for the Government, I do not see why they cannot raise the limit to Rs. 3,000. I would therefore request the hon. the Revenue Member to consider this necessary amendment.

" There is another point which I should like to refer to. Rule 4 of form C says that the consent of the co-owners should be obtained before an application is made for mortgage of the property. I shall

read the relevant portion, in order to make myself clear. At page 5 of the Government Order, in item 4, on the subject of the questionnaire and the statement of the village officers, the following question is found: 'Are there co-owners such as brothers or collaterals who enjoy the land in common with the applicant, and if so, what are their names and relationships with the applicant and their interests in the land? Do they object to the grant of the loan? This rule, by implication, allows that a co-owner might mortgage his own share of the land and borrow money thereon. But the objection raised by the special loans officer is that he cannot issue loans unless the property is divided, it is separately demarcated and marked by separate survey stones, in regard to the property which falls to the share of the applicant for the loan. Sir, the rule, as I have read, is quite clear; but the special loans officer insists that the property of the applicant should be clearly demarcated, and until that is done, the loan is not granted. This, Sir, is not the intention of the Government Order. I hope that the Hon. the Revenue Member will make it clear either by a change in the rules or by the issue of departmental instructions to the concerned officers, that the rules do not contemplate such a procedure and that a loan could be granted even on the mortgage of a property jointly owned by the applicant with some others."

The Hon. Sir CHARLES SOUTER:—"I should like the hon. Member to be a bit more clear, Sir. Do I understand that he refers to joint pattas or jont family property?"

Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO:—"I am referring to joint pattas. If it is a question of joint family, of course the applicant can only be one of the members, unless he happens to be the manager. At the same time, there are families which are divided, but still there is no separate demarcation made. My remarks therefore apply to both such joint family properties which have become disrupted and to cases of joint owners where pattadars who are altogether strangers have purchased the property jointly but are holding or enjoying it separately. As I said, I cannot understand why there should be any need for separating the lands with special demarcation stones and boundaries, etc. I therefore, hope, Sir, that the Hon. the Revenue Member would remove this difficulty, if really he wants to serve the suffering ryots."

The Hon. Sir GEOFFREY BRACKEN:—"On a point of order, Sir. As this report relates to the year 1934–35, before these rules came into force, is all this relevant to the matter before the House?"

* The Hon. the PRESIDENT:—"If I remember aright, the hon. Member when he concluded his remarks stated that any suggestions on this report would be welcome so that the Government might be in a position to adopt the suggestions that are made on the floor of this House. But for that, I would not have allowed this discussion."

Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO:—"In fact the same point was raised at the time of the discussion of the last report, and you were pleased to rule that the points refered to were quite relevant on account of the wide scope of the resolution which was given notice of. I am only

[Mr. G. Rameswara Rao] [30th November 1936

trying to put forward before the Government the possible ways in which the rules can be changed for the benefit of the ryots and I do not think any technicalities now pointed out will take us to a different position. We are here to formulate a proper policy for the administration of these loans and to see how far we can help the ryot. I am not interested in spending any more time of the House than is necessary for discussing the necessity for a proper administration of the rules.

"In regard to scaling down, I see from rule 4 at page 8 of the Government Order that all the amounts that the creditor might have received from the debtor should also be taken into consideration before the amount is scaled down. My general remarks in regard to this subject apply to this scaling down also. This rule really works a great hardship. The debtor is willing to pay and the creditor has not maintained accounts for a long period; and it is not very often possible to furnish the necessary data required. There are cases where people who are not regular money-lenders have advanced simple loans to ryots on trust or on a formal pro-note which is nothing more than a mere scrap of paper. It may be that a part of the amount was remitted or a smaller amount has been taken in full satisfaction; in such cases it is not possible for these creditors to maintain any regular accounts and thus satisfy the special loans officer as to what amount has been paid or received up to the date of the enquiry. I suggest, Sir, it would be better to leave the debtor and creditor to do as they like and the Government need not interfere in such cases and say 'You must take only this amount or not at all.' If only they do that, they will be giving a special impetus to people to fabricate old documents. I trust, Sir, the Hon. the Revenue Member is aware of the fact that recently in the Chingleput district a case came to the notice of the public where a pro-note was prepared and ante-dated. Luckily it was discovered because the stamp on that note had not been issued at the time of the date of the document but was subsequently issued. The man was accordingly caught red-handed. So, if the Government should insist on old loans being proved, they would be giving a sort of premium to the fabrication of false evidence on this point. I do not think the Government will be doing an act of morality in encouraging such fabrication. Such cases might be common in the District Munsifs' Courts, but I cannot understand such cases being encouraged on the executive side of the administration. I trust, Sir, the Government will not insist upon the production of documents of this nature and thus encourage their fabrication at a later stage.

"Sir, these are the few remarks that I wished to make on the subject of the administration of these loans. In seconding the motion by my hon. friend Mr. Premayya, I also move my motion No. (2)."

The motion was duly seconded.

* Mr. K. A. Nachiyappa Gounder:—"Mr. President, I have pleasure in supporting the motion moved by my hon. Friend, Mr. Premayya. In the report of the Public Accounts Committee on page 14 we find the reasons why the loans have not been issued and

30th November 1936] [Mr. K. A. Nachiyappa Gounder]

great surrender had been made. The reasons given are (1) the rejection or withdrawal of applications at the end of the year; (2) non-completion of enquiries at the end of the year; (3) failure of the applicants to receive payments of the loans in sanctioned cases; and (4) absence of applications, or receipt of lesser number of applications than was anticipated. On the very face of it justification given as above is not at all satisfactory; some others than the officials are responsible for the excuses referred to in items 1 and 2. We find that the ryots are in very great need of help; they will be quite willing to take loans at very low interest and return them in easy instalments; but the difficulties that confront them in getting these loans are many, and that is why they are not able to come forward readily to get the loans. These difficulties should be minimised and erased out, altogether so that they may enjoy the advantage of these loans in larger numbers. Whenever a party puts in an application, in very many cases he will have to satisfy the village officials and then the Revenue Inspector and again the Tahsildar by paying an appreciable portion of the loan applied for as illegal gratification and besides a long time is taken in the process of his satisfying all these officials and getting the loan, with the result that he very often gets disheartened and leaves it in despair. This undoubtedly, I believe, Sir, is the reason why the Government are surrendering a good deal of the amount which is allotted at the time of the Budget for this very useful purpose. I would therefore request the Government to adopt prompt and stringent methods to get over these difficulties and to issue strict instructions to the all subordinate officials and to the Collector, to see that the ryots are given enough facilities to get the loans easily, without much trouble. One of the reasons given is that the applicants have not received payments in some of the sanctioned cases. When a ryot applies for a loan and it is sanctioned, there cannot be any weighty reason for his not taking advantage of it, especially when the loan is given at a very cheap rate of interest and can be repaid over a long period. I wish Government enquired into this and found out the real point at issue.

"With regard to the second part of the amendment, i.e., the surrendering of the amount allotted for the acquisition of house-sites for the depressed classes . . . "

* The Hon. the PRESIDENT:—"It has not been reached as yet."

Mr. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDER:—"The second part of the amendment moved by Mr. Premayya deals with . . . "

* The Hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Mr. Premayya has moved only the first amendment; he has not moved his amendment No. (2)."

Mr. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDER:—"The recent amendment to the Agriculturists Loans Act, liberalizing the provisions so as to issue loans for the discharge of prior debts too is of much use to the ryots; but the rules that have been framed with regard to the operation of this Act stand in the way and encourage the ryots to circumvent the rules in some way or other, since they are put to very great difficulties. In the matter of conciliation, the Government insist that only in cases

where a conciliation is effected according to the rules, they will advance loans. The real difficulty is that parties are not able to make their creditors to consent to, as required in these rules, and so much so they are not able to receive the loans. A party may have a number of creditors, if one does not come to terms the whole position is lost. In many cases, therefore, the loan applications are rejected for reasons beyond his control. I request the Government to see that in cases where the parties themselves are willing to pay and where the creditors do not at all come down, there is some discretion vested in the officers to give the loans; for, in such cases, the parties may be willing to pay and can afford to pay, and the creditors also may not be prepared to consent to a reduction. If the rules are as tight as they are, I believe, Sir, in many cases the debtors' position will be precarious, they will be ruined. I trust, Sir, that the Government will consider this position and help a greater number of persons under the new Act.

"Sir, with these words, I support the motion moved by my friend."

15 * The Hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Now, there are two amendments
m. for discussion before the House, namely—

'(1) *that better methods to facilitate the grant to ryots under the Land Improvement Loans Act and the Agriculturists Loans Act (Grant XXXIX) should be adopted and that the District Officers responsible for this should take steps to see that the applications are not rejected on frivolous grounds and are speedily disposed of and that the savings surrendered to Government are absolutely unjustifiable;*

(2) *that the administration of the Loans Branch of the Government should be more liberalized and that steps should be immediately taken to make this branch really useful and helpful to the ryots and that the special loan rules should be materially altered towards this end.*'

"Sir Patro has also given notice of amendments on this subject. He can speak up under these two amendments."

* Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO:—"Sir, my motion relates to the expedition in the grant of loans under the Agriculturists Loans Act and the way in which that Act is now being worked. It has been said that there are many difficulties in the working of the rules framed under this Act and that it is not possible therefore for the ryot to obtain payment of the loan easily and at the time he wants. There are no doubt rules, but the rules must provide for securing the return of the debt advanced to the ryot. The rules should be such as not to make it impossible for the ryot to be able to obtain the loan and also such as not to make the Agriculturists Loans Act inoperative. That is the point of view which I beg to submit to the House for its consideration.

"Sir, I am glad that the Public Accounts Committee have recommended to the Government that an examination might be made of the possibility of the deputy collectors appointed in regard to this matter for the grant of loans for the relief of indebtedness endeavouring

30th November 1936] [Sir A. P. Patro]

to stimulate applications for and to attend to the disbursement of these classes of loans. They suggest that an examination might be made. This indeed is a very good recommendation. The special deputy collectors have got their own difficulties. They have to make elaborate enquiries of the assets of the ryots and the indebtedness of the ryots and then recommend a loan for the purpose of granting relief to the ryots. These are very necessary.

"Mr. Rameswara Rao no doubt complained that in working the Act and the rules framed under the Act, they have been very strictly or rather very literally construed and that the object for which they were framed altogether fails. I agree with him to a great extent in asserting that the real facilities that are provided by the Act are handicapped by the operation of the rules framed thereunder. It is therefore necessary that greater facilities should be provided for working the rules in a more liberal spirit than they are worked now.

"The report further gives the reasons for the large amount of surrenders by district officers. It is said that it has been due to rejection or withdrawal of applications and non-completion of enquiries at the end of the year. Now, Sir, what are the causes that led to this state of things? The real reason is that too much pressure is put upon the ryot from the village officer right up to the Tahsildar, so that the poor ryot is not able to get over all these difficulties before he is able to obtain the loan; and he cannot get a loan unless these officers make recommendations as regards his property and as regards his liabilities, etc. It is therefore necessary that the rules should be so framed as not to create difficulties in the way of the ryot obtaining loans when he has got sufficient assets to his credit.

"Now, Sir, I wish to give a practical illustration of what has happened in my own place in 1934 and 1935. There was a complete failure of rains as a result of which the condition of the ryots became very miserable. Then, what happened? The Government came to their relief and advanced loans for the purchase of seed grains and they also started relief works. As a result of the complete failure of rains which resulted in the failure of crops, the ryots were in great distress and they were unable to get even the seed grains unless the Government came to their rescue by the grant of loans. To-day, Sir, before the crop is harvested the ryot is pressed for the return of the first instalment of the loans by the Government on the one hand and for rent by the zamindars who are not able to pay their peshkash on the other. They tell the ryots that arrears were outstanding against them for the last three or four years that must be paid. If they are pressed by the zamindars on the one side and the Government on the other, the result is that the ryots are helpless. Though the crop is there on the land, they are not able to raise money from the sowcar or obtain loans from the Government under the Agriculturists Loans Act. This is the position of the ryots in areas like Tekkali, Nandigama, Mandasa, Ichchapur and Sompeta which were affected by last year's failure of crop. Though Government came to their relief, it is of no avail to them, because the Government now go to the

[Sir A. P. Patro] [30th November 1936

villagers and propose to distrain the crop. I do not know whether there is any rule to that effect in the rules framed by the Government, or it is the anxiety or the eagerness of the revenue officers to make collections before the proper time. This is a matter, Sir, which requires thorough enquiry by the Government.

"Again, Sir, in regard to the zamindari areas, when loans are advanced to the ryots, the treatment should be equal whether he is a Government ryot or a zamindari ryot and I submit that Government should apply rules with greater liberality than Government propose to do now. In those areas I have just mentioned the hardship caused to the ryot is very great indeed. Zamindars should be told by Government about last fasli year. I have myself had occasion to travel all those parts and I can say that the grievances of the ryots are very real. They are not able to get anything; now there is practically no income for them; they have sold all their cattle and goods; they have to purchase new cattle and seeds and at this juncture that these ryots should be pressed to return the loans and to pay rent to the zamindars even though it was due for the famine year seems to be very very hard. Therefore, Sir, as an illustration I wish to show that the working of the Agriculturists Loans Act causes great hardship in the areas of Tekkali, Nandigama, Mandasa and Ichchapur. From my own knowledge of the taluks, I say that an amendment of the rules would be necessary if the Act is to be worked beneficially to the ryots and that the matter requires greater examination by Government. I would not say that all that Mr. Rameswara Rao has urged is correct. We have made out a case for a re-examination of the rules with a view to making them more liberal and more efficient and useful to the ryot population. I agree, Sir, that without such an amendment or modification of the rules, the operation of the Agriculturists Loans Act will be altogether useless. Therefore, Sir, I appeal to the Government to amend the rules suitably and, when the rules come to be applied, to see that the ryots in the taluks I have mentioned are not at all affected by a strict and rigorous application of those rules, I would also urge that a concession should be made to the effect that loans and rents due should be recovered only when the ryots are capable of paying them and when there is sufficient harvest and crop."

* The Hon. Sir CHARLES SOUTER :—" Mr. President, Sir, the discussion, I think, might be divided into three parts; the first relates to the loans so far as the depressed classes go, which is Mr. Premayya's point; the second to the loans which are now granted for the relief of indebtedness, which was mainly Mr. Rameswara Rao's point; and the third to Sir Parasuram's point which was that the loan rules in general should be reconsidered and where possible liberalized.

"As regards Mr. Premayya's point, that the depressed classes in many cases are unable to obtain loans, I presume he refers particularly to conditions in his own district of Guntur, because I have not heard the same complaint from other places. I admit, however, that I do know that the applicant for a loan very seldom gets the amount of the

30th November 1936] [Sir Charles Souter]

loan he has applied for. That is, I consider, common knowledge, but how we are to stop that practice I am really unable to say. How is Government to see that in every case in which a man applies for a loan, the karnam or the revenue inspector does not get something? It means, that there should be a sort of inspecting officer whenever any ryot applies for a loan to see that the revenue officer or the karnam does not take anything from the applicant. It seems to me that in most of these cases, the fault lies as much with the applicant as with the karnam. If the applicant stoutly refuses to give way, he has every chance of getting his application through even if it does not go through the karnam. It seems to me an extremely difficult thing for the Government to stop a practice in which both the applicant and the karnam or the revenue inspector are concerned, and, honestly I do not see any real solution of the difficulty except for those applicants who have been bullied and badgered in this way to make a representation to higher officers. In most cases, you will find that the applicants have not the moral courage to do so. So, I cannot see how we can stop this practice to a very large extent. I may inform hon. Members that the discussion on this question and the suggestions they have made will be examined and brought to the notice of the Collectors to see whether anything can be done.

"Now, Sir, as regards the question of loans for the relief of indebtedness, I should like to preface my remarks by saying that after all we have only just for the last year or so seen how these rules have worked. I do not wish to evade the matter by saying that everything is in an experimental stage. But here, in this case, the rules are an experiment to us, something entirely new, which has never been attempted before. I shall request the Hon. House to remember that 12
the money does not come from out of the pockets of my Hon. Colleague p.m.
the Finance Member or my own pockets; it comes from the rate-payers. All that we have to see is that it is dealt out consisent with safety. I do not think any one will quarrel with that statement.

"Mr. Rameswara Rao was mistaken in thinking that the minimum that we can give under these rules is Rs. 200. It is Rs. 100 and not Rs. 200; and the maximum is Rs. 2,000. I think I have repeatedly told this House why we fixed that amount. The main idea of the Government in bringing in this measure was to relieve the smaller ryots and not the bigger ryots. As a corollory we should also not interfere with the operations of the land mortgage banks. By the efforts we are making to relieve the ryots, we should not (using colloquialism) be 'queering the pitch' of the banks. That is why we have introduced this maximum.

"As regards the extent of land that we demand as security, I can only say that we have to err on the safe side. If we find that the amount has been fixed too high, we can bring it down. In this connexion, I think that hon. Members of this House have seen the press communiqué which has been issued this month and noted how this scheme was working. In the first quarter of this year, the scheme has

[Sir Charles Souter] [30th November 1936

been extended to ten districts instead of to two and our operations have gone up very steadily and I think on the whole, very successfully. We have actually expended four to five lakhs of rupees and the amounts involved in the case of all applications which have been examined is well over 10½ lakhs; so that it seems to me that generally speaking—the amounts disbursed should be even more—the success of this measure is very considerable indeed. Curiously enough, the very district from which Mr. Rameswara Rao comes, is by far the worst district in the Presidency. Whereas in other districts tens of thousands of rupees have been disbursed, we have been trying to find why in a poor district like Anantapur applications are not pouring in. South Arcot and South Kanara are other districts in which the success of this scheme has not been up to the expectations of Government. But in most other districts, they have come up to our expectations and I would be glad if hon. Members could tell me why this scheme has not been a success in Anantapur. I cannot believe that it is simply because of the personality of the special officer. He is there working the same rules as the other special officers in the other districts. I should think it is due to some peculiarity of that district. Anyhow, Mr. Rameswara Rao has certainly given us much matter for thought and I promise him that we shall have his suggestions examined and bring them to the notice of the Board of Revenue and see whether after their examination and report by the Collectors on their experience of the working of these loans, we cannot make any alterations in the rules. Further than that, I cannot promise at present.

" Mr. Rameswara Rao referred to the scaling down of debts and said that that was quite foreign to the idea of the Loans Act. The intention behind the idea of scaling down is that one need not have to pay the total amount of debt that is legally due. The amount of debt advanced some ten years ago must now be many times over the original amount if the rate of interest is high. And we wanted to relieve the ryot of this incubus. You will see from the press communiqué that the amount legally due in the case of applications which have been examined was 10½ lakhs and the amount as scaled down comes to Rs. 7,88,000 only; in other words there has been a relief of 25 per cent. I am quite aware that there are some cases where the creditor and debtor go before the special officer and the creditor says he is agreeable to take Rs. 200 or Rs. 300 less, after having already received such amount from the debtors. Such cases occur."

Mr. G. Rameswara Rao :—" Therefore, you are encouraging debtors to become dishonest."

The Hon. Sir Charles Souter :—" The scaling down of debts has proved to be a very great benefit to the ryots and to my mind, it is not also outside the scope of the Act. It is perfectly justifiable on the part of the Government to relieve indebtedness.

" My friend, Mr. Rameswara Rao, suggested that we should accept the valuation passed by co-operative societies upon properties. I would only ask him what the Land Mortgage Banks are doing, and whether

30th November 1936] [Sir Charles Souter]

it is not a fact that they conduct an independent investigation. We are only following business methods and we ought to be certain that the money we advance is given on proper security. I do not think that this Hon. House will agree with the other suggestion of my hon. friend. No businessman will advance money on overdrafts in a bank account."

Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO :—" What about takkavi loans? Is not personal security accepted? "

The Hon. Sir CHARLES SOUTER :—" That is one of the points that were raised by the hon. Member and it will also be taken up to see, if possible, whether it could be brought into line with the other kind of loan.

" I do not think Mr. Nachiyappa Gounder put forward any concrete suggestion. Sir Parasuramadoss referred to the harshness with which collections of loans were made in the famine stricken areas in Ganjam. I will go into the matter and see what the exact facts are. As regards the question of the re-examination of the rules, I may say it is only about three years ago that I myself presided over a committee of officials and non-officials—I think Messrs. Ranganadha Mudaliyar and Ramalingam Chettiyar were members of that committee; we went into these rules piecemeal spent many days over them and submitted a report to Government which was generally accepted. I think there is at present comparatively little scope for a further examination except perhaps in such directions as may be required in the light of the examinations of the suggestions that have been put forward by hon. Members. I trust, therefore, that hon. Members who have moved this resolution will accept my assurance that I will look into all the points and do what we can."

Mr. Premayya's motion was by leave withdrawn.

* Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO :—" Mr. President, I am really indebted to the Hon. the Revenue Member for having promised to look into the points I raised. I am also equally obliged to the Hon. the Finance Member for having promised to start a new convention of having a member of the Opposition as Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee. I only want to ask why it should not be started even now. Certainly that will be well worth our gratitude and I hope he will leave it to his successor, whoever he might be, to follow it up.

" One word of personal explanation to the Hon. the Revenue Member as to the failure of my district to respond to the Act. I was particularly having the affairs of my district in my mind when I made those remarks. The fundamental difficulty seems to be the existence of co-owners and the difficulty of getting it subdivided before getting the loans. As regards valuation, the Hon. the Revenue Member stated that the Land Mortgage Banks were conducting their own independent enquiries. But I would like to emphasize that the valuation given by the co-operative societies and the Land Mortgage Banks do not differ very materially. So far as the technical aspect is concerned

[Mr. G. Rameswara Rao] [30th November 1936

there is an independent enquiry; but there is no difference in the valuation of these properties. This is the only essential difference between the valuation arrived at by the institutions and there is no other difference in the valuation in practice. I know personally that the valuation given by the special officer differs very much from the valuation given by the co-operative society or the banks. I have myself gone on a tour in my district with the special officer and I know of cases where the valuation was put at Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 per acre whereas the real value of the property ranged from Rs. 200 to Rs. 250. There is a wide disparity. The result is that the ryot is not convinced of the reasonable valuation of his property and that is why he is not able to take advantage of the measure. I therefore appeal to the Hon. the Revenue Member to have the valuation of the co-operative society as the basis. I do not want it to be final; but there can be no harm in having it as the basis for your valuation with this explanation, I withdraw my motion."

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

15 * The Hon. the PRESIDENT:—" Before we proceed with the other amendments I will put the main motion formally to the vote of the House. The question is:

> '*That the Report of the Public Accounts Committee on the Appropriation Accounts of this province for* 1934–35 *and the audit report for* 1936 *issued by the Accountant-General, Madras, be taken into consideration.*' "

The motion was put and carried.

* Mr. G. R. PREMAYYA:—" Mr. President, Sir, I move the second amendment, which stands in my name:—

> '*And on such consideration this Council is of opinion—*
>
> " *that better methods should be adopted for acquiring land for house-sites for the depressed classes and the surrender of the whole amount under that head is highly unjustifiable.*" '

" Sir, the Labour department was started perhaps in 1920, and they have been doing everything to improve the lot of the depressed classes, by way of acquiring house-sites. But, Sir, from the year 1933 they have discontinued to acquire house-sites. Sir, in the uplands it is very easy to purchase house-sites; for land there, is less costly. In the delta areas the lands that are proposed to be purchased are generally situated very near villages, and so it is very difficult to acquire lands at easy prices. There is a Government Order regulating the acquisition of such lands, by which the amount fixed as purchase money should be paid in certain fixed instalments. In some cases where Government could not realize the full amount, the sale was cancelled outright. Our Hon. Home Member, who has been very sympathetic towards these people all through, I hope, would be able to get the consent of Government to pay half the cost even if the site cost Rs. 100 an acre. That is a benefit to those who are living in the delta areas.

30th November 1936] [Mr. G. R. Premayya]

" In the recent cyclone, all the places where the depressed classes live have been flooded and water-logged and people to-day are living in open air, as all the thatched roofs have been carried away by the wind and the walls are falling off. So, Sir, if the Government are not going to give any help to these people to construct their houses in a higher level of ground they will be put to great difficulty. All these years Government have been very kind to finance them in purchasing house-sites; and to-day all on a sudden they are going to stop this allotment. So I request Government to show some sympathy to these depressed classes. I am not going to speak elaborately. I appeal to the Hon. the Home Member, before he lays down the reins of his office to find out if Government cannot help these people with money to purchase house-sites. With these few remarks, I move the amendment."

* Rao Sahib V. I. Muniswami Pillai:—" Mr. President, Sir, I rise to second the amendment so ably moved by my hon. Friend, Mr. Premayya. Sir, the reasons assigned for the surrender of Rs. 24,200 is really unjustifiable. On page 15 of the report, it is seen that the Accountant-General says ' continuous over-budgeting ' and again ' The Commissioner of Labour, who was consulted on the Accountant-General's remarks, has reported that the decision to take up acquisition of land for house-sites for the depressed classes which was taken in January 1934 as a measure of retrenchment was continued by his predecessor in the year 1934–35 ' Thus he says that as a measure of retrenchment this amount could not be utilized. Then later on he says that at a later date when decision for the acquisition of house-sites was reached there was hardly time to utilize the amount as it was nearly the end of the official year. Now. Sir, I would like to bring home to Government what actually takes place in getting a loan for house-sites, so that the House may be able to appreciate why I say that the reasons given for surrender are not justifiable. In the first place, Sir, when a man applies for a loan for house-site, he has to deposit a certain portion of the cost, at least half. Due to the economic conditions of the depressed classes, they on such occasions borrow these sums at high rates of interest. And after the lapse of an year or two, when the man comes to know that the loan was not sanctioned by the Government. he loses not only his capital, but also he has to pay a high rate of interest besides his great disappointment.

" Again, Sir, it is the experience of everybody in this House that whenever a cyclone visits this Presidency the depressed classes fall the first victims to it; and in fact in all economic depressions the depressed classes are the first to be affected. So taking all these into account, the procedure that has been adopted in the Labour department to surrender this amount is not at all justifiable.

" Further, Sir, the Hon. the Home Member knows that in certain cases, before surrender, Government have got the power of ear-marking this sum and asking the particular officer concerned to set aside this amount in deposit for use in the following official year. So finally I appeal to Government that in future at least they will make certain rules whereby such amounts should not be surrendered."

[30th November 1936

* Mr. P. PEDDI RAJU :—" Sir, in speaking on this motion I would like to draw the attention of the Hon. Home Member to certain facts which are generally brought to the notice of Government, but which are dealt with by local officers, without caring for the consideration of the Cherukumilli people. To quote an instance, in Cherukumilli, Bhimavaram taluk, the labouring classes asked for house-sites in 1930. Government helped them and fixed the amount at Rs. 1,000, and it was decided to recover the amount in two instalments. Most of these people migrated from the uplands from Vizagapatam. When the people settled on that land and constructed their homesteads, the matter went up to the High Court, as there was a dispute about land acquisition, and eventually the High Court fixed the cost of land acquired at Rs. 2,000. Now who is to pay the excess amount of Rs. 1,500? Are these people to pay this sum? The revenue officers came forward and demanded these people to pay this excess sum in ten instalments. The net result is that prices fell down, the land is worth only Rs. 500 to-day, even then the amount is collected; those who are unable to pay are ejected from their houses; their cattle and utensils sold; and some of these lands have been resold by Government at Rs. 200 an acre! So, Sir, this is how these people are dealt with, with regard to house-sites. With these few words, Sir, I appeal to Government to issue instructions to their officers that in such cases a certain amount of leniency should be shown to these people."

* Mr. M. DEVADASAN :—" Mr. President, Sir, before this motion is put to vote, I wish to make a few remarks as to how the money that has been allotted has been spent. From the report we see that the requirements under this head have been continuously over-estimated and that in 1934–35, the actuals amounted to Rs. 31,500 as against the budget provision of Rs. 40,000. Allotments made in the previous years were completely surrendered. This is due to the fact that in the past few years the money that had been allotted was not spent, and no action was taken to utilize the amount. But in 1934–35, only Rs. 8,500 was not spent. So far as Tinnevelly district is concerned, I wish to bring to the notice of the Hon. Home Member that nearly 20 schemes of acquisition of lands for purposes of house-sites were started by the Labour department and people advanced money. But when the Labour department was closed these schemes were dropped all on a sudden. The money paid by the people were returned to them. I brought this to the notice of the authority concerned by means of an interpellation. It was said that the Collector would attend to these things. But as he had so many duties to perform, he could not do so. In this way these schemes fell through.

" In some villages the people were faced with ejection suits, and they with great difficulty found lands elsewhere. What I want to urge on the attention of the Government is that in such cases it should have been the duty of Government to find lands for these people. No doubt recently Government have offered them facilities by way of concessions. They have offered 50 per cent of the value of lands. Of the remaining

10th November 1936] [Mr. M. Devadasan]

0 per cent the people have to pay 25 per cent at the time of acquisition and 25 per cent has to be paid in instalments to the Government. admit these concessions go a great deal, but all the same, I want to mpress on the Government the fact that sufficient facilities should be given to them to take advantage of the concessions.

"I should like to say that the District Collector who is expected 1 p.m. o attend to these schemes, is not able to pay so much attention as egular labour officers. People in the villages have to depend on their andlords. In some villages they live on the land belonging to the andlords and this they are allowed to do in lieu of certain forms of ervice to be rendered to the landlord. The people are economically ependant on the landlords. In the interests of their welfare, I appeal o the Government to push their schemes still further till every man who does not own land is given a piece of land. This is one of the things wish to bring to the notice of the Government. I do not think we will ave a chance again of urging the case of the depressed classes during he tenure of this Council. I, once more, appeal to the Government to ush the scheme further and see that everything is done. With these words. I support the motion."

* Mr. K. A. Nachiyappa Gounder:—"I have much pleasure to upport the amendment now before us. In doing so, I want to mphasise that Government should be liberal with regard to the spending in these departments. The reason for surrendering a good portion f the allotment made has been said to be that retrenchment has been rought in and without foreseeing that the allotment has been made. Perhaps on account of the policy pursued at that time they did not tilize that amount. I believe, Sir, retrenchment has been brought in ne year 1933–34; as far as the year 1934–35 is concerned my recollecon is that even the cut in pay has been removed. When that is so I m really at a loss to know why Government is still pondering over his sort of excuse in incurring the expenditure under this very useful em in spite of the availability of funds. We know, Sir, that the epressed classes are living generally in very low-lying places. In ost of the cases it will be seen that they are in a secluded corner ostly in low-lying areas which are often affected by stagnation of ater. I think it is the duty of the Government to provide them with etter house-sites. With regard to this, the Government in actual ractice have been pursuing a policy of taking up the question only hen there is a great deal of agitation. In the rural parts the depressed ass people are so ignorant that they are not coming forward to make the overnment know about their difficulties. So, I request the Government lay down a policy by which they could get the statistics with regard the various cheries or places where these depressed class people live nd see whether they require help. If they do so I think they will be ble to alleviate the sufferings of these people, and in that case there ill be no reason to surrender the allotment. At the time of the budget ey make promises of doing things by providing allotments. Ultiately we see surrenders are made and the good things that are proised are not completed. So I request Government to see what they

[Mr. K. A. Nachiyappa Gounder] [30th November 1936

could do to get necessary statistics and to lay out a regular programme of work in this line year after year for rendering decent homes to the down-trodden classes.''

* The Hon. Rao Bahadur A. T. PANNIRSELVAM:—" Hon. Members are in possession of the note that has been circulated explaining the reason why in this particular case provision has been made or rather provision came to be made in the budget for acquiring house-sites and how also it came to pass that we did not utilize it. As a matter of fact at the time the budget for 1934–35 was passed it had been decided that in that year no acquisition was to be made. At the same time the provision had to continue because the decision was arrived at at a time when it was not possible to remove that item. It was surrendered at an early date during the course of the year 1934–35. If that amount had not been utilized it was not due to any neglect or want of activity on the part of the department in utilizing the provision. At the very commencement it was decided not to utilize the amount and that is why it was not used. As regards the suggestions which have been made by various Members I should like to point out that during this year the policy of the Government in the matter of acquiring houses or house-sites for the depressed classes and also for the other houseless poor has been clearly set forth. It has been decided that the Government is to contribute half the cost, the other half alone being met by the person for whose benefit the site was to be acquired. My friend, Mr. Premayya, made a point that the price fixed by the Government as the maximum up to which the Government will be prepared to pay is a bit too low. I find, Sir, that the maximum the Government fixed is Rs. 150 per acre for dry land and Rs. 350 per acre for wet lands. It is just possible that in a few very fertile places this amount may not be sufficient. But I might say with the experience of one of the deltas in fairly well-to-do villages of my own district I think that Rs. 150 for dry land and Rs. 350 for wet land is by no means very low. For instance, Rs. 350 per acre would work out somewhere about Rs. 2,500 per veli which is the unit in my own district. Even to-day with the prevailing prices Rs. 2,500 is by no means an uncommon price. It is only in very, very few cases that the prevailing rate will come to anything over Rs. 3,000. Such being the case, this ordinary rule of Rs. 150 for dry and Rs. 350 for wet is not an under-estimate and I do not think there will be any real hardship. As regards the complaint made by Mr. Peddi Raju the difficulty raised by him has been visualized by the Government and in the very order which decided upon giving 50 per cent the question of enhanced compensation has also been taken into consideration. The order says:

'The Government consider that the normal procedure should be to recalculate the Government grant admissible on the revised value of the land (viz., the amount awarded by the acquiring officer plus the enhanced compensation decreed by the court). In other words the Government will pay only fifty per cent of value of the land as determined by the court subject to the maximum fixed in paragraph 2 above. In special circumstances, such as where there are no grounds for holding the award of the court unreasonable, a further grant will be sanctioned by the Government with reference to the actual merits of the case. The aditional compensation payable by Government will have to be met from the budget provision for grants for such acquisition.'

30th November 1936] [Mr. A. T. Pannirselvam]

So this half grant concession will apply even to the enhanced compensation that might be awarded by a court and in special cases of real hardship where prices were enhanced unexpectedly special facilities will be given. As regards the schemes which are said to have been abandoned in Tinnevelly by Mr. Devadasan all that I can say is that in cases where villagers do still feel the need for acquisition of house-sites if an application is sent I am sure the matter will be considered with all the sympathy it deserves at the hands of the Collector. When more prosperous times return I hope Tinnevelly will also have a labour officer. As regards providing houses for every houseless which was referred to by Mr. Devadasan as well as by Mr. Nachiyappa Goundar I am sure it is an ideal certainly to be aimed at and we should all be happy when every man can have a house-site which he can call his own. But that is a matter which we can much more safely leave to the autonomous Government which we are all looking forward to in the near future. As to why that allotment was not spent in the year there has been sufficient explanation in the note. The suggestion made by my hon. Friend, Mr. Peddi Raju, has been anticipated and the G.O. No. 859 has been passed. The other suggestions will also receive careful consideration."

Mr. G. R. PREMAYYA :—" In view of the assurance given by the Hon. Member, I withdraw the motion."

The motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

The Hon. Sir GEOFFREY BRACKEN—" Sir, on a point of order. The hon. Member's motion regarding the distribution of cinchona cannot be raised under this. The motion has nothing to do with that question at all. I am not sure if the question is in order."

* The Hon. the PRESIDENT :—" In fact the amendment that is sought to be moved is not relevant to the motion. I do not think the hon. Member can move it.

" The discussion on the report is over. I shall take up the next item after lunch."

The House then rose for lunch.

(After Lunch—2-30 p.m.)

VI.—A BILL FURTHER TO AMEND THE MADRAS CHILDREN ACT, 1920, FOR CERTAIN PURPOSES (BILL No. 18 OF 1936).

* The Hon. Sir K. V. REDDI NAYUDU :—" Mr. President, Sir, I beg to present the Report [a] of the Select Committee on the Bill further to amend the Madras Children Act, 1920, for certain purposes (Bill No. 18 of 1936) and move that the Bill [a] as amended by the Select Committee, be taken into consideration."

The motion was put and carried and the Bill was taken into consideration.

Clauses 1, 2 and 3 were put and carried.

---

[a] Printed as Appendix VII on pages 125–128 infra.

Clause 4.

* Diwan Bahadur C. NATESA MUDALIYAR :—" Sir, I beg to move th following amendment to the proviso to sub-clause (2) of clause 4 :—

'*In line* 3, *omit the word* " *such* " *and in line* 4, *after the wor* " *custody* " add *the words* " *of a suitable lady.*" '

" Sir, my intention is that a woman police officer should produce th woman youthful offender before a woman magistrate and that magis trate shall commit that woman offender to the custody of a woman. I do not want a man police constable taking the youthful woman offende to a man magistrate and that man magistrate committing her to mal custody. This is a very simple amendment and I request the Hon. th Law Member to accept it."

Mrs. K. ALAMELUMANGATHAYARAMMAL seconded. In doing so sh made a speech in Tamil emphasizing the necessity for accepting tha amendment.

* The Hon. Sir K. V. REDDI NAYUDU :—" Mr. President, Sir, th Government quite appreciate the position taken by the hon. Mover an the Lady Member, but what they want is already provided for in th Act. So far as the woman being taken not by a policeman but by female and the trial of the case by a magistrate who should also be woman, is concerned, that is not the amendment we are concerned with That is a matter for executive orders and certainly every facility wil be afforded in matters like that so that no male may have any occasio to be in charge of a female. So far as the amendment is concerned, i is only as regards custody. The expression 'such custody' in th clause has been drafted by the Select Committee. The hon. Membe would notice that this clause was introduced in the Select Committe after discussion. Now, 'such custody' means suitable custody. Thi certainly involves the idea of custody of woman and not man. There fore, what the hon. Member wants is already provided there and request him therefore to withdraw his amendment."

Diwan Bahadur C. NATESA MUDALIYAR :—" In view of the assu rance given to us not only as to the custody but also as to the magis trate and the person to take charge of the woman offender, I an extremely thankful to the Government and withdraw my amendment.'

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

Clauses 4 and 5 were put and carried.

The preamble was then put and carried.

* The Hon. Sir K. V. REDDI NAYUDU :—" I beg to move—

'*that the Bill be passed into law.*' "

The motion was put and carried and the Bill was passed into law.

VII.—A BILL FURTHER TO AMEND THE MADRAS VILLAGE COURTS ACT, 1888, FOR CERTAIN PURPOSES (BILL No. 20 OF 1936).

* The Hon. Sir K. V. REDDI NAYUDU:—" Mr. President, I beg to present the Report [a] of the Select Committee on the Bill further to amend the Madras Village Courts Act, 1888, for certain purposes (Bill No. 20 of 1936) and move that the Bill [a] as approved by the Select Committee, be taken into consideration."

The motion was put and carried and the Bill was taken into consideration.

Clauses 1 to 9 were put and carried.

The preamble was put and carried.

* The Hon. Sir K. V. REDDI NAYUDU:—" I beg to move—

' *that the Bill be passed into law.*' "

The motion was put and carried and the Bill was passed into law.

VIII.—THE MADRAS PROBATION OF OFFENDERS BILL (BILL No. 17 OF 1936).

* The Hon. Sir K. V. REDDI NAYUDU:—" Mr. President, I beg to present the Report [b] of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for the release on probation of first offenders (Bill No. 17 of 1936) and move that the Bill [b] as amended by the Select Committee, be taken into consideration."

The motion was put and carried and the Bill was taken into consideration.

Clauses 1 to 3 were put and carried.

Clause 4.

* The Hon. Sir K. V. REDDI NAYUDU:—" Mr. President, I beg to move an amendment to clause 4 (1) to this effect, namely:—

' *For the words " character or antecedents of the offender " occurring in the ninth line,* substitute *the words " character, antecedents or physical or mental condition of the offender."* '

" This was one of the suggestions made before the Select Committee that had to be taken into account. This was pressed upon us. We had some difficulty in accepting the amendment at that stage in view of the fact that we would have had to correspond with the Government of India who should agree to it. We also thought this amendment unnecessary but still it was pressed by the Members of the Select Committee. We now agree to move this amendment and it can go in."

The amendment was put and carried.

Clause 4 as amended and clauses 5 and 6 were put and carried. 2-4 p.m.

---

[a] Printed as Appendix VIII on pages 129–132 infra.

[b] Printed as Appendix IX on pages 133–141 infra.

Clause 7.

* The Hon. Sir K. V. Reddi Nayudu:—" I beg to move—

' *In sub-clause* (1) *of clause* 7, for *the words* " *original sentence* " *occurring in the fourth line*, substitute *the words* " *original offence.*" ' "

The amendment was put and carried.

Clause 7 as amended and clauses 8 and 9 were put and carried.

Clause 10.

* The Hon. Sir K. V. Reddi Nayudu:—" Sir, I beg to move—

' *In sub-clause* (*b*) *of clause* 10, for *the word* " *observed,*" substitute *the word* " *observes.*" ' "

The amendment was put and carried.

Clause 10, as amended, and clause 11 were put and carried.

Clause 12.

* The Hon. Sir K. V. Reddi Nayudu:—" I beg to move—

' *In sub-clause* (1) *of clause* 12, for *the words* " *has been relaxed,*" substitute *the words* " *is relaxed.*" ' "

The amendment was put and carried.

Clause 12, as amended, and clauses 13, 14 and 15 were put and carried.

The preamble was put and carried.

* The Hon. Sir K. V. Reddi Nayudu:—" Sir, I beg to move—

' *that the Bill be passed into law.*' "

The motion was put and carried and the Bill was passed into law.

IX.—POSTPONEMENT OF CONSIDERATION OF ITEM V OF THE AGENDA.

* The Hon. Sir K. V. Reddi Nayudu:—" Sir, I beg to move that *item* V *of the agenda, viz., motion regarding increase of Government* guarantee in respect of debentures issued by the Central Land Mortgage Bank, be taken up after items VI, VII and VIII are disposed of. I have consulted the Hon. Minister concerned and he has no objection."

The motion was put and carried and item V was accordingly postponed.

X.—THE MADRAS REPEALING BILL (BILL No. 31 OF 1936).

* The Hon. Sir K. V. Reddi Nayudu:—" I beg to introduce the Bill [a] to repeal certain enactments (Bill No. 31 of 1936) and move that the Bill be taken into consideration at once."

The motion was put and carried and the Bill was taken into consideration.

Clauses 1, 2 and 3 and the schedule were put and carried.

The preamble was put and carried.

* The Hon. Sir K. V. Reddi Nayudu:—" Sir, I move—

' *that the Bill be passed into law.*' "

The motion was put and carried and the Bill was passed into law.

XI.—A BILL FURTHER TO AMEND THE MADRAS GENERAL CLAUSES ACT, 1891, FOR A CERTAIN PURPOSE (BILL No. 28 OF 1936).

* The Hon. Sir K. V. Reddi Nayudu:—" Sir, I beg to introduce the Bill [b] further to amend the Madras General Clauses Act, 1891, for a certain purpose (Bill No. 28 of 1936) and move that the Bill be taken into consideration at once."

The motion was put and carried and the Bill was taken into consideration.

Clauses 1 and 2 were put and carried.

The preamble was put and carried.

The Hon. Sir K. V. Reddi Nayudu:—" I move—

' *that the Bill be passed into law.*' "

The motion was put and carried and the Bill was passed into law.

XII.—THE USURIOUS LOANS (MADRAS AMENDMENT) BILL (BILL No. 32 OF 1936).

* The Hon. Sir K. V. Reddi Nayudu:—" Mr. President, I beg to introduce the Bill [c] to amend the Usurious Loans Act, 1918, in its application to the Presidency of Madras, for certain purposes (Bill No. 32 of 1936) and move that the Bill be taken into consideration at once."

The motion was put and carried and the Bill was taken into consideration.

Clauses 1 and 2 were put and carried.

The preamble was put and carried.

* The Hon. Sir K. V. Reddi Nayudu:—" I beg to move—

' *that the Bill be passed into law.*' "

The motion was put and carried and the Bill was passed into law.

---

[a] Published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 17th November 1936.

[b] Published in the *Fort. St. George Gazette*, dated 10th November 1936.

[c] Published in the *Fort. St. George Gazette*, dated 24th November 1936.

XIII.—MOTION *RE* INCREASE OF GOVERNMENT GUARANTEE IN RESPECT OF DEBENTURES ISSUED BY THE CENTRAL LAND MORTGAGE BANK.

* The Hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN :—" Sir, I beg to move the resolution that stands in my name, viz :—

> '*This Council recommends to Government that they may, under sub-section* (2) *of section* 6 *of the Madras Co-operative Land Mortgage Banks Act,* 1934, *increase the maximum amount of the guarantee given by them in respect of the debentures issued by the Central Land Mortgage Bank to a total face value of Rs.* 125 *lakhs exclusive of such debentures as the bank may from time to time redeem, subject to the periods of issue and the rate of interest specified in the resolution passed by this Council on the 4th August* 1934.'

Sir, the object in moving this resolution is to obtain the approval of this House for increasing the amount guaranteed by Government by a further sum of Rs. 25 lakhs. It is anticipated that by March or April next loans to the extent of one crore will have been granted. Besides, the new Council is not likely to meet before August or September next year. On account of the opening of fourteen new banks in the current year the need for increasing the guarantee amount becomes all the greater. Hence I hope the House will accept this resolution."

* Sir A. P. PATRO :—" Sir, if any argument is needed to throw out this motion, it is furnished by the statement made by the Hon. Mover himself. No more argument is necessary to demolish his proposal. The Hon. Minister stated that there is no need at all at present for this amount and that the need will arise only in September next. (The Hon. Mr. P. T. Rajan :—' Now there is need.') Your lieutenants can explain it. Not till September next will there be need for disbursing this amount. This is what the Hon. Minister said. Therefore there is no urgency for it and there is no need for it now. Apart from that, there is absolutely nothing to justify this resolution for again guaranteeing Rs. 125 lakhs to this land mortgage bank. I have ascertained the facts relating to the administration of this bank centrally. All credits given by the late president of the bank—dead men tell no tales and I do not want to say much about it—were given on his sole responsbility in the beginning. The constituton of the bank is such now that all the power is centred in the hands of one individual, the president and he alone has the facility to nominate the members. The Registrar is said to be a trustee. No doubt, he is a trustee, but this is not the only institution which the Registrar has to take care of. There are numerous functions which the Registrar has to discharge. His hands are full and all that has to be done is being done by the president of this bank and the secretary. The president may be a partisan of one political party. Therefore I say that this Council cannot blindly sanction any amount without enquiring about the circumstances of the bank's workings. There is the argument that the Central Committee

0th November 1936] [Sir A. P. Patro]

onsists of three directors nominated by the Government. The Regis-rar is said to be a trustee. What is the check that the Government ave got over the funds that are guaranteed to this land mortgage bank? heoretically it is all very well to say that the bank is working very rell and that it is helping people. I know, the Hon. the Finance lember himself was critical over its affairs when he was present at its ist annual meeting.

" But if you begin to analyse the affairs of this bank, you will find 3 p.m. nat this institution requires very close scrutiny and very close obser-ation, because it is one of those institutions which should flourish and row on proper lines. Although its usefulness is felt all over the ountry, what is it that is being done with regard to its adminis-ration? Its administration is being confined to a particular class of eople, who are its shareholders, and directors, and among the share-olders there are a few vakils from Mylapore. The institution is no oubt a very laudable one but its administration is so bad and so andalous that it is necessary that the Government should have a hand 1 its administration. It is very necessary that there should be an fficial secretary. Without some official secretary and official assistant ecretary, the bank would not command the confidence of the public. What is the state of affairs with regard to even primary banks? Even in the primary banks where two members can be nominated as irectors, that has to be done after consultation with or approval f the President of the Central Land Mortgage Bank. Two directors ho are to be nominated to the Central Land Mortgage Bank by the overnment have to be nominated by them with the consent and pproval of the president. Thus you will find that the whole power is oncentrated in the President of the Central Land Mortgage Bank to ich an extent that it is likely to be misused. It is no doubt a very seful institution if it is properly managed. But as it is organized at resent, it is not so. It is managed by a coterie. This clique must be estroyed by the introduction of an official element. How are you oing to introduce it? Last time when the Hon. Minister asked us to ipport his motion for an additional guarantee of interest on 50 lakhs ore, he denied that there was a strong demand for a deputy collector s official secretary to manage the affairs of this institution. Where the deputy collector secretary? The directors will not allow an ficial secretary to be appointed. Even if an official secretary is ppointed, the directors want to keep their own secretary and they ould keep the official secretary only nominally. Therefore the irectors are suggesting that they do not want any control to be xercised by the official secretary. Sir, this is an institution in which 25 lakhs of rupees of people's money are involved. Therefore I say nat this Government must think twice before asking this Council to ive sanction for any additional allotment. I wish to impress upon ne Hon. Minister that he should not allow these matters to drift. nless and until the directors accept an official secretary to manage

the affairs of the institution and dispense with the services of the present secretary, and unless a condition is imposed that the directors should accept an official secretary, it will not be possible to prevent the directors from distributing patronage on party lines. An institution which will do good to the people is spoiled by bad arrangement. This is very undesirable. Therefore I oppose this motion. Unless a condition is imposed by this Council that an official secretary should be appointed and that the directors should have no right to appoint their own secretary in addition to the official secretary and that the affairs should be managed in a businesslike manner and unless the directors agree to such a proposal, not only this Council should refuse the grant by supporting my motion, they should also insist on the Hon. Minister bringing forward a Bill to amend the Land Mortgage Bank. Government may take power to make such amendments in the Act as will be necessary for the efficient administration of the bank. It is from the point of view of efficient administration of the institution and not from the point of view of advancing the interests of one party or other that I oppose this motion."

Diwan Bahadur M. GOPALASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—" Sir, I endorse every word of what my hon. Friend Sir Patro said. Apart from the fact that there is a misuse of patronage in the management of the affairs of the bank—I use the word advisedly—there is an undue patronage of the Brahmin-stricken caste. I want to know why they should be chosen for any patronage whatever, inasmuch as they have got plenty and enough for their food, etc. This sort of patronage is certainly detrimental to the ryots in general. Therefore I appeal to hon. Members of this House not to support this motion. I think this is not the time when we should pass this motion. As a matter of fact, we are a decaying Council. I believe we are in its last days. In these circumstances I do not know why this motion should be brought in now? I think when the new reforms are introduced and when the new House is constituted, it will be time enough for the then Hon. Minister to bring in a motion of this sort and pass it. I see no urgency. There is absolutely no need for it. No argument has been advanced which has any real effect in asking this House to see that the motion is passed. Therefore I join my hon. Friend Sir Patro in opposing this motion."

* Rao Sahib V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—" I cannot join the two hon. members who preceded me in opposing this motion. I may say straightway that the establishment of a Central Land Mortgage Bank in this Presidency has gone a long way to relieve the distress of the agriculturists and those who are in need of loans. In my own district there was a good deal of agitation for the establishment of a land mortgage bank and I think the Government have rightly viewed the matter and are going to establish a land mortgage bank for the Nilgiris. That being so, I am bound in my duty to the electorate to support a scheme of this nature. I think in the last Council meeting we passed

30th November 1936] [Mr. V. I. Muniswami Pillai]

demand giving provision for the department to appoint certain officers o look after land mortgage banks in certain districts and then these on. members would have expressed their views. In many districts s far as my knowledge goes these banks are working well and properly nd I see no reason why other districts where there are no banks of his nature should be deprived of the benefit of starting such banks. think it is high time that a motion of this nature should be supported nd that other districts also should have the benefit of starting such anks."

* Mr. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDER :—" Mr. President, Sir, I am eally surprised to see the fury and the raging remarks of my hon. Friend rom Ganjam. As far as the work of these land mortgage banks is oncerned, my hon. Friend Sir Patro himself has admitted that they re doing very good and useful work to the ryot population. When that s the case, I do not see why he should raise any objection for giving more facilities for the starting of these banks and providing enough unds for them. As far as the control and working is concerned, Sir Patro has neither made any definite charges nor come forward with nstances to prove them. The question of appointing an official secretary s being taken up and it is included in the supplementary demand which is coming up before us. So there cannot be any consternation r catastrophe as feared by my hon. Friend. There is a great cry in he country for more facilities and for more help for the indebted ryot nd the Government are of course trying to do their best to combat he problem. They have brought in the Agriculturists' Loans (Amendment) Act, and they have also passed the Land Mortgage Banks Act. n spite of all these, they are not able to solve this knotty problem of he ryots. When that is the case, I cannot agree with my hon. Friend rom Ganjam in his statement that we should not support this motion. The need for this provision has been dealt with clearly in the explanatory memorandum. The next Council may not meet until August 1937. The Government want further guarantee. I think there is urgent need for such a resolution as this. There is a great cry in the ountry that they want more and more land mortgage banks. As far s my district is concerned they have already opened three banks at Vellore, Tiruchengode and Rasipur. Another is to be opened at Attur nd there is a growing demand for more. Though it is difficult for the yots to satisfy all the conditions imposed by the land mortgage banks nd get the loans, still at least some of the people are able to utilize he facilities given by the banks, because they are able to allow long erm loans and repayment by easy instalments. In the case of co-operative credit societies they have restricted their loans to very small periods. Formerly they had been issuing loans for a period of ten years and more. Now they have restricted them to five years. Of late he Registrar has been issuing instructions to the co-operative societies o encourage only short term loans for a period of one year. So here is all the more necessity for long term credits through

some other institutions like land morgtage banks. In this connexion I may say that the conditions imposed by the land mortgage banks should be re-examined and more liberalized in order to enable more ryots to take advantage of these institutions.

15 "With a view to help the heavily indebted and down-trodden ryot
m. I have much pleasure in giving my support to this resolution for further guarantee. It is quite necessary in the interests of the people of the Province that we should have such a resolution passed in order to see that this kind of banking is not handicapped. I think there is every safety for the guarantee which the Government are giving, because the loans are distributed with very great care by this institution and there is sufficient check at every stage. There will not be any loss and I believe, sir, that the guarantee given by the Government will not work against the interest of the Government at any time. With these words, sir, I support the motion before the House."

* Mr. C. D. NAYAGAM:—"Sir, as one who had served in the Co-operative Department, I feel it my duty to place before the House a few weak points with regard to the administration of the land mortgage banks. When the land mortgage banks were started, they were free to float their own debentures and they found it very difficult to get the necessary finance. Then the Government came to their rescue; first they guaranteed the payment of interest; even that did not satisfy the public; and then they had to guarantee the principal also. I feel that the Government giving the guarantee is not different from the Government themselves lending the amount to the Land Mortgage Bank. The Government are lending sums through the Revenue department to the people who want loans. The same amount of scrutiny that is exercised by the Government in granting these loans under the Agricutural Loans Act is necessary when loans are granted by land mortgage banks. No doubt an officer of the department scrutinizes the loan application but it is only a mere recommendation. There is nothing to prevent the land mortgage bank giving loans in spite of the non-recommendation of the Registrar or the Deputy Registrar. The Government have now guaranteed the debentures; but they have at present no safeguard against any abuse by the land mortgage bank. The two directors nominated to the Central Land Mortgage Bank are powerless against the large majority of the elected directors. An appreciable number of them come in as representatives of the primary land mortgage banks. These primary banks are started with the approval of the Central Land Mortgage Bank. It is possible for the Central Land Mortgage Bank to starve out such of the primary banks as it does not like and give their support and create land mortgage banks in such places where the directors now in office desire to have. This is an everyday occurrence. This is a common occurrence which we are witnessing every day in working the co-operative societies. The same thing may happen in the case of land mortgage banks also. Co-operative societies when

30th November 1936] [Mr. C. D. Nayagam]

they were first started had a good report to show; but as years rolled on, co-operative societies now show overdues to the extent of over 70 per cent. I shall not be surprised if the same state of affairs overtakes land mortgage banks also unless steps are taken in time to prevent such a calamity. The Government should take to themselves the power of appointing the chief executive officer to every land mortgage bank including the primary banks. The Central Land Mortgage Bank can afford to have a paid officer of the rank of a deputy collector. Negotiations were carried on with the Central Land Mortgage Bank with a view to see that a deputy collector was appointed as its executive officer, but the bank did not agree to it. Even if they agree to it, they propose to have the present secretary as the executive officer and the salary of the new officer being paid by the Government. Just as in the municipalities, where the taxpayer's money is at stake, the Government have taken power to appoint commissioners and ask the municipalities to pay the salary of the commissioners so also here statutory power should be taken by the Government to appoint at least the secretaries of the Central Land Mortgage Bank and also primary banks. The primary banks may not be able to have a paid servant at present. But when the Government take the power of appointing secretaries, they need not necessarily appoint a paid officer for a primary bank. They may appoint an outsider or a member and pay him an honorarium just as primary bank pays some honorarium to its honorary officers. Unless such a power is taken by the Government by the amendment of the Act, it will be hazardous to go on guaranteeing the debentures. Though there may be no time now to amend the Act, a guarantee at least should be taken from the Central Land Mortgage Bank before the present guarantee is given, that they would appoint a secretary selected by the Government and pay him salary from the bank's funds. If this grant is made without this safeguard, I am afraid it will be courting disaster with eyes wide open."

Mr. C. Basu Dev:—" Mr. President, Sir, I am unfortunately a layman with regard to the working of this bank. But as a member of the House who is called upon to vote for the guarantee of a large sum of Rs. 125 lakhs to this bank, I feel that it is my duty to study this question to the best of my ability and arrive at some decision. I find that the Government have been helping the Central Land Mortgage Bank which has no co-operative spirit at all. Apart from that, now the Government have decided to come to the rescue of the agriculturist by amending the Agriculturists' Loans Act. I think the Government can very well, by introducing this facility, give more and more money to the agriculturist through their officers. I had the fortune or the misfortune of attending the last annual meeting of the Central Land Mortgage Bank and I witnessed the heat that was generated when discussing the question of appointing a Government servant as the executive officer of that bank. From the way in which heat was generated when the members of the bank were discussing the question

of Government interference in the affairs of the bank by way of appointing a Government officer as the chief executive officer, I do not think they can be persuaded to accept the proposition. My hon. Friend, Mr. Ramalingam Chettiyar, was trying to smoothen matters and to persuade his friends to accept the proposal of the Government to appoint one of their officers as the chief executive officer. Though he tried to do so, I think he was afraid of his own position. I am absolutely certain that the members of the Land Mortgage Bank are not in any way agreeable to the proposition which Sir Patro laid down that the bank should have a Government officer of the rank of a deputy collector as its chief executive officer. Under the able guidance of co-operators like my hon. Friend, Mr. Ramalingam Chettiyar, I should like to know to what extent the bank is able to stand on its own legs. It is being spoon-fed from the year 1931. Ever since I came to this Council I have been watching its progress. It is a sorry spectacle to see that it is being spoon-fed by the Government. I understand that the bank issued debentures in the year 1931 at the rate of 4 per cent. One per cent margin, I think, is not sufficient to enable it to have a good reserve fund. I do not think that it is carrying on business in a businesslike manner. Is it because they are anxious to play to the gallery or to play to the individual borrower? I do not think that the increase of the rate of interest by half a per cent is going to affect the individual borrower. I agree with the criticism of Sir Patro that the bank is partisan in character, probably to catch votes and that it is not carrying on its business in a business-like way. In these circumstances, Mr. President, I am unable to agree to the proposition which the Hon. Minister in charge of this subject has brought forward before this House for its acceptance. I would ask the Hon. Mr. Rajan to consider and see whether, instead of guaranteeing the debentures and spoon-feeding this institution further and further, he cannot persuade his Hon. Colleague the Finance Member to extend the activities under the Agriculturists' Loans Act and to ask Government officers to grant these loans in an expeditious, better and more desirable way. I understand that the loans of the Government are giving to the agriculturist under the Agriculturists' Loans Act are at a lower interest. If that is so, why should the agriculturist be asked to pay a higher rate to the land mortgage bank? I see my hon. Friend, Mr. Ramalingam Chettiyar, is smiling; probably I am wrong. I do not see why the Government should not take direct responsibility and meet the needs of the agriculturist. This would be advantageous to the Government and to the public. It is not satisfactory at all that the Government should try to guarantee large sums of money to be spent by other agencies. With these words, I must express my strong disapproval of this motion and I would request the Hon. Minister to withdraw it."

* Mr. V. M. Ramaswami Mudaliyar:—" Sir, I have heard with interest the various criticisms which have been made by my hon.

30th November 1936] [Mr. V. M. Ramaswami Mudaliyar]

friends who preceded me and by no less a person than my hon. Friend, Sir Patro. Excepting the vaguest of vague allegations with regard to the working of the Central Land Mortgage Bank, we have had nothing specific placed before this House for it to decide on the question of giving a further guarantee for Rs. 25 lakhs of debentures to be issued by the Central Land Mortgage Bank. It has been urged, Sir, that the Central Land Mortgage Bank is now managed by a partisan or a politician. Whatever implications the term 'politician' may carry, so far as the present head of the Central Land Mortgage Bank is concerned and so far as the previous President of the Bank was concerned, I do not think any hon. Member of this House will have anything to say about their capacity or their integrity in the management of the affairs of the Central Land Mortgage Bank. We are told they are partisans. I ask, Sir, which hon. Member of this House is not a partisan of one kind or another. In fact, if any non-official is to be associated with the working of the land mortgage banks, he will be one having some political colour or other. I for one cannot imagine a man, especially a non-official, devoid of all political colour. If that is so, it brings us to grips with the fundamental question whether co-operative societies must be spoon-fed by officialdom or whether they should be left to the free and unfettered management of non-officials. That seems to be the real question; and I can at once understand, from that viewpoint, the attitude that my hon. Friend, Sir Patro, has taken. That attitude and the attitude that he sponsors are irreconcilable in one sense. They are fundamentally different, and therefore I do not at all feel surprised at the criticisms which Sir Patro and the hon. Members who followed his line of argument have made. On the other hand, if instead of indulging in the vaguest of allegations against the working of the bank, they could show one instance at least of the abuse of its powers by the management of the Central Land Mortgage Bank, I am sure this Honourable House would have paid greater heed to that one instance than to the allegations that have been made, which do not carry any point whatsoever. On the other hand, the complaint has been that this department has been too much officialized, too much spoon-fed by the officials. Sir, the simple question here is this: we have already guaranteed a Rs. 100 lakhs worth of debentures of the Central Land Mortgage Bank, and most of it has been spent, leaving only Rs. 16 lakhs. The question is whether the past conduct of the Central Land Mortgage Bank has been such as to disentitle it from receiving a further support to the extent of Rs. 25 lakhs further guarantee now asked for. If that is the spirit underlying the resolution—that is, whether good work has been done by the Land Mortgage Bank in this Presidency and whether the agriculturist is really in need of some further help through this Bank—then it follows, that the giving of a further guarantee for Rs. 25 lakhs is a necessary thing. If my friends have any quarrel with the management of the Bank, it is certainly up to them to bring it to the

notice of this Honourable House and to insist on the Government taking greater care in the administration of the Bank, but not to oppose this resolution. The method is different; the method is not to oppose this motion but to bring the matter to the notice of the Hon. the Minister in charge of the portfolio. Such a procedure I can easily understand, but not opposition of this kind.

"Sir, it was said that even in the matter of the starting of land mortgage banks in the districts, the Registrar of Co-operative Societies has not got any control. On the other hand, those who have any knowledge of the manner in which primary banks are worked, will agree that the complaint is that people who want to work these banks in a proper manner are excluded because the Registrar is vested with the power of nominating the first set of Directors to the primary banks. I have had occasion to bring to the notice of the Hon. the Minister a case of this nature where a certain gentleman was requested by the Co-operative Department to undertake the task of running the bank although his name was not recommended by the President of the District Bank. When the matter is examined it is found that the whole trouble crops up because a particular gentleman holds particular views and therefore the Registrar is up in arms against the nomination of that gentleman to the primary bank. Sir, politics is no crime, and if it is, all the hon. Members of this House are equally guilty of it. (An hon. Member: 'You are.') Yes, I know. You are revealing yourself by your acts; but whatever one's political complexion may be, no one is free from it. As I said, the complaint has been that there has been too much of officialdom in the management of the co-operative banks and the real non-official talent is not allowed to progress in its own way in the management of these banks in our Presidency. Even in cases where co-operative societies have been successfully managed by non-officials, we have had this criticism, viz., that non-officials are partisans, that they are politicians and therefore they should not be associated with their management. Sir, I for one strongly differ and dissent from that point of view, and I hope this House will have no difficulty, in the face of the facts that have been placed before it, in the face of the help that has been rendered by the land mortgage banks to the agriculturists and ryots of this Presidency, in giving its support to the issue of a further Rs. 25 lakhs worth of debentures by the Central Land Mortgage Bank."

* Diwan Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGAM CHETTIYAR:—"Sir, it is not for me to say anything about the management of the bank, because we have heard sufficiently about it in this House and elsewhere on other occasions before. But for the ebullitions of my Friend, Sir, Patro, who, I fear, does not take any trouble to acquaint himself with what is going on in the Bank, and for his wrong statements, I would not have risen now. I wish, Sir, he had taken a little more interest and seen what work the Bank has been doing before coming here and

ɪth November 1936] [Mr. T. A. Ramalingam Chettiyar]

ɪying all the things he said about its management. Apart from at, Sir, taking the objections that have been raised on the floor of is House, they amount to this: that the power taken by the Govern-ent is not sufficient. On that point, Sir, there is always a difference opinion. There are people who always think that these institutions e very well managed by boards elected by the shareholders them-lves, and no doubt there are other people who want every power to vested in the Government and think that these bodies should merely rry out whatever the Government want. With reference to the entral Land Mortgage Bank, there is a constitution under which have got the Registrar appointed trustee without whose sanction ıd permission, very few things of importance can be done. For stance, in the flotation of debentures, the terms under which deben-res can be issued, the amount of loan, the rate of interest and the me of issue, in almost everything, the Registrar has got a voice, and has got the dominant voice. Without his permission, as I said, bentures cannot be issued. That is the position of affairs. Not ly that. In addition to the Registrar, there is another nominated ember in the executive committee. So, in an executive committee *seven*, there are two members of Government—one the Registrar ıd the other the nominated member. Every loan application that mes to the Bank is scrutinized so far as valuation and title are ncerned, by the Sub-Deputy Registrar. Then it passes through the eputy Registrar. It is only when both of them have scrutinized e application that the matter comes up before the Board at all. So, ere is no fear of any loans being given either for party purposes or r any other purpose, without proper scrutiny. There is no fear that ything will be overvalued. As I said, on the executive committee, e Government are represented. When these safeguards exist, I do ıt see what exactly my friends want. As a matter of fact, when the ıestion of guarantee came before this House on the last occasion, e Hon. Minister stated that he was satisfied with the safeguards at had been imposed, and he also specified the arrange-ents that had been made. That being the case, I do not ow how, within the last three or four months, things have changed much for the worse as to necessitate the imposing of further safe-ıards on the Bank's administration.

" Sir, one specific question was raised, viz., the appointment of an icial secretary. So far as that is concerned, I have to correct my end, Sir Patro. The Board of management did agree to take a puty collector as secretary; when the matter came up before the neral body—as I said, there is always a difference among the non-icials as regards the share which the non-officials should have in e running of such institutions—the majority thought that no official is necessary, and that the gentleman who was managing the affairs the Bank for the last so many years without any sort of complaint ıatever, should carry on. Later, another communication has been

received from the Registrar which is going to be placed before another general body meeting shortly and it is not for me to anticipate now what the general body would decide.

" Then, Sir, as regards the question of shares being allotted without proper notification, in spite of the undertaking given by the Hon. the Minister here, there has been a misstatement. I hope my friend has read the annual report of this bank which has been circulated to the members. The allotment of shares was notified and applications were called for. In as many as six dailies of Madras, it was notified. What was done was that a share each was allotted to every applicant who put in an application. It cannot therefore be said that there was no publicity. My freind may of course say that he did not receive a notice; but it is not possible for us to send a notice to every individual. The best that could be done was to notify in the dailies and that was done. There is going to be another allotment of shares; that has also been duly advertized in the dailies. The allotment will be made in a fortnight. It was advertized in about half a dozen dailies. If hon. Members of this House are not aware of it, I cannot help it. We have done all that we could. We notified it not only in the English dailies but also in some of the vernacular papers. The notification was made in the *Hindu*, the *Madras Mail*, the *Justice*, the *Swadesamitran*, the *Matrubhumi* and the *Andhra Patrika*. If in spite of that notification people are not prepared to apply for shares, we cannot help it.

" Of course, it is rather unfair on the part of my hon. Friend, Sir Patro, to say that shares were allotted only to persons in Mylapore. I may inform my hon. Friend that every application that was received for the share allotment was accepted and if people living outside Mylapore were not prepared to take shares in spite of the notification in the dailies of Madras, certainly the board of management of the bank cannot help it.

" Then, Sir, it was said about the opening of new banks that the president of the bank is the autocrat. I fear again my hon. Friend is making a mistake. The matter is entirely in the hands of the Registrar. If people apply for the opening of a bank in a particular locality, the Sub-Deputy Registrar or the Deputy Registrar, as the case may be—not the Land Mortgage Bank Sub-Deputy Registrar or Deputy Registrar, but one belonging to the ordinary line—investigates into the matter. He sends up his remarks to the Registrar with his recommendation and it is only in the final stage that the matter is sent to us for information and for any remarks. Thus, we have no voice in the matter except giving advice in the last stage; and I am not aware of any case in which the starting of a bank was stopped by the interference of the President of the Land Mortgage Bank. The Registrar has got all the powers and can open a bank wherever he likes. So, Sir, the remark of my hon. Friend has been made without any knowledge of facts.

30th November 1936] [Mr. T. A. Ramalingam Chettiyar]

"As regards loans, the president of the bank has no independent voice whatever. So, there is no point in saying that the president is all-powerful and is doing whatever he likes.

"Then with regard to nominations, the Registrar makes the initial nominations to the boards of these primary banks, so there again my hon. Friend is wrong. So far as I am concerned, I am against nominations and that is the opinion I expressed to the Registrar when he mooted the subject to me, but in spite of that, on account of the provision existing in the by-laws of the primary banks, nominations have to be made. As a matter of fact, all these nominations are made on the recommendation of the Deputy Registrar and even the President of the Central Land Mortgage Bank makes the nomination on the report he receives from the Deputy Registrar. Such being the case, I do not see where the very large powers of the president and the use of such powers, come in at all.

"Then it was said, I believe, by Mr. Nayagam that he knows about the conduct of these banks, that he is afraid that there may not be proper scrutiny of the loan applications, that there are overdues in rural co-operative banks and that we may expect the same thing in the case of these banks as well. I have already said that every individual application is now scrutinized by the Sub-Deputy Registrar and then again it passes through the Deputy Registrar, who goes through it carefully, and he knows the locality where the property lies, and the possible minimum and maximum values of the property in the area and so on. It is only after he also scrutinizes the matter is sent up to the bank. I may also say that the experience we have gained so far is a very much better index of what is happening than any other thing. Sir, we have passed probably through the most difficult times, we have been recently through a depression, and values have gone down everywhere. Mr. Nayagam has been saying just now there are overdues everywhere and that there are some banks in which the overdues come to as much as 98 or 99 per cent. But what is our experience in the working of the land mortgage banks? Absolutely no overdues at all. If that does not prove the carefulness with which we are conducting the affairs of the bank, I do not know what else will convince my hon. Friend.

"Then, Sir, it was said by the hon. Member representing Labour that it would be better if Government itself were to manage the bank and the establishment. There are two or three things to be said in regard to that. He said that Government interest rate is lower. I am sorry to say that it is not a fact. As a matter of fact, our rate of interest is half a per cent lower than the Government rate and I am pressing on the Government that they should also reduce their rate of interest. Then, he said that the administration through the Government agency is more expeditious and better. I should like to say here that the working of the bank by such an agency would take much more time and if

there are to be highly paid officers to be in sole charge of the work, they would take months and months before anything is done. About the cost, Sir, it was only two days ago I met one Deputy Collector doing special loans work, who has been working for the last seven months, and he is a gentleman who is paid, I think Rs. 800 or Rs. 900 a month and has also got a number of assistants and yet he has been able to get through about Rs. 80,000 or Rs. 90,000 loans. Well, Sir, comparing the cost with the work we are doing here, our cost comes to about a fourth or fifth of the cost incurred by Government in administering the loans policy. Now, Sir, I ask, is there any case for a change and is there any need for handing the bank over to Government? (Mr. Basu Dev: '*Is your bank crawling or standing on its feet?*') I cannot say whether it is crawling, running or standing. Whatever it is, so far as the people for whose benefit it has come into existence is concerned, it has given absolute satisfaction. I have not heard from anybody that there has been any complaint about its efficiency or about its management."

Mr. P. V. KRISHNAYYA CHOUDARI:—" May I know why you have not given in this year's annual report the statement of the number of people served by this bank as was given last year? It was probably an omission in this year's report."

Diwan Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGAM CHETTIYAR:—" The number of loans issued is there already."

Mr. P. V. KRISHNAYYA CHOUDARI:—" But in the last year's report in the tabular statement the number of persons served by the bank was given; may I know why in this year's report it was not given? "

Diwan Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGAM CHETTIYAR:—" I do not know what more detailed information the hon. Member wants. If any suggestion is made for improving the statistics that are given in the annual report, we will consider it."

Mr. P. V. KRISHNAYYA CHOUDARI:—" That was an omission in this year's report."

Diwan Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGAM CHETTIYAR:—" There was no omission at all. The number of loan applications is there.

" Sir, these are the points that have been raised on the floor of this House with reference to the management of the bank. Another point was also raised by my hon. Friend, Sir Patro, namely, that there is no need now for this resolution because the sanction that is already given will take us on to the end of September next year. Here again, he is not correct. What has been done is this. Since the report was issued, we have already floated debentures to an extent of ten lakhs and at the next meeting of the board, we have to sanction the floating of debentures for another ten lakhs and that will probably take us on to the end of February next. We find that on account of the increase in the number of banks and on account of the increase in the

30th November 1936] [Mr. T. A. Ramalingam Chettiyar]

number of our transactions, we have to lend somewhere about 4 lakhs a month. So, our available resources will be exhausted at the longest by the end of February next and unless this sanction is received now, it is not possible to carry on the transactions of the bank beyond February. That is the reason why we want this resolution now. Sir, the reason why 25 lakhs is mentioned by Government is that after the new elections and after the new Ministers come into power, they may take a couple of months to come to a decision as to the future policy to be adopted. It is with a view to give them that time of two months for their consideration that 25 lakhs is put in. As the Hon. the Minister has stated, without this resolution we will be able to get on for some time, but with this 25 lakhs for which sanction is sought, we will be able to go on up to August or September next. So, Sir, it is absolutely necessary that this resolution should be passed to-day. Otherwise, there will be difficulty and the transaction of the bank will have to be stopped after February or March.

"As regards the amendment that has been given notice of, I will only state that it wants that our debentures should bear interest at $3\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. As a matter of fact we are issuing debentures at 3 per cent and my hon. Friend wants $3\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. While there is already 3 per cent there is no need for the amendment at all."

* The Hon. Mr. P. T. Rajan:—" Sir, as I stated already the amount guaranteed by Government will be finished in about two or three months at the rate at which loans are being granted by the Central Land Mortgage Bank. If Government do not take powers from this Council to further increase the amount of one crore by 25 lakhs, it may not be possible for the bank to issue any loans, say from April till next August or September. It is for that purpose that Government have come before this House to ask them for their approval of this resolution."

* The Hon. the President:—" The Hon. Minister may continue his speech to-morrow."

III.—ADJOURNMENT MOTION *RE* REFUSAL OF GOVERNMENT TO GRANT REMISSION OF DRY ASSESSMENT, ETC.—*cont.*

* Mr. K. Koti Reddi:—" Mr. President, I move—

> '*that the business of the House be adjourned for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance, to wit, the Government Order issued on the* 21*st October* 1936 *regarding the grant of land revenue concessions for the current fasli in so far as it relates to the refusal of the Government to grant any general remission of dry assessment and any general concession in the matter of water-cess.*'

The Government have recently issued a Government Order granting some concessions in the matter of land assessment. One happy feature

about the land revenue concessions this year is that they have made known to the ryots of this Presidency what they propose to do during the current fasli. It has been the practice all these years in this Council for us to table motions urging on the attention of the Government the necessity for some concession in the matter of land revenue assessment. But this year, I am glad to find that the Government have foreseen what we are going to bring to the notice of the Government with regard to this matter and have issued a communiqué. If Government had gone a step further and had shown at least the concession that they have been showing during the past four or five faslis, there would not have been any necessity for this motion. I fail to see on what grounds the Government think that the position of the ryots has improved. On what grounds do they consider that they are not to have any of the concessions that were granted to them in previous faslis? I fail to see how they have thought it unncessary to show a similar concession in the matter of dry assessment and water-cess. So far as I can see, there has been absolutely no improvement in the prices of food-stuffs. The *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 14th November 1936, which gives the prices of food-stuffs does not show any increase in the price of rice, cholam, cambu or ragi. With regard to cholam and ragi there has been a slight increase in one place which is off-set by a fall elsewhere. But with regard to rice, its price is much lower than what it was during last year. You could well understand the position if I compare the price of rice in East Godavari last year and the prices that obtain now. The same holds good everywhere. As regards cholam, there is a slight improvement in one district. And as against that you have falling prices in other districts. I do not want to weary the House with figures. But whatever they may be, one thing is certain: that the prices during the current year are not as good as the prices during standard years of 1913–14. Prices are lower than what they were then. You know, Sir, that the concessions that the Government have been showing in the last three or four faslis were not based on the failure of crops but on the very low level of prices of food-stuffs. If, as I have shown, the prices of food-stuffs have not improved in any way, I do not understand what made the Government to declare that there is no necessity to show any concession with regard to dry assessment. In the present year, the ryots of the dry lands have been affected more than the ryots owning wet lands. But no relief is sought to be given to them. You are aware, Sir, that the major portion of the revenue is derived from the dry lands. In the Ceded districts what is the percentage of wet lands to dry lands? It is very little. The same is the case in many other places. If you are going to refuse this concession to dry lands altogether, you are going to inflict hardship on a vast majority of ryots. I maintain, Sir, that if there is a necessity for showing concession in respect of wet lands, there is also a similar necessity for showing concession in respect of dry lands. You cannot really make any distinction between the one and the other. I reiterate and I hope it is also the opinion

30th November 1936] [Mr. K. Koti Reddi]

of the House that the economic condition of the ryots has not in any way changed for the better and that their position, in spite of the existence of economic councils and in spite of the attempts that are being made by the Government for improving marketing facilities and in spite of the appointment of special officers, is in no way better than what it was last year. The same drain of distress gold is going on in unbroken continuity. In this connexion, I submit that it is not necessary for me again to go through the arguments that were adduced in previous years with regard to land revenue concessions to ryots. We pointed out to the Government the utter inability of the ryots to pay this heavy taxation on land, the utter degradation that many of the ryots have been subjected to and the starvation that many of them were undergoing on account of the low level of prices. The same holds true even now. While the Government then thought it necessary to show some concessions—at the rate of one anna per rupee—why should they not show at least that much concession now? Of course, the Government may come forward and say that the price of some commercial crops like groundnut and cotton have gone up. They have also stated that the acreage under the commercial crops have been increased and as such there is no justification for showing any concession in the matter of dry lands. I say, Sir, the same was the position in previous years and I do not think the Government were not aware of it in the previous years when concessions in this direction were given. It is unfortunate that we are not able to quote from the gazette in regard to the current prices of commercial crops. It would be better if such information were also furnished. So far as my information goes, I do not think there is any substantial improvement in that direction. No doubt there is a little upward trend with regard to groundnut and cotton, but I do not think that it would improve the position of the ryots to such a degree as to warrant the discontinuance of the concessions. As a matter of fact, groundnut crop in the major portion of the Ceded districts has been almost a failure owing to the failure of rains during September and early October. There were rains at the time of sowing and the ryots were happy over the prospect of a good harvest and as a matter of fact a larger acreage than last year was sown; but to no purpose. The rains failed. It rained much later than was useful for the crop with the result that the crop was almost a failure. I say ' almost ' because there are some places where it came up all right. But so far as the districts of Kurnool and Cuddapah are concerned about 90 per cent of the acreage will yield very poor crop and will get only about 4 to 10 maunds per acre. It would not pay the ryot to get such poor return. Nothing short of 25 to 30 maunds will pay him. So much with regard to groundnut. With regard to cholam, it is yet to be seen what return the crop is going to yield. The early sowing is almost a failure. Later sowing is hopeful. But it does not seem to be so bad a failure as groundnut but any way it will not be a paying concern. So far as the Ceded districts are concerned, compared to last year, we are not having half of what we

got last year. I think that to deprive the concessions which used to be given to dry lands would drive the ryots to despair. No doubt the Government have shown some concessions with regard to Bellary and Anantapur districts, a concession of an anna in the rupee. That is not sufficient and I urge that at least this concession should be shown to other tracts of the Presidency. I would in this connexion point out to the Hon. the Revenue Member that some portions of the Pulivendla taluk, Cuddapah district, which are adjacent to Tadpatri taluk of Anantapur district and were treated similarly during the last famine have not been admitted to the concessions I have referred to. I hope the Hon. the Revenue Member will remember this particular point when the matter is to be dealt with. Besides, I may take this opportunity to bring to notice that in some villages of Jammalamadugu and Pulivendla taluks of Cuddappah district, there was no sowing before the recent rain and consequently, almost a total failure of crops is expected and I request that the Hon. Member will kindly see to it that full seasonal remission is granted in respect of lands in those tracts and other similarly affected parts in the Presidency.

" My submission is that there has not been any rise in the price of 4-15 p.m. food-stuffs and any of groundnut and cotton—appreciable rise in the level of prices as compared to last year. And so when you have shown certain concessions last year it stands to reason that you should show at least that concession this year.

" Then with regard to the concession of water-cess. It has been the usual practice of this Government to make this distinction amongst wet lands and lands which are for purposes of assessment classified as dry lands, for which water is given by Government, and as a consequence of which a separate cess called the water-cess is levied. Government have shown remission of one anna and a half in the rupee in the case of wet lands settled before 1918. And in the case of other wet lands the assessment varies from district to district with a maximum of three annas in the rupee. I fail to see the reason of Government in denying this concession in water-cess. I do not for a moment believe, that water-cess is levied on the basis of cost price of water. If you are charging cost price for water, I can show a number of cases where the Government are charging much more than cost price; for example, Godavari and Kistna districts the water-cess levied is much more than cost price. In certain other cases the water-cess levied is much below cost price.

" Apart from that, I ask, when you are showing concession in the case of wet lands, why not show similar concession with regard to dry lands for which water-cess is levied. I do not see any distinction between the two kinds of lands for this purpose except a mere legal or technical right of Government, to refuse water for dry lands. I do not want to take any more time of the House, Sir, because this question has been debated more than once in this Council for a number of years. We pointed out to the Government the miserable condition

30th November 1936] [Mr. K. Koti Reddi]

of the ryot and the absolute necessity for showing some concession. That is why I ask that even the small concession of one-anna in the rupee in the case of dry lands and a little bit more in the case of wet lands shown in the previous years should be shown this year also.

"There is one other point which I want to bring home to Government. As I have said before, there has been a failure of groundnut crop in the Ceded districts. The Hon. the Revenue Member knows that the ryots in those districts solely depend on the groundnut crop for their paying land revenue and when that crop fails they will find it very difficult to pay land revenue. Even now, if the ryot gets five maunds per acre he must retain that for seeds for the next year. With the failure of groundnut crop, he has to fall back upon foodstuffs crop and the prospects of a cotton crop. So I ask Government to postpone the payment of kist from the months of January and February to the months of March and April or even May when cotton would be harvested. For unless you do this the ryot will be forced to sell his food-stuffs crops. I once more plead that the concession that was shown last year should be continued this year, both with regard to dry land and water-cess. Some concession in the districts of Tanjore, Kistna, Guntur, etc., is shown in the matter of water-cess and since the position of the ryot in other parts of the Presidency is identically the same, similar concession should be shown to them too. With these remarks, I move the motion."

Diwan Bahadur M. GOPALASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"Sir, I beg to second this motion. I thank the Government for showing the concession so far as Bellary district is concerned. I have to say that the concession does not go far enough; I wish they showed the same concession this year which they gave last year. This year they have given a remission of one anna in the rupee. This is not very much. All the same I am thankful for small mercies. ('Hear, hear.') I am well aware there are sufficient grounds made out for remission. But apart from this, on the large question, I think I must also agree with my hon. Friend, Mr. Koti Reddi, that so far as wet lands are concerned, the same concession has not been shown so far as my district is concerned. In fact I have been asked by my constituency that I should represent to Government that the same concession meted out to dry lands should also be shown to wet lands this year. Poor as my district is, there is a small acreage of wet lands in it; I hope it will not be long before my district is turned into a wet one with the untiring zeal of the Hon. the Revenue Member, and I earnestly wish to see the day when the Tungabhadra project is a *fait accompli*. Well, for his information, I may tell him that the crops on wet lands have suffered very badly this year due to the failure of timely rain, and they have been subjected to a kind of pest; more especially the sugarcane crop has suffered very badly from this pest. So far as the cotton crop is concerned, it has suffered a great deal from the failure of timely rains.

And therefore what I want the Hon. the Revenue Member to do is that he may be pleased to extend this concession to wet lands in Bellary district."

Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO:—"Mr. President, Sir, I stand here to speak on three points about my district in particular. I had occasion to go round Anantapur district and I noticed certain villagers had been hard hit by the failure of timely rains in the case of their dry crops. They were feeling miserable as they could not raise any crop at all. When I had been there I saw certain revenue officers also who had come there to gauge the amount of loss to ryots, and they asked the ryots to grow horse-gram. But the people said that it was too late for raising horse-gram, as they could not reasonably expect any return. They, like myself were distressed with the condition of the ryots, and the ryots asked me to represent to Government their sad plight so that Government might properly be apprised of the state of affairs and the necessary concession be granted. I do not know how far the local officers felt it. I do not mean to say that in the district as a whole no dry crop could be raised. What I mean to say is that there are large tracts where no crops could be grown for want of timely rains. Therefore I request the Hon. Revenue Member to look into the matter and find out exactly how the situation stands in parts of Anantapur, and parts of Tadpatri and Gooty where no crops could be grown for want of timely rains.

"The next point I want to mention is that the district is just recovering from the effects of famine from which it suffered last year. I therefore say my district deserves special consideration apart from the general consideration extended to the Presidency as a whole. If the people had not recovered from the effects of famine and if in spite of it they are asked to pay what little they have, they would be hard pressed. It is only this morning that the Hon. Revenue Member was waxing eloquent about debt relief, and I appeal to him to extend the concession to my district as far as possible.

"The third point I want to refer to is this. Early this year I raised a motion to say that loans given in the previous year under the Famine Code might be written off to as large an extent as possible. The Hon. the Revenue Member then said that it was too early for taking this point into consideration and that the proper opportunity would be the time for the next collection. Now we are in the midst of the next collection, and I would appeal to the Hon. the Revenue Member to tell us what steps he has taken to find out how far the loans advanced under the Famine Code could be written off. He knows that Government have power to do so under, I think, section 190 of the Famine Code; he knows the correct section. Therefore, I would again appeal to him to write off the loans, inasmuch as people have not picked up from the effects of the last famine and are absolutely unable to repay the loans.

30th November 1936] [Mr. G. Rameswara Rao]

With these remarks I support the motion."

* Mr. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDER:—" Mr. President, Sir, I have much pleasure in supporting the motion so ably moved by the hon. Member from Cuddapah. Sir, Government in their first communiqué state that ' as however, these districts have been enjoying some remission of assessment during the past four years the Government realize that an immediate withdrawal of all forms of concessions might be felt as a hardship.' I am glad Government felt the matter in the right way and it would be proper if they had applied the same principle with regard to all districts and equally to all the ryots. Now with regard to the withdrawal of the concession from the district as a whole, they think that it will be felt by the people as hardship; but at the same time they make bold to state that the dry area will not get any remission whatsoever which means very many districts will not be getting their general concessions. This causes great dissatisfaction among the majority of the people who are really poor and own only dry lands.

" If we take the statistics of cultivable lands of our Province, Sir, 4-3 p.m. I think the dry area will be many times more than the wet area. People owning dry lands are comparatively poorer than the people who possess wet lands. It may be said that the remission for dry lands will be a small amount. But, however, the income which the people derive from dry lands will also be small and scanty and so any remission for such lands, however small it may be, will be really appreciated. So I feel, Sir, that there is no justification for the refusal of the general remission for the dry lands alone. As has been pointed out by my hon. friend from Cuddapah, excepting the districts of Bellary and Anantapur, where some concession is shown to dry lands also, there are many other districts which have mostly dry lands where the ryots are feeling much difficulty with regard to the payment of assessment in full. As far as my district is concerned, say Salem, I may, Sir, that it consists of mostly dry lands. Except for a small portion of 5,000 acres irrigated by the river Cauvery and some small extents here and there supplied by a few precarious tanks the whole area consists of dry lands. If remission is to be allowed only for wet lands and not for dry lands it goes to inflict a great hardship on my district which has very recently been resettled and in which enhancement of assessment has been made. I have even sent up interpellations to clarify the position but they could not be admitted. I want to draw the attention of the Government to the injustice caused to the ryot population owning dry lands in this Province. But, Sir, it is fortunate that I have got this opportunity now to place the hard lot of the ryot population of the dry area before the Hon. the Revenue Member. The general remission has been granted to help the ryot with regard to the fall in price to an abnormal level. In the communiqué Government stated that the examination of prices in the previous faslis has disclosed that the price of paddy has not shown any improvement. It is indeed true and our thanks are due to the Government

for admitting such a plain fact. But in their press communique they have not definitely stated as to how much the prices of produce of dry lands have increased. I do not think there is any appreciable increase at all compared to the prices ruling between 1920 and 1930. Especially my district has been recently resettled and increase of assessment has been made. To a district like that which consists mostly of a dry area absence of remission to dry lands is a great hardship to the ryots. It is a grave matter which Government ought to take into consideration and reconsider their decision. Then, Sir, with regard to prices I feel that the ryots are not in a position to get what they were getting previously in spite of the fact that Government have been organizing marketing societies and such other amenities. The ryots are immersed in heavy debts and that is evident from the report of Mr. Satyanathan. The report discloses that the ryots of this Province are indebted to as huge an amount as 204 crores. I believe, Sir, that this heavy indebtedness had mostly come into existence during the boom years when ryots had boldly taken debts to purchase lands. Because in those days they were thinking that the price would be ruling as high as they were in existence then, they incurred heavy debts and purchased lands. Now the prices have fallen and in very many cases I find they are not able to pay down the debts which they incurred for the purchase of new land. In most cases I should say they were obliged to part with the lands which originally belonged to them in reducing their debts. Such is the condition of the people of the Province and the people holding dry lands, if they are to be treated in a different way now than the middle class and rich people who own wet lands, it is not at all desirable and justifiable. So, Sir, I on behalf of the poor ryots owning dry lands, request that the Government should reconsider the orders which they have passed on the 21st October 1936 and see that people who own dry lands are given at least the same remission as last year. This time Government have given an increased remission to wet lands. I would add that the position of the poor ryots owning dry lands is not in any way better and they require the same treatment as the other class of people. We have seen the vagaries of the rainfall. It is so notorious that when one place is getting some rainfall of an inch or so a furlong off you do not see any rain at all. When the conditions of rainfall are so precarious and uncertain, we should take into consideration whether it is proper to give a different treatment altogether to the owners of dry lands. This year particularly in many places in my district after the ryots have sown groundnut there was no proper rain at the nick of time. In the end people got their produce much below their normal yield. Taking all these things into consideration it is just and proper that Government should give equal treatment to these people. With these few words I would request the Hon. the Revenue Member once again to reconsider the orders which he has already passed."

30th November 1936]

* Mr. T. S. Ramaswami Ayyar:—" Mr. President, I take it that the mover of this resolution intends by this adjournment motion to draw the attention of the Government that the remission granted in respect of dry assessment is not adequate. I do not think it is his intention, Sir, that the remission that has been granted to wet lands should be withdrawn (Mr. K. Koti Reddi: Certainly not). It is not as if he questions the ruling underlying the Government Order. It is his intention Sir, to draw the attention of the Government to the inadequacy of the remission granted with regard to the dry lands. It has become a live question in view of the fact that Government have withdrawn this year certain concessions which they have given during the last few years. When this question of land revenue remission was first mooted in this House the Government said that if the remission was once granted, the agriculturist would like Olivest Twist only ask for more. But it is the Government that want to withhold what they at first granted. With regard to dry lands the Government say that the assessment is not very high and that the cultivator is not very much hit. But does the Government recognize that the dry crop is also a poor crop? Except with regard to the commercial crops where perhaps a larger return is got, the dry crop is comparatively poorer than the wet crop. When remission is granted to wet lands a certain amount of concession is needed with regard to the dry lands also. * The prices have not gone up and for dry crops some concession is really needed. With regard to water-cess, the point that the Government have to consider is this: many of the dry lands had been for many years enjoying irrigation facilities though it was open for the ryots to have converted them into wet lands. They have been enjoying the irrigation facilities and paying the dry assessment and water-cess. The ryot has not asked Government to levy a wet assessment in respect of the lands. He has paid dry assessment and extra water-cess. What happens to him? If he raises a wet crop he is in the same position as an agriculturist who raises a wet crop paying wet assessment but does not get the remission under this Government Order because his land is classified as dry land. It may be that it is the fault of the assessee in not taking advantage of resettlement and having the land converted into wet land or it may not be his fault but that of the revenue authorities who classified the land as wet or dry. Government should realize that in such cases there is a great hardship caused to the ryot. If you are going to give remission for wet lands you must give a similar remission for dry lands which had been getting irrigation facilities and paying water-cess. If you don't grant reduction of water-cess on such lands the agriculturist will not get any relief.

" Again, Sir, I should like to draw the attention of the Government to one general feature in respect of remissions. Owing to the cataclysmic fall in prices the land value has also fallen and the agriculturist has incurred debts. It is too late in the day to question about the financial condition of the agriculturist. Sathinathan's report clearly 4— p.m

LIBRARY
TNAU. Coimbatore - 3

shows that the agriculturist of this province is very heavily indebted. We are now thinking of giving relief to him either through the land mortgage banks or under the Agriculturists' Reliefs Act. But more than all this relief, cannot Government think of a greater relief that can be given to the agriculturist? After all, how is the land value fixed? *A person who wants to purchase* land or make an investment naturally wants to find out what the net income would be from the land. The value of the investment depends upon the net income the investor will get. It is not enough if the agriculturist has just enough to eke out a living after paying the land revenue. If he is able to have something more in his hand the value of the land as an investment will rise and the agriculturist will be richer—I should not say that he will become richer but that he will be less poor. He can have relief either by prices going up or the Government assessment going down. If he has more net income certainly the value of the land will go up. That would be a better metbod to put him on his legs than the method we are thinking of, namely, giving him loans to pay off his debts. Why not give him some net income and allow the land value to go up? It is in that spirit the question of remission must be considered now. It is not a question of assessment during normal times. It is a question of giving relief to the agriculturist at a critical time. In other countries, large subsidies are given to the agriculturist. In the United States we hear so much of the New Deal. If only the Government of this province will help to make the value of the land go up, the credit of the agriculturist will automatically go up and the agriculturist will be relieved of the distress through which he is passing. I therefore feel that that Government should as a general policy give remission in respect of all lands. Of course, it is open to the Government to say that there is a difference between the case of wet lands and that of dry lands. I admit that there is a certain amount of logic in the Government Order so far as a larger remission is given in respect of wet lands. But what is the logic in the Government withdrawing the concessions they have given in respect of dry lands? They may increase the concessions in respect of wet lands because greater relief is needed but in respect of dry lands also some relief is needed. Please therefore do not withdraw the concession already given."

Mr. P. V. Krishnayya Choudari:—"The Hon. the Revenue Member has been kind enough to grant remissions all these years and he is popularly known as Dharmaraja. But the Government Order which he has issued recently restricts the remissions to some extent. No doubt, it is based on some principle. After 1918, the remissions that are given are based on the increased resettlement rate. But previous to 1918, the Government granted only a sum of one anna per rupee. Now, Sir, there is no difference between this year and last year so far as the agriculturist is concerned. Consequently there ought to be no change in the remissions given unless conditions have changed.

30th November 1936] [Mr. P. V. Krishnayya Choudari]

This Government Order can be put into force after some years when the prices have increased, and the marketing facilities have also improved. On account of unseasonal rains the ryots are not in a position to increase their agricultural products; so I appeal to the Hon. the Revenue Member to continue the same rate of concession that he was pleased to grant last year, for this year also. If the conditions improve the Government Order issued recently may be given effect to. Another point is as regards water-rate. They have excluded water-rate in granting remissions. In dry tracts of the deltas, there are certain lands under the old ayacut for which certain lump sum is fixed as land revenue without any differentiation. But in recent years the wet land area which is included in the ayacut has got to pay at the rate of Rs. 6-4-0.

"There is no necessity for such differentiation. It is not also possible for the Government to differentiate except by way of deducting Rs. 6-4-0 in the total sum which was fixed some time ago as lump sum. To avoid all these difficulties I request the Hon. the Revenue Member to continue the same rate for the old permanent wet land, the total concession of remission without any exclusion of water-rate. Already there are certain irrigation schemes which are paying 17 and 18 per cent interest when the market rate is only 2¾ per cent. Particularly the Kistna delta is paying to the Government 17 to 18 per cent interest which under Usurious Loans Act even money-lenders are not permitted to take. So I appeal to the Hon. the Revenue Member to consider the question of remission in the water-rate and to extend his charity in that respect also."

* The Hon. Sir Charles Souter :—" Mr. President, Sir, I should like at the outset to draw attention to the fact that many of the speakers seem to have failed to recognize the difference between these remissions and the ordinary seasonal remissions. We have been given instances where tracts have had poor rainfall and where the crops have failed. These cases are dealt with, not by general remissions such as have been granted during the last four years, but by seasonal remissions which are made owing to failure of crops, for that particular year. The motion deals with the recent Government Order which is concerned only with the latter class of general remissions and to that aspect of the case I propose to confine my reply, with this remark that if there are any tracts of country which have suffered from unseasonal conditions this year that area will be specially considered and if a good case is made out certainly special measures will be adopted towards it.

" Now, Sir, the motion is in two parts. The first concerns the attitude of Government towards dry lands, and the second their attitude towards water-cess. As regards dry lands, I think myself from what I have heard from conversations with a large number of people and otherwise that the general impression has been that even in the last four years the remission on dry lands was unnecessary, and that has

always been my own opinion for these reasons. First of all, the assessment on dry land varies from 7 annas to Rs. 1–12–0 per acre. The House will see at once that the burden which the dry land has to bear as compared with the wet land is small; and any concession which we give on even Rs. 1–12–0 per acre comes to extremely little. The benefit therefore to the owner of dry land in comparatively little. Also I am afraid that in the case of dry land where a very large portion of the ryots are not well educated and cannot understand accounts, any remission which we have given in the past has never reached them. That, I think, is undoubted. So much so, I know that in one case a Collector out of a number of representations sent to him actually dismissed two village munsifs for pocketing the money which ought to have gone into the pockets of the ryots. I have convinced myself of such a thing, that a very large proportion of remission on dry land never actually reached the pocket of the ryots. It is only in the cases of wet lands and in those cases where you have large holders whose assessment is in the aggregate very considerable, that these general remissions have been of benefit to the ryots.

"Then, Sir, in the case of dry lands, we have to remember that in making the assessment we have only considered those crops which are known as food crops, that is, in the main, ragi, cholam and cumbu. We have never taken into consideration crops which are termed commercial crops in making our valuation of the profits which a ryot gets from his land. We have never taken into consideration the groundnut and we have never taken into consideration cotton, in making our assessments. These facts must be borne in mind when we differentiate between wet land and dry land. Now, it is well known that in the case of groundnut the profit of the ryot is probably more than what is obtained from wet crops. I was just looking into the paper last night to see what the prices of groundnut in the London market were, and I see they have risen to £15-5/6 per ton. When the market in London is anything between £10 and £12 per ton you may be pretty certain that the grower in this Presidency is doing very well. When it rises over £15 per ton he is certainly getting a good price. It may possibly
1. be in certain areas the kind of groundnut has been poor. But, there again, in a case like that it is not a matter of general remission. It is a matter of seasonal remission which concerns a particular area. For these reasons, Sir, I think that the Government are quite justified when they say that, generally speaking, no remission is necessary on dry lands. Even Mr. T. S. Ramaswami Ayyar admitted the logic of the Government position and, I think, that logic is incontestable.

"As regards water-rates, the matter is somewhat similar for this reason that, except in the deltaic tracts of Godavari and Kistna, we have never fixed the water-rates on a consideration of prices. In the other parts of the country the water-rate has been fixed in consideration of the value of the water. And I may add that, except under the

30th November 1936] [Sir Charles Souter]

Mettur Reservoir, those rates have not varied since the year 1898. Except as I had said in the Godavari and Kistna deltas, those rates were fixed at Rs. 4 an acre in 1898 and ever since that time those rates have continued. They have not been changed and we have never varied the water-rate, except in those few instances, on any consideration whatsoever. That fact, I think, is not generally known or properly appreciated. It follows therefore that remissions in the case of water-rates are not admissible except in those cases where they have been enhanced in consideration of prices. And because in the Godavari and Kistna deltas the water-rates were increased on that consideration of prices, the Government have decided to give those areas some remission.

"As regards the Mettur area, as you know, the Government have fixed the rate for the next three years at Rs. 5 per acre; and if my private information is correct, the holders of land in that area were more than surprised at the Government decision. Anyhow they are safe for the next three years, and, as my Hon. Friend, Sir Kurma, points out the rate there is lower than in either Godavari or Kistna where, under the new settlement, it is Rs. 5–12–0 per acre. (Mr. P Peddi Raju: 'More than what it was before 1925.')

"It has been tried to be made out by Mr. T. S. Ramaswami Ayyar that the value of the crops on dry lands is less than that on wet lands. I cannot agree with that contention at all for two reasons; firstly that in some cases the gross return from dry lands is, under present conditions, even more than the return from wet lands, and in the second place, you have got to admit that so far as the cultivators of dry lands go, they eat the crop which grows on their lands. It is their staple crop. Their condition, so far as the food goes, is just as good as the condition of the cultivators of wet lands.

"My hon. Friend, Mr. Koti Reddi, made the rather astonishing statement that the revenue from dry lands is more than from wet lands. Just let me tell the House what the facts really are. The revenue from dry lands is just over $2\frac{1}{2}$ crores, whereas the revenue from wet lands is $3\frac{3}{4}$ crores. In other words, the revenue from wet lands is half as much again as it is from dry lands. These are the facts as will be seen from the Settlement Report.

"Well, Sir, I think myself that the attitude now adopted by Government towards these remissions is, as my hon. Friend, Mr. Ramaswami Ayyar, said, a logical one. Certainly for the last four years, the granting of remissions without consideration of the needs of this or that tract was illogical in the extreme. We gave to people who did not need it and we give to other people more than they did need. My own view of the matter, which I commend, is that whatever Government comes in after the next general election, should adopt a certain period after which the raising of the assessment should be cancelled. In other words, they should, as from a certain period, try

14

to put all districts more or less on the same level. Those districts in which the assessment has been raised taking into consideration the prices in the boom years after the war have suffered more than the districts in which such boom prices were never taken into consideration. And logically it would be a just measure to my mind if you level up the differences between the two and try to put all the assessment on the same footing. You will never be able to do it thoroughly for this reason that the inequalities which are apparent between one district and another have resulted from the procedure which was followed at the original settlement. In the original settlement, as far as I can make out, no general principle was followed as between one district and another and the consequence was that one officer thought a certain tract would bear a higher assessment than what a previous officer of another district thought was possible there. These inequalities have been going on now for the last 70 years or so and they cannot be helped now. But a good deal can be done if the lines such as I have indicated are followed. That is a matter which we must leave to the future Government. We have done all we can now do to put the present system on a more practical basis, and I am afraid, in view of what I have said, I cannot accept the motion."

Mr. K. Koti Reddi :—" Mr. President, I do not think I am satisfied with the reply made by the Hon. the Revenue Member. What the Hon. Member said amounts to an admission that all that the Government have done during the last four years is a mistake."

The Hon. Sir Charles Souter :—" I rise to a point of order, Sir. I never said that. All that I said was that the way in which it was put forward was a mistake and not that we ought not to have given remission."

Mr. K. Koti Reddi :—" I am glad the Hon. Member feels that all that has been done in the last few years is not a mistake. I therefore think he will give remission this year also. May I ask the Hon. the Revenue Member, what it is that has made him feel that the position of the ryot to-day is in any way better than last year. I am not one of those who have mistaken this general remission for a seasonal remission. Most of the Members of this House fairly understand the distinction between seasonal remission and general remission. Since the position of the ryot has not in any way improved this year as compared with the previous year, why should the Government not show the same consideration this year for the dry lands? What is the satisfaction for a dry land ryot that a wet land ryot gets some concession? There are many ryots in this presidency who own only dry lands and not wet lands, and, simply because you are giving some remission to wet lands, why do you feel that there is no necessity for giving a similar remission to dry lands?

" I do not want to take up the time of the House and controvert all the arguments put forward by the Hon. Member. But I must correct

30th November 1936] [Mr. K. Koti Reddi]

one or two incorrect remarks of his. I claim to have some knowledge of agriculture and I am acquainted with the prices of food stuffs. So far as the rates for dry lands are concerned, they begin with four annas. There are some tracts of the country where the rate for dry lands is as much as Rs. 3 per acre. Recently I wanted to sell a piece of dry land. Nobody came forward to buy it. Why? The assessment was as much as Rs. 3 per acre and everybody knew that nothing more than that sum could be got from that land. I am one of those who find that it is difficult to realize even the assessment from some lands. You may say that it was foolish on the part of some of us who, thinking that some day the value of land will go up, have been paying this heavy assessment. When this is the position, I wonder how the Hon. Member arrived at the conclusion that the gross income from dry lands is much more than the income from wet lands. Of course if he says that the average net return from certain dry lands is more than the average net return from some of the wet lands, it may be correct in some cases. But there can be no case where the gross income is more.

"Then, Sir, there is the astounding statement of Hon. the Revenue Member that the concession that has been given to the ryots these few years *never reached them in the majority of cases of dry lands.* I should think that, if that were so, the Government ought to have taken steps to see that the concession reached the ryots. It may be that in the case of dry lands where the assessment is only 4 annas, the concession may appear to be very little. But, for a poor man who depends for his sustenance on four or five acres of dry lands, even the concession of one anna in the rupee would mean food for himself and his family for two or three days. Therefore, to say that the man gets only two annas and therefore needs no consideration, is no argument at all.

"Again, Sir, my Hon. Friend, the Revenue Member, seems to think that because groundnut and cotton are commercial crops and bring very good value, the ryots who produce them are in a very good position. I may tell him that he is mistaken. If these cultivators are in a good condition, may I ask why the Government did not investigate *into their condition when this question was mooted in this House* during the last four or five years."

"May I draw the *attention of the* Hon. the Revenue Mem- 5– p.m.
ber to the fact that in the black cotton soil where cotton, groundnut, etc., are grown if you sow groundnut for one year, you cannot sow the same thing for the next year also, because if you do so, it will not yield any very good crops. From my experience of the last 15 years, I may say that there is no good groundnut crop more than two or three times for those years. If we have one good crop of groundnut in one year, practically we have nothing in the next year. Besides you cannot sow groundnut on the same land consecutively for

a number of years. Groundnut may fetch a little bit more price this year than last year, but on that account to say that the ryots are in a flourishing condition and so on is not true. The price of groundnut in London was £40 to £50 some years ago, but now it is very low. It may be that there is some slight improvement now. Compared with last year's price and those of the previous years, viz., 1913–14, and later years it is very small now. In 1917–18 the price of groundnut was Rs. 1–6–0 per maund which grew to Rs. 2–8–0 in the same years, but now it is selling at Rs. 1–1–0. Last year it was very much less. The improvement is not very much. Apart from technical considerations and all sorts of arguments, we are here to point out that since the Government once felt the necessity for showing some concession in the matter of assessment, and since the position of the ryot has not in any way improved, we ask the Government to show similar concession this year also. Although you are not prepared to agree to our wishes, it is our bounden duty to point out—some of us sincerely feel—that the position of the ryot is so bad that he will welcome any small relief that you could afford him. If you could at least show him the same relief which you had been extending to him in previous years, he will be glad. Certainly more relief is welcome and every ryot will be glad if he is given more relief. However, if the Government are not prepared to give adequate relief, let them at least show the same concession which they had given in previous years. Some relief is absolutely necessary. In these circumstances, I do not think I can withdraw the motion."

* The Hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I will put the question to the House.

The question is

that the business of the House be adjourned."

The motion was put and carried.

The House then adjourned to meet again at 11 a.m. the next day.

XIV.—PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE.

[a] * (1) *Notification of the Local Self-Government Department, dated 24th August 1936, regarding supersession of the Chittoor Municipal Council for a period of two years, with effect from the 1st September* 1936.

[b] * (2) *Notification of the Local Self-Government Department, dated 12th September 1936, regarding supersession of the Hindupur Municipality for a period of two years, with effect from the 15th September* 1936.

---

* Sent by post.

[a] Printed as Appendix X on page 141 infra.

[b] Printed as Appendix XI on page 141 infra.

30th November 1936]

c * (3) *Notifications Nos. 638 and 639 of the Home Department, dated 28th September 1936, regarding some modifications made in regard to the tax payable in respect of motor vehicles and some rules made.*

d * (4) *Notification No. 525 of the Home Department, dated 29th August 1936, regarding exemption from payment of the tax on the motor car in the personal use of His Highness the Maharaj Rana of Jhalawar.*

e * (5) *Lists of posts on Rs. 500 per mensem and above created during the quarter ending 30th September 1936.*

f * (6) *G.O. No. 1662, Development, dated 26th September 1936, confirming new rule XXII-A of Rules framed under the Madras Co-operative Societies Act, 1932.*

g * (7) *Notification No. 766 of the Home Department. dated 2nd November 1936, regarding exemption from payment of the tax on the motor vehicles, etc., of Travancore, used for the transport of His Excellency the Governor of Madras, and party from Thekkali in Travancore State to Them in the Madura district.*

h (8) *Proceedings of the first meeting of the Finance Committee for the year 1936–37, held on the 17th August 1936.*

R. V. KRISHNA AYYAR,
Secretary to the Legislative Council.

---

*Sent by post.

c Printed as Appendix XII on pages 142–143 infra.

d Printed as Appendix XIII on page 143 infra.

e Printed as Appendix XIV on pages 144–145 infra.

f Printed as Appendix XV on pages 145–146 infra.

g Printed as Appendix XVI on page 146 infra.

h Printed separately.

APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to question No. 398 asked by Rao Sahib Pandit Ganala Ramamurti at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 30th November 1936, page 28 supra].

Statement.

Number of petitions or representations from individuals for the inclusion of Viswa Brahmans in the list of Scheduled classes, and the number of persons who affixed their signatures on those representations		The localities from which such representations were sent.	Dates of such representations.
(1)	216	Rajahmundry and neighbouring places ..	11th January 1933 to 21st January 1933.
(1)	158	Ellore	13th January 1933 to 17th January 1933.
(1)	116	Bhimavaram and neighbouring places ..	11th January 1933 to 19th January 1933.
(1)	150	Vizianagram and neighbouring places ..	Do.
(1)	188	Bezwada	6th January 1933 to 21st January 1933.
(1)	810	Tenali	5th January 1933 to 15th January 1933.
(1)	115	Penukonda and neighbouring places ..	11th January 1933 to 18th January 1933.
(1)	150	Tanuku and neighbouring places ..	10th January 1933 to 18th January 1933.
8	1,903		

The only association that made such a representation was the Viswakarman Young Men's Literary Association, Rajahmundry; it was made on the 18th January 1933.

APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to question No. 409 asked by Mr. K. A. Nachiyappa Gounder at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 30th November 1936, page 34 supra.]

APPENDIX I.

Rice Research Scheme.

Breeding work.—Selection work in half a dozen of the most important varieties of the tract was undertaken first and the comparative trials for the last two seasons have shown some strains to give a 15 per cent increased yield over the ryot's seed. After the final trial this season the best one or two of the selections in each will be available for district trials and later distribution in the tract.

30th November 1936]

As a preliminary to evolving strains mass selected bulks have been obtained in two varieties *bayyahunda* and *ratnachudy* and their distribution to the ryots during the last two seasons has been very much appreciated.

Agronomic experiments.—A large number of cultural trials have been carried out during the last three seasons and some important results have been obtained with regard to (1) the optimum spacing to be given to seedlings at planting, (2) the optimum age of seedlings to be planted, and (3) the comparative merits of broadcasting and transplanting. With regard to manurial trials green manuring has been found to be very economical, yield increases of 20 per cent being obtained even with an application of 2 to 4 thousand pounds of leaf per acre. The trials with artificial fertilizers, though several of them have given an increased yield, the increase obtained does not cover the cost of the fertilizers. Some of these experiments are being continued for the last time this season when the information obtained can be published.

Other work.—Certain botanical investigations with regard to the quality in rice have recently been undertaken in Coimbatore and they have given some information of great value about the methods of storage adopted on the quality of the grain as determined by cooking tests.

K. RAMIAH,
Paddy Specialist.

7th August 1936.

NANJANAD AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH STATION.

Research in Potatoes.

The main object of the work is to evolve new superior varieties from seedlings obtained from true seeds.

Detailed floral studies were made to determine the best methods of fertilization of flowers and it was found that pollinating of flowers may be carried out for three days from the commencement of the opening of the flower.

It was observed that potato plants flower in all the three seasons and set berries, but flowering and setting of berries vary very much with different varieties. Fifteen crosses have been made so far of which one is an interspecies cross with Soe. necantipoviczii received from Russia. Besides these 15 crosses, two more new varieties were obtained through selfing and naturally set berries, making a total of 17 in all. Thus great progress has been made in the matter of successful handling of flowers in crossing.

The most noteworthy feature is the tackling of raising of seedlings to a success. The seasonal sowings to determine the best time for raising the seedlings revealed that all the months are suitable, but the seedlings will have to be raised under protected conditions.

There are now 168 F progenies of nine crosses awaiting detailed study and multiplication of their produce and seeds of 8 crosses ready for study.

The technique of forcing flower production and retention of flowers is being pursued.

Four exotic varieties have been obtained from the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research this year for further crossing work.

Research on Sugarcane.

The scheme at Anakapalle came into operation in the beginning of 1933–34 and with the additional staff from the grant of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research the work was intensified and directed for (1) improvement of the sugarcane crop in the existing areas in all its aspects and reduction in the cost of production to the minimum without detriment to yield, (2) extension of the crop to areas where ordinarily the same could not be cultivated, and (3) securing the maximum period of cane crushing to the factories. To meet these objects, varietal, cultural and manurial experiments were tried under a variety of conditions.

Varietal Trials.

Varietal studies.—As many as 80 Coimbatore seedling canes are under intensive study for germination, vigour, tillering capacity, quality of juice, yield, susceptibility to pests and diseases, etc. Six varieties, namely, Cos. 213, 313, 281, 421, 419 and Poj. 2878 were isolated so far and distributed suited to varying conditions.

Cultural Experiments.

(a) *Irrigation.*—Study and yield trial of sugarcane varieties under one irrigation condition are in progress. Cos. 313 and 419 have been isolated and distributed for planting under these conditions.

(b) *Spacing.*—A very detailed study is being made in connexion with spacing and its relation to varieties, irrigation and manure.

(c) *Time of planting.*—The experiments showed that there are two periods of planting, one from February to April and the other from September to November, and that by a suitable adjustment of varieties and cultural operations, the cane crushing period can be commenced from about the middle of November and continued till the middle of May.

Manurial Trials.

(a) Increasing doses of nitrogen varying from 25 lb. to 100 lb. per acre.

(b) The effect of different combinations of N, $P\ O_5$ and $K_2\ O$.

(c) The utility of molasses from factories as a manure for sugarcane.

30th November 1936]

(*d*) The applicability to sugarcane of the observation made in cereals that seed obtained from an intensively fertilized plot has a higher cropping power than that obtained from a poorly fertilized plot is being investigated into.

The sub-station at Gudiyattam was started only in February 1935. Work done here consisted mainly in the laying out of the farm, construction of buildings and fencing, the preliminary study of the local conditions and problems and the drafting out a definite programme of work.

The Madras Dry Farming Scheme.

The Madras Dry Farming Scheme commenced work from April 1934. Two hundred and forty-two samples of sorghum and 275 of Italian millet have been collected from 142 villages for pure line selection and evolution of economic drought resistant strains. The material collected was sown and the obviously poor ones were rejected. Thirteen units of sorghum are indicative of success while three heavy yielding strains of Italian millet have stood the tests on the station and they have been given for trial in the cultivators' land.

2. The studies of the root development of the main types of sorghum and Italian millet, the optimum moisture percentage in the soil for the germination and growth are in progress. The Government have deputed the assistant in charge of this work to undergo a year's training in the latest methods of Plant Physiology in America.

3. The results of field experiments show that by putting up bunds about 7 inches high to prevent soil erosion and run off of water the yield of crops could be increased by 30 to 50 per cent. Further trials to confirm the results are in progress. Experiments on the economy of deep ploughing, fallowing and manuring are also started.

4. The Soil Physicist with his staff commenced to work at this station from March 1936. Soil samples taken at periodic intervals from the different field experiments, the physical properties of the soil at different depths, their relations with the respective cultural operations and manuring are under investigation. Moisture movement at different depths during the period of crop growth are also observed. Evaporation studies as a result of mulching with different salts are in progress. All the meteorological instruments have been calibrated with the common standards at Poona and are being installed on permanent structures.

The Madras Fruit Research Scheme.

The lands to the extent of 50·53 acres were acquired in March 1935. Preliminary items of work like surveying and lay-out of plots were commenced and research work was started in August 1935 with the posting of a Superintendent. The construction of building, residential and non-residential, is in progress. Fencing of the area was completed.

2. *Propagation.*—Nursery work has been taken up. An area of 2 acres has been devoted for raising the required number of plants for planting at the station. Vegetative propagation of citrus and mangoes, by budding and grafting has been the main work in progress. A dozen hands have been trained in this sort of work.

3. *Survey.*—A detailed survey of the important fruit-growing districts of the Presidency is being made by the Superintendent. In so doing he has obtained planting materials from reputed varieties all over the country. By now, about 40,000 seedlings from 176 single tree selections of citrus and about 10,000 stock mango seedlings from 18 different parent trees have been raised for propagation of fruit-trees for field experiments. Over 2,000 buds from 75 selected trees, 1,700 buds from outside the Presidency and about 2,300 plants of seven varieties as root stocks have been obtained from various sources. Trial of other miscellaneous fruits like grape-vines, papaya, pineapple, melons, cashewnut, jack, etc., have also been commenced on a small scale.

4. *Experiments.*—Experiments are in progress on (*a*) the different methods of budding and grafting, (*b*) the best season for vegetative propagation of fruit-trees and (*c*) the suitability of different root stocks to this tract.

Animal Nutrition Scheme from April 1935.

Work has been started on the mineral requirements of dairy cows and calves, to assess any deficiency in our Presidency. Balance experiments conducted so far indicate that with the dairy rations as fed in Departmental Farms, there is no deficiency of minerals in the case of calves, but in some heavy milkers the quantity of calcium in the ration falls below their requirements. This is being remedied by feeding additional quantities of mineral mixture to make up the deficiency.

Another line of work proceeding is the development of a chemical method of clinical diagnosis of mineral deficiency among cattle, for application in the field. Several micro-chemical methods have been tried and a suitable method of estimation of calcium has been selected for use. Preliminary work has been started this year.

The mineral content of pastures of the Presidency is being examined in detail; till now the North Malabar district pastures have been surveyed and analysed for their mineral content. It would appear that these grasses are deficient in calcium to a marked degree and to phosphoric acid to a lesser extent.

Other lines of work were on the effect of sulphur fed to sheep in improving the quality of wool. This work is proceeding and studies are in progress as to the fate of sulphur in the animal organism. Previous work has shown that sulphur is absorbed by the animal and produces a fleece of great weight and of better quality.

30th November 1936]

Malting of Cholam Scheme from June 1935.

Progress has been made in the study of the chemistry of the malting of cholam, to enable one to control the process to any stage. Various varieties of cholam have been tested for their malting powers and for suitability for making good malt.

Malt meals and malted foods have been prepared and also malted bread by blending cholam malt with white flour in the ratio of 1:3. The malt bread so made was very palatable and it may be expected to gain popularity.

Further work is in progress on the grading and marketing of cholam malt products.

Veterinary Investigation Officer.

During the first three months of 1935–36, the officer took up the investigation into the heavy mortality in bovines from hæmorrhagic septicæmia and black-quarter, and made a special study of the conditions in the Nellore district. Subsequently he took up the investigation into the various diseases of sheep and goats, chief among them being contagious pleuro-pneumonia, sheep-pox and a hitherto undescribed condition resembling strike. Numerous other minor conditions also received attention.

APPENDIX II.

Statement showing the total grant for each scheme, the amount of grant drawn so far and the amount spent on each so far.

Name of scheme.	Total grant for each scheme.	Amount of grant drawn so far.			Amount spent on each so far.		
	RS.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Rice research scheme	1,15,660	82,482	15	10	82,305	11	6
Potato research scheme	19,995	10,230	0	0	13,337	0	0
Sugarcane stations	1,50,100	72,403	8	11	63,186	12	11
Dry farming scheme	1,39,510	59,600	0	0	55,728	3	9
Fruit research scheme	66,064	12,415	0	0	9,234	7	0
Animal nutrition scheme	49,930	7,300	0	0	7,303	2	0
Chemistry of malting cholam	15,256	2,700	0	0	2,731	7	3
Veterinary Investigation Officer	50,000	17,040	0	0	17,019	1	4

APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to question No. 410 asked by Mr. K. A. Nachiyappa Gounder at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 30th November 1936, page 35 supra].

District.	Year. 1930–31.	1931–32.	1932–33.	1933–34.	1934–35.	1935–36.
	LB.	LB.	LB.	LB.	LB.	LB.
Ganjam	..	..	226	218	168	152
Vizagapatam	..	..	405	448	268	270
East Godavari	..	..	597	688	474	200
West Godavari	..	..	606	951	621	157¼
Guntur	..	..	64	84	1,639	1,457
Nellore	..	..	..	424	203	421
Kistna	..	..	..	496	3,014	2,764
Bellary—						
H_1 cotton	120,888	121,375	27,210	89,585	111,135	11,550
CO_2	835	760	633	619	862	1,350
Anantapur—						
H_1	137,203	128,320	141,852	102,277	180,098	57,973
CO_2	125	192	313	250	345	1,642
Cuddapah—						
H_1	6,031	5,901	4,000	2,128	4,500	..
CO_2	..	..	..	..	..	584
Kurnool—						
N. 14	91,916	62,177	78,953	14,413	750	1,845
CO_2	..	550	4,491	6,448	1,246	3,391
CO_1	11,194	..	..	..	..	..
N. 54	574	..	..	..	..	..
North Arcot	183	702	..	447	3,325	1,596
Chittoor	..	..	..	..	..	140
South Arcot	860	1,113	613	3,830	5,737	4,168
Chingleput	117	145	100	100	122	612
Tanjore			Almost nil.			
Trichinopoly—						
Cambodia cotton	* 6,092	7,050	9,075	8,097	21,700	59,069
Karunganni cotton	1,375	1,000	1,415	1,575	2,020	3,270
Madura—						
Cambodia cotton	38,949	25,487	40,101	33,216	44,905	34,290
Karunganni cotton	17,268	10,515	43,887	17,889	19,776	36,524
Ramnad—						
Cambodia cotton	5,190	6,237	5,041	9,103	17,475	15,466
Karunganni cotton	41,469	12,958	34,745	35,594	67,525	66,528
Tinnevelly—						
Cambodia cotton	706	3,629	2,310	1,535	6,255	1,917
Karunganni cotton	53,960	40,660	51,034	68,523	46,484	86,343
Malabar	Cotton is not cultivated on any large scale in these districts and					
South Kanara	so seed distribution is not done on any appreciable scale.					
Coimbatore—						
CO_2 (Cambodia)	112,475	231,675	374,425	684,105	895,550	891,036½
C_7 (Karunganni)	122,971½	120,805	48,072½	100,275	54,924	58,128
Salem—						
CO_2	69,000	60,000	71,000	100,420	131,500	111,280
The Nilgiris	..	..	..	..	..	..

* Of this figure 3,000 lb. of seed were obtained by ginning locally.

30th November 1936]

APPENDIX IV.

[Vide answer to question No. 413 asked by Mr. K. A. Nachiyappa Gounder at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 30th November 1936, page 37 supra].

Name of weavers societies. (1)	Number of members on 30th June 1936. (2)	Paid-up share capital on 30th June 1936. (3)	Value of goods bought inclusive of stock at the beginning of year. (4)	Value of goods sold during 1935–36. (5)	Value of goods on hand, 30th June 1936. (6)
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1 Narasannapettah Weavers Co-operative Society ..	53	258	..	..	..
2 Katheru Weavers Co-operative Society	49	57	71	53	18
3 Pedana Weavers Co-operative Society	35	348	6,957	6,339	922
4 Ramasastri Spinners and Weavers Co-operative Society	69	173	478	349	150
5 Peddatumidi Blanket Weavers Co-operative Society.	30	121	274	172	114
6 Uravakonda Weavers Co-operative Society ..	37	316	1,508	1,466	62
7 Royadrug Weavers Co-operative Society	26	72	..	..	..
8 Dharmavaram Weavers Co-operative Society ..	36	347	366	172	203
9 Tonagal Cumbly Weavers Co-operative Society ..	15	75	..	..	..
10 Kulittalai Weavers Co-operative Society	23	140	..	..	..
11 Woriyur Weavers Co-operative Society	34	747	3,194	1,616	1,678
12 Ekkadu Weavers Co-operative Society	13	52	..	..	..
13 Rosanagaram Weavers Co-operative Society ..	15	49	..	..	..
14 Kesavamalathur Weavers Co-operative Society ..	13	52	..	..	..
15 Salem Weavers Co-operative Society	273	12,571	40,489	22,786	26,995
16 Guruvarajapet Weavers Co-operative Society.. ..	14	66	..	..	..
17 Pillapalayam Weavers Co-operative Society ..	..	..	..	..	..
18 Takkolam Weavers Co-operative Society.. ..	34	343	..	..	..
19 Gudiyattam Weavers Co-operative Society ..	31	51	..	..	..
20 Sathuvacheri Weavers Co-operative Society ..	15	75	..	..	..
21 Pallikonda Weavers Co-operative Society ..	36	192	..	..	..
22 Nileshwar Weavers Co-operative Society ..	61	86	378	242	107

Name of weavers societies. (1)	Number of members on 30th June 1936. (2)	Paid-up share capital on 30th June 1936. (3)	Value of goods bought inclusive of stock at the beginning of year. (4)	Value of goods sold during 1935–36. (5)	Value of goods on hand, 30th June 1936. (6)
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
23 Bhavani Weavers Co-operative Society	17	305	..	..	..
24 Kavandapadi Weavers Co-operative Society ..	67	1,365	9,204	7,836	1,548
25 Coimbatore Devanga Weavers Co-operative Society	285	9,780	38,279	24,318	13,419
26 Melapalayam Weavers Co-operative Society ..	182	2,644	4,101	1,584	2,606
27 Kurnool Weavers Co-operative Society	16	102	1,013	700	383
28 Gudur Weavers Co-operative Society	10	51	..	..	..
29 Parla Weavers Co-operative Society	28	45	..	..	..
30 Salkapuram Weavers Co-operative Society ..	18	55	..	..	..
31 Peddapuram Weavers Co-operative Society ..	80	779	652	564	80
32 Devikapuram Weavers Co-operative Society ..	81	631	475	351	132
33 Minnal Weavers Co-operative Society	35	174	1,165	1,083	106
34 Koyamballi Weavers Co-operative Society ..	66	220	1,822	903	979
35 Karimpuzha Weavers Co-operative Society ..	97	255	3,207	2,273	1,178
36 Tanur Weavers Co-operative Society	42	301	3,921	3,217	912
37 Pantalayini Weavers Co-operative Society ..	57	297	3,524	2,961	821
38 Guntur Weavers Co-operative Society	50	1,079	4,116	3,816	400
39 Adoni Weavers Co-operative Society	401	4,325	4,467	4,140	938
40 Madura Weavers Co-operative Society	94	1,795	17,402	13,133	5,435
Total ..	2,538	40,394	1,47,063	1,00,074	59,186

41 Hospet .. .. .. }
42 Iyengarkulam .. .. } Particulars not available.
43 Madura Sourashtra Bank (Credit Society). }

APPENDIX V.

[Vide answer to question No. 414 asked by Mr. K. A. Nachiyappa Gounder at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 30th November 1936, page 38 supra.]

(1)

List of corrections to pages 30–38 of the Half-yearly Civil Medical List, corrected up to 1st January 1936.

Page 30—	
Government General Hospital, Madras.	P. Govinda Rao, appointed as Honorary Assistant Surgeon.
Government Hospital for Women and Children, Madras.	M. Subramanyam, Honorary Surgeon—resigned.
Page 31—	
Government Rayapuram Hospital, Madras.	P. Govinda Rao—Transferred to Government General Hospital, Madras.
	C. Ranganathan, Honorary Clinical Assistant—resigned.
	M. Radhakrishnan, L.M.P.—appointed as Honorary Clinical Assistant in Dental Department.
Government Royapetta Hospital.	K. S. Vedachalam, Honorary Assistant Physician—resigned.
Page 32—	
Government Hospital, Adoni.	K. S. Ramaswami Ayyangar, Honorary Clinical Assistant—resigned
Page 33—	
Government Headquarters Hospital, Coimbatore.	B. S. Viswanathan, Honorary Assistant Physician—resigned.
Government Hospital, Pollachi.	N. A. Venkatachala Ayyar, Honorary Assistant Surgeon—died.
Government Hospital, Parlakimedi.	G. Viraraju, Honorary Clinical Assistant—Transferred to Orissa.
Page 35—	
Government Headquarters Hospital, Masulipatam.	P. Madhava Rao, Honorary Clinical Assistant—resigned.
	P. Narasimha Rao, Honorary Clinical Assistant—resigned.
Page 36—	
Government Headquarters Hospital, Calicut.	M. K. Koya, L.M.P.—appointed Honorary Clinical Assistant.
Government Headquarters Hospital, Nellore.	A. Edwin Sundarasan, Honorary Clinical Assistant—resigned.
Page 37—	
Government Hospital, Karur.	T. P. Srinivasan, Honorary Clinical Assistant—resigned.

(2)

Statement showing Honorary Medical Officers whose services were terminated during the years 1933–34, 1934–35 *and* 1935–36.

Serial number and year.		Name of Honorary Medical Officer and Institution to which attached.	Remarks.
1	1933–34.	M.R.Ry. K. J. Kasturirangan Avargal, L.M.P., Honorary Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Government Hospital, Karur.	Services terminated in view of continuous absence from duty.
2	Do.	M.R.Ry. C. Lakshminarasimha Rao Garu, Honorary Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Government Hospital, Proddatur.	Services terminated for failure to attend the hospital.
3	1934–35.	M.R.Ry. M. V. Sundaresan Avergal, L.M.P., Honorary Clinical Assistant, Government Headquarters Hospital, Trichinopoly.	Services terminated owing to absence from duty and unfitness for work.
4	Do.	M.R.Ry. K. R. N. Chary Avargal, M.B.B.S., Honorary Assistant Surgeon, Government Headquarters Hospital, Trichinopoly.	Services terminated owing to absence from duty and unsatisfactory work.
	1935–36.	Nil.	

APPENDIX VI.

[Vide answer to question No. 415 asked by Mr. K. A. Nachiyappa Gounder at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 30th November 1936, page 38 supra.]

Rules relating to the appointment of honorary medical officers in Government medical institutions in the Madras Presidency.

1. Honorary medical officers will be appointed to all Government hospitals in Madras city and to all Government headquarter hospitals. In the case of medical institutions at divisional centres, the appointment of honorary officers will ordinarily be restricted to those institutions where only one medical officer is employed. Honorary medical officers may also be generally appointed to hospitals and dispensaries where the daily average attendance of out-patients exceeds 100 provided that such officers are agreeable to attend the hospital at outpatient hours. Appointments will be made by the Government on the recommendation of the Surgeon-General.

2. Whenever it is proposed to make an honorary appointment in any hospital, due publicity should be given to such proposal by publication in the notice board of the hospital concerned (and in the office of the District Medical Officer in the case of mufassal hospitals) and otherwise. Applications should at the same time be invited and out of those received the best should be recommended.

3. Medical officers desirous of honorary appointments in special subjects but who have not had the special training necessary to give them proficiency in that subject will be permitted to undergo training without payment of fees at one of the Government Medical Colleges

30th November 1936]

or hospitals attached to a teaching institution for the period considered necessary by the Surgeon-General provided they execute a bond to serve the Government as honorary medical officers in that speciality for a minimum period of two years if so required on completion of the training at a place to be agreed to beforehand by the applicant and the Surgeon-General. The officers will not be entitled to any travelling allowance for journeys which they may undertake in this connexion.

4. Honorary officers with special qualifications will, as far as possible, be placed in independent charge of special departments, e.g., (i) eye, (ii) ear, nose and throat, (iii) radiology, and (iv) venereal diseases, etc., and given full scope to work up successful clinics. The primary duty of these officers will be to attend to the work in the special departments in their charge; but they may, with the approval of the Superintendent of the hospital or the District Medical Officer concerned, undertake general work in the medical institutions to which they are attached.

5. (1) *Designation.*—Honorary medical officers appointed to hospitals which are attached to teaching institutions and to those which are not so attached will he designated as follows:—

A. Medical Graduates.

(i) Honorary clinical assistants.

(ii) Honorary assistant surgeons or honorary assistant physicians.

(iii) Honorary physicians or honorary surgeons.

B. Licentiates (L.M.Ps.').

(i) Honorary licentiate medical officer, grade 3.

(ii) Honorary licentiate medical officer, grade 2.

(iii) Honorary licentiate medical officer, grade 1.

(2) Honorary medical officers appointed for a speciality such as ophthalmology, ear, nose and throat work, pathology, radiology, venereology, dermatology including leprosy work will be appointed to one of the three grades in class A or class B according as they are medical graduates or licentiates (L.M.Ps.') with further indication as to their speciality.

6. Ordinarily an honorary medical officer will start from the lowest grade in the respective category to which he belongs and gradually work up; but in exceptional cases and for special reasons the recommending authority may propose deviations from this course. Medical graduates who have served as house surgeons and house physicians and have been successful or may be successful in the competitive examination for Assistant Surgeons held in the year 1929 or subsequently will be permitted to commence service as an honorary assistant surgeon or assistant physician.

[30th November 1936

7. (1) *Qualifications—A. Hospitals not attached to Teaching Institutions.*—A candidate for appointment as honorary surgeon and honorary physician in a hospital which is not attached to a teaching institution should satisfy one or more of the following requirements:—

(*a*) That he has held hospital or other appointments affording special opportunities for acquiring special skill and experience of the kind required for the performance of the service rendered, and has had actual recent practice in performing the service rendered or services of a similar character, or

(*b*) that he has had special academic or post-graduate study which comprises the service rendered; and has had actual recent practice as aforesaid, or

(*c*) that he is generally recognized by other practitioners in the area as having special proficiency and experience in a service which comprises the service rendered.

B. Hospitals attached to Teaching Institutions.—A candidate for appointment as clinical assistant in a hospital attached to a teaching institution should hold the degree of M.B.B.S., or its equivalent. A candidate possessing the L.M.P. diploma or an equivalent qualification may, however, be appointed in exceptional cases as honorary licentiate medical officer in a hospital attached to a teaching institution for licentiates or in a hospital for special subjects. A candidate for appointment as honorary assistant surgeon or honorary assistant physician should have previous service as a clinical assistant for a minimum period of two years from which one year may be deducted for service as a house surgeon or house physician. A candidate for appointment as honorary physician or surgeon should possess one of the following academic qualifications: M.D., M.S., M.R.C.P., F.R.C.S., F.C.O.G., or one of the special diplomas signifying skill in the speciality of his appointment.

(2) Honorary medical officers shall cease to hold office on completion of their sixtieth year of age.

8. *Tenure of appointment.*—(*a*) The minimum period that an honorary medical officer should spend as clinical assistant is two years and the maximum five years. If he has served as house surgeon or house physician in a hospital approved for the purpose by the Surgeon-General he will be allowed to shorten his period as clinical assistant by a maximum of one year. No period less than six months as a house surgeon or house physician will be counted towards the deduction of the period to be spent as clinical assistant. There will be no time-limit for the tenure of the other two grades of honorary appointments.

(*b*) *Licentiates.*—The minimum period of service that an honorary licentiate medical officer should put in before promotion from the third to second grade and from the second to the first grade is five years and ten years respectively.

9. *Duties.*—Honorary officers should conform to the rules in force in the hospital in which they are working in so far as they relate to the care of patients.

30th November 1936]

10. Honorary surgeons and physicians will be placed in charge of a specified number of beds for surgical and medical cases respectively and they will be entirely responsible for the treatment and care of the patients in their charge. They should visit the patients in their charge daily or more than once daily should that be necessary except on Sundays and answer all emergent calls relating to these patients on Sundays. In the hospitals which are attached to teaching institutions, the honorary officers will be responsible for imparting clinical instruction to students in connexion with the beds in their charge in accordance with such plans as may be laid down by the professor in charge of the medical or surgical unit or by the Superintendent of the hospital.

11. In the case of large hospitals, the honorary surgeon or physician will be given an assistant to help him, who may also be an honorary worker.

12. Honorary licentiate medical officers of all grades, honorary clinical assistants, honorary assistant surgeons and honorary assistant physicians will perform such duties as may be assigned to them. The allocation of their duties either in the in-patient or out-patient department or in both will be made by the Superintendent of the hospital in the case of hospitals in the Madras City and at the district headquarters and by the District Medical Officer in the case of other medical institutions at divisional centres. An appeal shall, however, lie to the Surgeon-General against the allocation so made.

13. *Hours of attendance.*—Honorary medical officers who have charge of hospital beds should attend the hospital daily except on Sundays. Those who have only out-patients in their charge may attend daily but need not attend after previous arrangement with the Superintendent of the hospital and the District Medical Officer more than three days a week. In the case of hospitals attached to teaching institutions the honorary officers should be present at the respective hospitals on such days and at such hours as may be necessary for the proper instruction of the students. In the case of other hospitals honorary medical officers should make their hospital visits during the recognized hospital hours.

14. Honorary licentiate medical officers of all grades, honorary clinical assistants, honorary assistant surgeons and honorary assistant physicians should attend the hospital at such hours as may be fixed by the Superintendent of the hospital in consultation with the honorary officer after obtaining the approval of the Surgeon-General.

15. If for any reason the honorary officers are unable to attend during the prescribed hours they should inform the Superintendent or medical officer in charge in time to enable him to arrange for their work.

16. Honorary medical officers will issue the necessary certificates for patients under their treatment but should not except at the special request of the Superintendent or in his absence of the senior medical officer in charge deal with any cases in the in-patient or out-patient department other than those assigned to them or with the other miscellaneous work of the hospitals.

[30th November 1936

17. *Reports on officers.*—On the 31st January of each year, District Medical Officers in the case of mufassal hospitals and Superintendents of Presidency hospitals should submit to the Surgeon-General in the form prescribed by him confidential reports on all honorary officers serving under them.

18. *Leave.*—Honorary medical officers may be granted casual leave upto fifteen days in a year by the Superintendents or medical officers in charge of the hospitals. They may be granted leave of absence other than casual leave by the Surgeon-General if he is satisfied that arrangements can be made for carrying on their duties without extra expenditure to Government. In such cases, the honorary officers will be considered to have a lien on their appointments during the period of leave and they will be allowed to rejoin their appointments on the expiry of the leave. If no such arrangements can be made, the honorary officers should be instructed to resign their appointments and fresh appointments should be made in their place.

19. *Transfer.*—Honorary medical officers in Madras City will be liable to transfer from one institution to another at the discretion of the Government.

20. *Termination of appointment.*—The appointment will ordinarily be terminable by three months' notice in writing on either side. Honorary medical officers who have executed bonds under rule 3 should however serve the Government for the period prescribed in the bonds. In all cases the Government reserve the right to terminate the appointments or to accept the resignations of honorary medical officers, without any notice, if special reasons exist therefor.

21. *Re-employment.*—Honorary officers re-employed after discharge will be re-accepted into their former rank.

22. *General rules.*—Honorary officers will be allowed the use of the respective hospital libraries and in the case of teaching institutions, of the libraries of the college or school attached to them.

23. They must abide by the Government rules in force in regard to the acceptance of fees from patients by the staff of the hospital.

24. The entire management and control of the hospitals and the discipline of the staff are vested in the respective Superintendents or medical officers in charge. Honorary officers will be expected to observe all rules in force or issued from time to time and to report all instances of neglect or inattention or other breaches of discipline relating to their wards to the Superintendents or medical officers in charge who will deal with them. They may freely consult the Superintendents or medical officers in charge on any points in respect of which they consider the rules to admit of improvement but must abide by any decision the latter may arrive at.

The superintendents and medical officers in charge of the hospitals should give full scope to the honorary workers and endeavour to make the scheme a success.

30th November 1936]

APPENDIX VII.

[Vide item VI at page 75 supra.]

To

THE HONOURABLE THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

The Select Committee appointed to consider the Bill further to amend the Madras Children Act, 1920, for certain purposes (Bill No. 18 of 1936) has the honour to make the following report:

2. The Bill was published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*—

in English on the 18th August 1936,
in Tamil, in Telugu, in Kanarese, } on the 25th August 1936,
in Hindustani on the 1st September 1936, and
in Malayalam on the 25th August 1936.

3. The Committee met on the 19th October 1936, in the Committee Room attached to the Council Chamber, Fort St. George, for the purpose of considering the provisions of the Bill.

4. The Bill was considered clause by clause.

5. Clauses 1 to 4 were approved.

6. The following new sub-clause to clause 4 moved by the Hon. the Law Member was carried :—

"To sub-section (3) of section 29 of the Madras Children Act, 1920, the following proviso shall be added, namely :—

'Provided that a girl coming within the description mentioned in clause (*e*) of sub-section (1) may be committed to such custody until she attains the age of eighteen years, or for any shorter period '."

The Committee felt that it was necessary to provide for the detention of a rescued girl of fifteen in suitable custody until she attained the age of eighteen years. Under the present Act, such a girl can be detained until she attains the age of sixteen.

[30th November 1936

7. Clause 5 and the preamble were also approved.

8. The Committee thinks that the new amendment adopted does not warrant any republication of the Bill.

FORT ST. GEORGE, 19*th October* 1936. } A. B. SHETTY, *Chairman of the Committee.*

[Note.—Changes made by the Select Committee are shown in clarendon type.]

BILL No. 18 OF 1936.

A Bill further to amend the Madras Children Act, 1920, *for certain purposes.*

(As amended by the Select Committee.)

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Madras Children Act, 1920, for the purposes hereinafter appearing; M A of

AND WHEREAS the previous sanction of the Governor-General has been obtained to the passing of this Act;

It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title. **1.** This Act may be called the Madras Children (Amendment) Act, 1936.

Amendment of section 25, Madras Act IV of 1920. **2.** (1) Section 25 of the Madras Children Act, 1920 (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), shall be renumbered as sub-section (1) of that section and in the sub-section as so renumbered—

(i) after clause (*b*), the following word and clause shall be inserted, namely :—

" or

(*c*) committed to the custody of any suitable person, whether a relative or not, who is willing to undertake the care of the youthful offender, until he attains the age of sixteen years or for any shorter period;"; and

(ii) in the last paragraph, for the words " in either case," the words, letters and brackets " in any case in which it passes an order

30th November 1936]

under clause (*a*) or clause (*b*)" and for the words "under the supervision of a person named by the court," the words "under the supervision of a probation officer or of some other person, named by the court" shall be substituted.

(2) After the sub-section as so renumbered, the following sub-sections shall be added, namely :—

"(2) Where a court passes an order under this section placing a youthful offender under the supervision of a probation officer or of some other person, such officer or person shall, while the order remains in force, visit, advise and befriend the youthful offender and when necessary, endeavour to find him suitable employment.

(3) The parent, guardian, relative or other person to whose custody a youthful offender has been committed, or the probation officer or other person under whose supervision a youthful offender has been placed, may, at any time while the order committing him to such custody or placing him under such supervision remains in force and while the offender is under the age of sixteen years, bring him before the court which passed the order or any other court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the youthful offender may then be residing, and such court may, if it thinks that it is desirable in the interests of the youthful offender so to do, vary the order or orders previously passed and order him to be sent to a certified school or pass a fresh order or orders under sub-section (1)."

Amendment of section 28 Madras Act IV of 1920.

3. In section 28 of the said Act, clauses (*d*) to (*j*) shall be relettered as clauses (*e*) to (*k*) respectively, and after clause (*c*), the following clause shall be inserted, namely :—

"(*d*) by committing the offender to the custody of any suitable person, whether a relative or not, who is willing to undertake the care of the offender; or ".

[30th November 1936

Amendment of section 29, Madras Act IV of 1920.

4. (1) In clause (*d*) of sub-section (1) of section 29 of the said Act, after the words "reputed thief," the following word and clause shall be inserted, namely:—

"or

(*e*) is living in a house used for an immoral purpose or in any other circumstances calculated to cause, encourage or favour the seduction or prostitution of the child;"

(2) To sub-section (3) of section 29 of the said Act, the following proviso shall be added, namely:—

"Provided that a girl coming within the description mentioned in clause (e) of sub-section (1) may be committed to such custody until she attains the age of eighteen years, or for any shorter period."

Amendment of section 30, Madras Act IV of 1920.

5. (1) In section 30 of the said Act:—

(i) after the word "child" wherever it occurs, the words "or young person" shall be inserted;

(ii) the word "junior" before the words "certified school" shall be omitted; and

(iii) for the words "order him to be sent to any such school," the words "order the child or young person to be sent to a junior or senior certified school, as the case may be" shall be substituted.

(2) To the same section, the following *Explanation* shall be added, namely:—

"*Explanation.*—Where any young person is ordered to be sent to a certified school under this section, the provisions of this Act shall, so far as may be, apply to him as if he were a youthful offender."

30th November 1936]

Appendix VIII.

[Vide item VII at page 77 supra.]

To

The Honourable the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

The Select Committee appointed to consider the Bill further to amend the Madras Village Courts Act, 1888, for certain purposes (Bill No. 20 of 1936) has the honour to make the following report.

2. The Bill was published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*—

in English on the 18th August 1936,
in Tamil, in Telugu, in Malayalam, in Kanarese, } on the 25th August 1936
and in Hindustani on the 1st September 1936.

3. The Committee met on the 14th October 1936 in the Committee room of the Legislative Council Chambers, Fort St. George, for the purpose of considering the provisions of the Bill.

4. The Bill was considered clause by clause. Mr. M. Devadasan suggested that a provision similar to the one contained in clause 7 (ii) (*b*) might be necessary in regard to civil cases also. The Hon. the Law Member said that the Government would consider the matter, and move, if necessary, an amendment at the report stage. The clauses of the Bill as introduced, were approved.

5. Since there were no changes in the Bill as introduced, the Select Committee decided that no republication of the Bill was necessary.

Fort St. George,
14th October 1936.

P. V. RAJAGOPAUL,
Chairman.

[30th November 1936

BILL No. 20 OF 1936.

A Bill further to amend the Madras Village Courts Act, 1888, for certain purposes.

(As approved by the Select Committee.)

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Madras Village Courts Act, 1888, for the purposes hereinafter appearing; Madras A I of 1889.

AND WHEREAS the previous sanction of the Governor-General has been obtained to the passing of this Act;

It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called the Madras Village Courts (Amendment) Act, 1936.

Amendment of section 5, Madras Act I of 1889.

2. In section 5 of the Madras Village Courts Act, 1888 (hereinafter referred to as the said Act)— Madras A I of 1889

(i) in the definition of 'Village munsif', for the words and figures 'and except in sections 7 and 16 includes the president of a panchayat court' the following shall be substituted, namely :—

"and except in sub-section (1) of section 16 includes—

(*a*) the president of a panchayat court; and

(*b*) the vice-president of a panchayat court, exercising the functions of its president under this Act or the rules made thereunder"; and

(ii) after the definition of 'District Munsif', the following definition shall be inserted, namely :—

"'Movable property' includes growing crops as well as ungathered products of land."

Amendment of section 9, Madras Act II of 1889.

3. For sub-section (5) of section 9 of the said Act, the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely :—

"(5) (*a*) A panchayat court shall elect, according to the rules prescribed in that behalf, one of its members to be its president and another member to be its vice-president.

(*b*) The president may by order in writing, delegate any of his functions to the vice-president :

Provided that he shall not delegate any functions which the panchayat court expressly forbids him to delegate.

30th November 1936]

(c) If the president is absent from the jurisdiction of the court or is incapacitated, his functions shall devolve on the vice-president.

(d) When the office of president is vacant, the vice-president shall exercise the functions of the president until a new president assumes office.

(e) Every sitting of the court shall be presided over by the president, and in his absence, by the vice-president if there is one. If there is no vice-president, or in the absence of both the president and the vice-president, the members present and constituting the court shall elect from among themselves a president for the purposes of that sitting."

Insertion of new sections 9-A and 9-B in Madras Act I of 1889.

4. After section 9 of the said Act, the following sections shall be inserted, namely :—

Transfer of suits and civil proceedings.

" 9-A. Where a village court is established under any of the provisions of section 6 or sub-section (1) of section 9 in any local area, in lieu of a village court or courts having jurisdiction over such area—

(a) all suits or civil proceedings pending in such court or courts shall be deemed to have been instituted or taken in the court newly established for such area; and

(b) all decrees passed by such court or courts which have not been executed or are under execution shall be deemed to have been passed by the court so established.

Transfer of criminal cases and proceedings.

9-B. The provisions of section 9-A shall, so far as may be, apply to criminal cases or proceedings pending before a panchayat court or courts in lieu of which a panchayat court is newly established."

Amendment of section 13, Madras Act I of 1889.

5. In section 13 of the said Act, for the words 'personal property' the words 'movable property' shall be substituted.

Insertion of new section 53-A in Madras Act I of 1889.

6. After section 53 of the said Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely :—

Mode of dealing with crops or ungathered products after attachment.

" 53-A. Where the crops or ungathered products of any land are attached under section 53, the village court may cause them to be sold when fit for reaping or gathering, or at its option, may cause them to be reaped or gathered in due season and stored in proper places until sold. In the latter case, the expense of reaping or gathering and storing such crops or products shall be defrayed by the judgment-debtor when he redeems the property or from the proceeds of the sale in the event of its being sold."

Amendment of section 76, Madras Act I of 1889.

7. In section 76 of the said Act—

(i) for the first paragraph of sub-section (2), the following shall be substituted, namely :—

" (2) If a panchayat court finds an accused person guilty of any of the above offences, it may impose on him—

(*a*) a fine not exceeding ten rupees in respect of an offence under section 510 of the Indian Penal Code, and

(*b*) a fine not exceeding fifteen rupees in respect of any of the other offences :" ; and

(*ii*) sub-section (7) shall be lettered as clause (*a*) of sub-section (7) and after the clause as so lettered, the following clause shall be added, namely :—

" (*b*) Where however a panchayat court is dis-established and no new panchayat court is constituted in lieu thereof, the District or Sub-divisional Magistrate shall transfer all criminal cases and proceedings before such court to his own court or to the court of any Magistrate subordinate to himself or to any panchayat court within his jurisdiction."

Amendment of section 77, Madras Act I of 1889.

8. In sub-section (1) of section 77 of the said Act, for the word and figures ' section 403 ', the words, figures and letters ' sections 403, 476, 476-A and 476-B ' shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 78, Madras Act I of 1889.

9. In clause (*b*) of sub-section (2) of section 78 of the said Act, after the word ' presidents ', the word ' vice-presidents ' shall be inserted.

APPENDIX IX.

[Vide item VIII at page 77 supra.]

To

THE HONOURABLE THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL
OF THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

The Select Committee appointed to consider the Bill to provide for the release on probation of first offenders (Bill No. 17 of 1936) has the honour to make the following report.

2. The Bill was published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*—

in English on the 18th August 1936,
in Tamil, in Telugu, in Kanarese, in Malayalam, } on the 25th August 1936,
and in Hindustani on the 1st September 1936.

3. The Committee met on the 2nd November 1936, in the Committee Room attached to the Legislative Council Chamber, Fort St. George, for the purpose of considering the provisions of the Bill. It has again met to-day for the purpose of passing this report.

4. *Clause* 3.—In this clause the Committee has substituted the words 'found guilty' for the word 'convicted', as it is desirable that the first offender who is found guilty of an offence should leave the court without the stigma of a conviction being attached to his name. In the same clause the Committee has added the words 'or mental' after the word 'physical', so as to make it clear that a court can take the mental as well as the physical condition of the offender

into consideration before exercising the power of releasing after admonition conferred on it by this clause.

5. *Clause* 4—*Sub-clause* (1).—The Committee was desirous of bringing the language of this sub-clause into conformity with that of clause 3 by adding the words ' physical or mental condition ' after the word ' antecedents '. But in view of the fact that the language of this clause has been borrowed from sub-section (1) of section 562 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, and that in that Code the words ' physical or mental condition of the offender ' do not appear in sub-section (1) of section 562 though they appear in sub-section (1-A) of that section, the Committee was not sure that the addition of the words ' physical or mental condition ' would not result in any substantial change of principle. So, it has left the clause as it is without any change.

6. *Clause* 5.—In this clause the Committee has, for the purpose of avoiding a reference to the Code of Criminal Procedure, deleted the words ' shall dispose of the case in the manner provided in section 380 of the Code ', and has substituted the words actually found in section 380 of the Code.

7. *Clause* 12.—In sub-clause (2) of this clause the Committee has substituted for the word ' stricter ' the words ' more onerous ' as they are more appropriate.

8. The Committee does not think that the changes made by it are so important as to necessitate the republication of the Bill.

9. A copy of the Bill as amended is annexed.

V. P. NARAYANA NAMBIYAR,
Chairman of the Committee.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
3rd November 1936.

30th November 1936]

[Changes made by the Select Committee are shown in clarendon type and portions omitted are shown by dots.]

BILL No. 17 OF 1936.

An Act to provide for the release on probation of first offenders.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the release on probation of first offenders in certain cases and for **other matters incidental thereto;**

AND WHEREAS the previous sanction of the Governor-General has been obtained to the passing of this Act.

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title, extent and commencement.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Madras Probation of Offenders Act, 1936.

(2) It extends to the whole of the Presidency of Madras.

(3) (*a*) This section shall come into force at once.

(*b*) The Local Government may, by notification in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, direct that all or any of the remaining provisions of this Act shall come into force in any local area on such date as may be specified in such notification.

Interpretation.

2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context—

(*a*) the "Code" means the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898; and

898.

(*b*) expressions used but not defined in this Act and defined in the Code have the meanings assigned to them in the Code.

Power of court to release certain offenders after admonition.

3. In any case in which a person is **found guilty** of the offence of theft, dishonest misappropriation, or cheating punishable under the Indian Penal Code or of any offence punishable with not more than two years imprisonment and no previous conviction is proved against him, the court by which he is found guilty may, if it thinks fit, having regard to the age, character, antecedents or physical **or mental** condition of the offender and to the trivial nature of the offence or any extenuating circumstances under which the offence was committed, instead of sentencing him to any punishment, release him after due admonition.

[30th November 1936

Power of court to release certain offenders on probation of good conduct.

4. (1) When any person not under twenty-one years of age is found guilty of an offence punishable with imprisonment for not more than seven years, or when any person under twenty-one years of age or any woman is found guilty of an offence not punishable with death or transportation for life, and no previous conviction is proved against the offender, if it appears to the court by which he is found guilty, regard being had to the age, character or antecedents of the offender and to the circumstances in which the offence was committed, that it is expedient that the offender should be released on probation of good conduct, the court may, instead of sentencing him at once to any punishment, direct that he be released on his entering into a bond, with or without sureties, to appear and receive sentence when called upon during such period not exceeding three years as the court may direct, and in the meantime to keep the peace and be of good behaviour:

Provided that the court shall not direct the release of an offender under this section, unless it is satisfied that the offender or one of his sureties (if any) has a fixed place of abode or regular occupation in the place for which the court acts or in which the offender is likely to live during the period named for the observance of the conditions.

(2) Where the offender referred to in sub-section (1) is under twenty-four years of age, the court may make a supervision order directing that such offender shall be under the supervision of such probation officer as may be named in the order during the period specified therein and imposing such other conditions for securing such supervision as may be specified in the order:

Provided that the period so specified shall not extend beyond the date on which, in the opinion of the court, the offender will attain the age of twenty-five years.

(3) A court making a supervision order under sub-section (2) shall require the offender, before he is released, to enter into a bond, with or without sureties, to observe the conditions specified in such order and such additional conditions with respect to residence, abstention from intoxicants and any other matters as the court may, having regard to the particular circumstances of

the case, consider fit to impose for preventing a repetition of the same offence or a commission of other offences by the offender.

(4) A court making a supervision order shall furnish to the offender and the sureties, if any, a notice in writing stating in simple terms the conditions of the bond.

Procedure in cases submitted by Magistrates not empowered to act under sections 3 and 4.

5. Notwithstanding anything contained in sections 3 and 4, where any first offender is found guilty of an offence by a Magistrate of the third class, or a Magistrate of the second class not specially empowered by the Local Government in this behalf, and the Magistrate is of opinion that the powers conferred by the said sections should be exercised, he shall record his opinion to that effect and submit the proceedings to a Magistrate of the first class or Subdivisional Magistrate, forwarding the accused to, or taking bail for his appearance before, such Magistrate, who . . . .

. . . .

may thereupon pass such sentence or make such order as he might have passed or made if the case had originally been heard by him, and, if he thinks further inquiry or additional evidence on any point to be necessary, he may make such inquiry or take such evidence himself or direct such inquiry or evidence to be made or taken.

Powers of Appellate Courts.

6. An order under section 3 or section 4 may be made by an Appellate Court.

Procedure in case of offender failing to observe conditions of release.

7. (1) If the court before which the offender is bound by his bond under section 4 to appear for sentence when called upon, or any court which could have dealt with the offender in respect of his original sentence, has reason to believe that the offender has failed to observe any of the conditions of the bond or bonds executed by him, it may issue a warrant for his apprehension, or may, if it thinks fit, issue a summons to the offender and his sureties, if any, requiring him or them to attend before it at such time as may be specified in the summons.

(2) The court before which an offender is so brought or appears may either remand him to custody until the case is concluded, or admit him to bail, with or without sureties, to appear on the date of hearing.

(3) If the court, after hearing the case is satisfied that the offender has failed to observe any of the conditions of the bond or bonds executed by him, it may forthwith,—

(*a*) sentence him for the original offence, or

(*b*) without prejudice to the continuance in force of the bond or bonds, impose upon him, in respect of the first such failure, a penalty not exceeding the amount of fine which may be imposed for the original offence but in no case exceeding fifty rupees.

(4) If a penalty imposed under clause (*b*) of sub-section (3) is not paid within such period as the court may fix, the court may sentence the offender for the original offence.

Provision as to bonds.

8. The provision of sections 122, 126, 126-A, 406-A (*b*) and (*c*), 514, 514-A, 514-B and 515 of the Code, shall, so far as may be, apply in the case of sureties given under this Act.

Appointment of probation officers.

9. (1) A probation officer named in a supervision order may be—

(*a*) any person appointed to be a probation officer by the Local Government, or

(*b*) any person provided for this purpose by a society recognized in this behalf by the Local Government, or

(*c*) in any exceptional case, any other person who, in the opinion of the court, is a fit person to act as a probation officer in the special circumstances of the case.

Explanation.—A probation officer may be a person of either sex.

(2) In naming a probation officer in a supervision order, the court shall be guided by any general or special instructions the Local Government may issue in this behalf.

(3) A probation officer, in the exercise of his duties under any supervision order, shall be subject to the control of the District Magistrate of the district in which the offender for the time being resides.

30th November 1936]

(4) The court before which an offender is bound by his bond to appear for sentence when called upon, or the District Magistrate of the district in which the offender for the time being resides, may at any time appoint another probation officer in the place of the person named in a supervision order.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this section, the presidency-town shall be deemed to be a district and the Chief Presidency Magistrate shall be deemed to be the District Magistrate of that district.

Duties of probation officers.

10. A probation officer, shall, subject to rules made under this Act and to the directions of the court—

(*a*) visit or receive visits from the offender at such reasonable intervals as may be specified in the supervision order, or subject thereto, as the probation officer may think fit;

(*b*) see that he observes the conditions of the bond or bonds executed by him;

(*c*) report to the court as to his behaviour; and

(*d*) advise, assist and befriend him, and when necessary, endeavour to find suitable employment for him.

Variation of conditions of probation and discharge of bonds executed by offender.

11. The court before which any offender is bound by his bond under section 4 to appear for sentence when called upon—

(*a*) may at any time if it appears, upon the application of the probation officer, that it is expedient that the bond or bonds executed by the offender should be varied, summon him, and if he fails to show cause why such variation should not be made, vary the bond or bonds by extending or diminishing the duration thereof (so, however, that it shall not exceed three years from the date of the original order and shall not extend beyond the date on which, in the opinion of the court, the offender shall attain the age of twenty-five years), or by altering the conditions thereof or by inserting additional conditions therein, or

(*b*) may, on application made by the probation officer and on being satisfied that the conduct of

[30th November 1936

the offender has been such as to make it unnecessary that he should be kept any longer under supervision, discharge the bond or bonds executed by him.

Effect of variation of bond on sureties.

12. (1) When any condition in a bond has been relaxed under the provisions of section 11, the condition as so relaxed and not the original condition shall be binding on the sureties to the bond.

(2) Where any condition in a bond is made **more onerous** under the provisions of section 11, such condition shall not be binding in the **more onerous** form on any surety to the bond, unless he has accepted it in writing, but the condition in its original form shall continue to bind any surety who has not accepted the condition in its **more onerous** form.

(3) Where any additional condition is imposed under the provisions of section 11, such additional condition shall not be binding on any surety to the bond unless he has accepted it in writing.

(4) No variation in, or addition to, the conditions of any bond made under the provisions of section 11, shall affect the liability of any surety to the bond in respect of any condition which has not been varied.

Power of Local Government to make rules.

13. (1) The Local Government may, either generally or specially for any area or areas in which this Act is in force, make rules consistent with this Act for carrying out all or any of the purposes thereof.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may provide for or regulate—

(*a*) any matters incidental to the appointment, resignation and removal of probation officers;

(*b*) the payment of remuneration and expenses to probation officers appointed by the Local Government direct, or of a subsidy to any society which provides persons for appointment as probation officers; and

(*c*) the conditions on which societies may be recognized for the purposes of clause (*b*) of sub-section (1) of section 9.

30th November 1936]

(3) All rules made under this section shall be subject to the condition of previous publication.

[of 1897. ras Act if 1920. ras Act 1926.

14. Nothing in this Act shall affect the provisions of section 31 of the Reformatory Schools Act, 1897, or the Madras Children Act, 1920, or the Madras Borstal Schools Act, 1925. **Saving of the operation of certain enactments.**

15. Nothing in this Act shall be deemed in any way to affect or derogate from the jurisdiction of the High Court. **Saving of the jurisdiction of the High Court.**

APPENDIX X.

[Vide item XIV (1) at page 108 supra.]

NOTIFICATION.

Fort St. George, August 24, 1936

(G.O. No. 3711, L.S.G.).

No. 941.—The administration of the Chittoor Municipality has been very unsatisfactory owing to the Councils irresponsibility in financial matters. The Government are therefore of the opinion that the Council as at present constituted, is incompetent to perform the duties imposed on it by law. They therefore direct under sub-section (1) of section 41 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, that the Chittoor Municipal Council be superseded for a period of two years with effect from the 1st September 1936.

T. B. RUSSELL,
Secretary to Government.

APPENDIX XI.

[Vide item XIV (2) at page 108 supra.]

NOTIFICATION.

Fort St. George, September 12, 1936

(G.O. No. 4003, L.S.G.)

No. 989.—The administration of the Hindupur Municipality has been unsatisfactory owing to the Council's irresponsibility in financial matters and in matters of public health. The Government are of opinion that the Council as at present constituted is not competent to discharge the functions imposed on it by law. They therefore direct under sub-section (1) of the section 41 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, that the Hindupur Municipal Council be superseded for a period of two years with effect from the 15th September 1936.

T. B. RUSSELL,
Secretary to Government.

[30th November 1936

APPENDIX XII.

[Vide item XIV (3) at page 109 supra.]

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, September 28, 1936

(*G.O. No.* 2464, *Home.*)

No. 638.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 11 of the Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1931 (Madras Act III of 1931), the Governor acting with Ministers is hereby pleased to make the following modifications in regard to the tax payable in respect of motor vehicles under the said Act:—

1. In respect of a motor vehicle ordinarily kept in the Presidency of Madras, the tax may be paid within seven days of the commencement of the quarter.

2. In respect of a motor vehicle purchased at any time within the quarter, the tax may be paid within three days from the date of registration of the vehicle or from the date on which delivery of it was taken, whichever is later.

3. In respect of a motor vehicle brought into the Presidency of Madras the tax may be paid within seven days of the entry of the vehicle into the said Presidency.

No. 639.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 16 of the Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1931 (Madras Act III of 1931), the Governor acting with Ministers is hereby pleased to make the following rules:—

I. Where a person brings a motor vehicle into the Presidency of Madras the following provisions shall apply during the first seven days of the entry of the vehicle into the Presidency, namely:—

(1) (*a*) The police officer checking the vehicle for the first time shall, if the vehicle is used on any public road without a licence, serve on the owner or the person in charge thereof a warning notice in the form annexed hereto.

(*b*) Such person shall acknowledge in writing the service of the notice in a triplicate of the form and also write therein his full name, address and destination. If he is illiterate, he shall make a mark on the triplicate in token of acknowledgment of the service of the notice and inform the police officer of his full name, address and destination, and the police officer shall enter the same in the triplicate. The person in charge of the vehicle if he is not the owner thereof shall inform the police officer of the full name and address of the owner and the police officer shall enter the same in the triplicate.

(*c*) The police officer shall forward a duplicate of the form containing copies of the entries made in the triplicate to the District Superintendent of Police or to the Commissioner of Police, within whose jurisdiction the vehicle was checked.

(2) The owner or person in charge of the vehicle shall, before the expiry of the period fixed in the warning notice served under clause (1),

(*a*) obtain a licence in respect of the vehicle; and

(*b*) inform the District Superintendent of Police or the Commissioner of Police within whose jurisdiction the vehicle was checked of the fact, and of the number and date of the licence and the station where it was obtained.

II. Any owner or person in charge of a motor vehicle who is guilty of a breach of the provision contained in clause (1) (*b*) or (2) (*b*) of rule I shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

30th November 1936]

III. On receipt of an intimation under clause (2) of rule I from the visiting motorist that he has obtained a licence, the District Superintendent *of Police or the Commissioner of Police concerned shall* verify the fact of issue of the licence by a reference to the licensing officer concerned.

ANNEXURE.

No.

Take notice that your motor vehicle No. was checked by the Police on (date) at (hour) at (place) and was found to be without a current licence under the Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1931.

On or before......*..............(date) a licence should be obtained and the $\frac{\text{District Superintendent}}{\text{Commissioner}}$ $\frac{\text{of Police, ...district}}{\text{of Police, Madras City}}$ informed of the fact and of the number and date of the licence and the station where it was obtained.

Failure to comply with the above directions will result in prosecution.

Signed.....................

(Checking officer).

Name of person in charge of the vehicle.................................

Address..

Designation...

Signed..................................

Name of the owner of the vehicle if the person in charge is not the owner.

Address..

* *Note.*—Enter here the date of the seventh day of the entry of the vehicle into the Madras Presidency.

H. M. HOOD,
Secretary to Government.

APPENDIX XIII.

[Vide item XIV (4) at page 109 supra.]

NOTIFICATION.

Fort St. George, August 29, 1936

(G.O. No. 2015, *Home).*

No. 525.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 11 of the Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1931 (Madras Act III of 1931), the Governor acting with Ministers is hereby pleased to exempt from payment of the tax leviable under the said Act the motor car in the personal use of His Highness the Maharaj Rana of Jhalawar.

H. M. HOOD,
Secretary to Government.

APPENDIX XIV.

[Vide item XIV (5) at page 109 supra.]

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

LIST OF POSTS ON Rs. 500 PER MENSEM AND ABOVE CREATED DURING THE QUARTER ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER 1936.

Department and designation of the post.	Pay per mensem.	Period of tenure.	Remarks.
	(a) Permanent. RS.		
Public (Special) Department— Junior Secretary to Government, Education and Public Health Department.	Pay and Special pay as for Junior Secretaries to Government.	From 26th August 1936.	The Post of Deputy Secretary to Government, Local Self-Government Department, has been abolished from the same date.
Secretary to Government, Legal Department and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs.	Pay of present incumbent Rs. 1,400—100/2—1,800. If I.C.S. officers are appointed, pay and special pay as for Junior Secretaries to Government.	From 26th August 1936.	....
	(b) Extension of previous sanctions.		
Finance Department— Assistant Secretary to Government, Finance Department.	500—50—800	For six months from 1st October 1936.	Post originally sanctioned in November 1934 and extended. The present extension was sanctioned in G.O. No. 1567, Public (Services), dated 26th September 1936, for six months from 1st October 1936.
Home Department— Sub-Judge, Chicacole	550	For two years from the date of the reopening of the District Court, Vizagapatam, after the summer recess for 1936.	Original sanction for a period of one year accorded in G.O. No. 725, Home, dated 27th May 1936, was subsequently modified to two years from date of reopening of the District Court, Vizagapatam, after summer recess—vide G.O. No. 1966, Home, dated 27th August 1936.
	(c) Posts newly created.		
Education and Public Health Department— Lay Secretary to Government.	1,050 + a house rent allowance of Rs. 100 per mensem.	Two years from the date on which the officer appointed takes charge.	Sanctioned in G.O. No. 1751, P.H., dated 28th September 1936. Col. Dyer has been appointed and he is expected to take charge some time in October 1936.
Home Department— Additional Judge, City Civil Court.	550	From the date of reopening of the Court after the summer recess for 1936 or date of employment till the commencement of summer recess for 1937.	Sanctioned in G.O. Mis. No. 1255, Home, dated 7th July 1936.
Additional Sub-Judge, Coimbatore.	550	One year from 1st October 1936.	Sanctioned in G.O. No. 2140, Home, dated 5th September 1936.

)th November 1936]

Department and designation of the post.	Pay per mensem.	Period of tenure.	Remarks.
	(c) Posts newly created—cont.		
	RS.		
ublic Works Department—			
One Superintending Engineer, Public Works Department, for work connected with Tungabhadra Arbitration.	1,750—2,150	Two months from 25th September 1936.	Mr. V. Ayyadurai Ayyar has been appointed to the post.
One Executive Engineer, Electricity Department.	500—50/2—850	Eighteen months from 16th July 1930.	For *Vizagapatam* thermal scheme.
ublic Special Department—			
Officer on special duty as Member of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Indian Companies Act	1,500	From 31st July 1936 afternoon to 31st August 1936.	Diwan Bahadur R. V. Krishna Ayyar was placed on special duty.
Officer on special duty as nominated member of the Legislative Assembly.	1,500	From 31st August 1936 to the end of the Simla Session.	Do.
Officer on special duty in the Chief Secretariat for the *preparation of the Presidency* Administration Report.	Pay in the regular line plus Madras *house allowance.*	Three months from 27th October 1936.	Mr. H. Ananthanarayana Ayyar, I.C.S., has been appointed to the special duty.
Additional Deputy Secretary, Finance Department, for Ways and Means work.	Pay in the regular line.	From 26th September 1936 to 31st March 1938.	Mr. D. W. Dodwell, I.C.S., is holding the post.

C. K. VIJAYARAGHAVAN,
Deputy Secretary to Government.

APPENDIX XV.

[Vide item XIV (6) at page 109 supra.]

G.O. No. 1662, Development, dated 26th September 1936.

READ—the following paper:—

G.O. No. 1043, Development, dated 27th June 1936.

Order—No. 1662, *Development, dated* 26*th September* 1936.

In Notification No. 330, dated 27th June 1936, published at page 971 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 7th July 1936, the Government under sub-sections (1) and (2) of section 65 of the Madras Co-operative Societies Act, 1932 (Madras Act VI of 1932), published as required by sub-section (3) of the said section an amendment inserting a new rule XXII-A after rule XXII of the rules issued under the Act. No objections or suggestions were received by Government within the period allowed in the notification. The amendment published is hereby confirmed. The Superintendent, Government Press, is requested to publish the appended notification in the *Fort St. George Gazette.*

(By order of the Government, Ministry of Public Works.)

C. J. PAUL,
Secretary to Government.

To the Registrar of Co-operative Societies.
,, Superintendent, Government Press, for publication of notification.

Copy to other Local Governments and Administrations except North-West Frontier Province (with C.L.).
,, the Secretary, Legislative Council (for placing on Council table).

[30th November 19

APPENDIX.

NOTIFICATION.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (1) and (2) of section 65 the Madras Co-operative Societies Act, 1932 (Madras Act VI of 1932), the Gov nor acting with Ministers is hereby pleased to make the following amendment the rules published with Development Department Notification No. 264, dated t 1st August 1933, at pages 1178–1185 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazet* dated the 1st August 1933, as subsequently amended, the sale having been p viously published as required by sub-section (3) of the said section:—

AMENDMENT.

Procedure for recovery of sums due to Government.

After rule XXII of the said rules, the following rule shall be inserte namely:—

"XXII-A. The provisions of rule XXII shall apply in regard to t recovery of any sum due to Government as 'decree-holder' subject the following modifications, namely:—

(1) The Registrar of the district in which the cause of action aro may, of his own motion, take any steps which he may deem suitab in the matter of such recovery in accordance with the provisions that rule, without any application having been made to him in th behalf under sub-rules (1) and (2) thereof.

(2) It shall not be necessary to deposit any sum by way of costs required by sub-rule (1).

(3) It shall not be necessary for the sale officer to give the decre holder previous notice, as required by clause (*a*) of sub-rule (4), the intention to serve the demand notice on the defaulter, and, default of payment, to distrain his property. Nor shall the provisic of that clause which empowers the sale officer to require the decre holder to undertake the custody of the distrained property apply.

(4) It shall not be necessary to send a copy of the attachment notice the decree-holder as required by clause (*d*) of sub-rule (7).

(5) It shall not be necessary to give notice of the proclamation of sa to the decree-holder as required by clause (*e*) of sub-rule (7).

(6) The Registrar shall himself obtain the encumbrance certifica required to be furnished by the decree-holder under clause (*f*) sub-rule (7).

(7) The payments required to be made under sub-clause (*b*) of clause (of sub-rule (9) shall be made to the sale officer on behalf of th decree-holder.

(8) The application referred to in clause (i) of sub-rule (10) shall made by the sale officer on behalf of the decree-holder."

APPENDIX XVI.

[Vide item XIV (7) at page 109 supra.]

NOTIFICATION.

Fort St. George, November 2, 1936

(*G.O. Ms. No.* 3016, *Home*).

No. 766.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 1 of the Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1931 (Madras Act III 1931), th Governor acting with Ministers is hereby pleased to exempt from payment of th tax leviable under the said Act, the motor vehicles including lorries, buses an hired vehicles of Travancore, using the public roads in the Presidency of Madra in November 1936 in connexion with the transport of His Excellency the Gove nor of Madras and party from Thekkadi in Travancore State to Theni in th Madura district.

H. M. HOOD,
Secretary to Government.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

Tuesday, the 1st December 1936.

The House met at eleven of the clock, Mr. President (the Hon. Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI) in the Chair.

PRESENT :

Reddi Nayudu, *Kt.*, The Hon. Rai Bahadur Sir K. V.
Pannirselvam, The Hon. Rao Bahadur A. T.
Souter, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S., The Hon. Sir Charles.
Bracken, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S., The Hon. Sir Geoffrey.
Raja of Bobbili, K.C.I.E., The Hon. the.
Rajan, The Hon. Mr. P. T.
Muthayya Chettiyar of Chettinad, The Hon. Rajkumar.
Abdul Hameed Khan Sahib Bahadur.
Ahmed Meeran Sahib Bahadur.
Alagannan Chettiyar, Rao Sahib A. S.
Alamelumangathayaramma, Mrs. K.
Annamalai Chettiyar, Mr. S. A. A.
Appadurai Pillai, Diwan Bahadur A.
Arasu, Mr. V. T.
Basheer Ahmed Sayeed Sahib Bahadur.
Basu Dev, Mr. C.
Beyabani Sahib Bahadur, S. M. K.
Bhanoji Rao, Mr. A. V.
Birley, Mr. F.
Dalavoi, Mr. R.
Davis, Mr. J. A.
Devadasan, Mr. M.
Dharmalingam Pillai, Rao Sahib V.
Ellappa Chettiyar, Diwan Bahadur S.
Foulkes, Mr. G. F. F.
Gopalaswami Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur M.
Halasyam Ayyar, Mr. N.
Hood, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. H. M.
Indrayya, Mr. C.
Iswaran Pillai, Mr. I. C.
Jagannatham, Mr. H. M.
Jayaram Nayudu, Rao Sahib C.
Jones, I.C.S., Mr. C. E.
Kesavaramamurti Nayudu, Mr. K.
Khalif-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur P.
Kolanda Reddi, Rai Sahib C.
Koti Reddi, Mr. K.
Krishnayya Choudari, Mr. P. V.
Krishnamurti, Rao Bahadur D.
Krishnan Avargal, Mr. C.
Kumararaja of Venkatagiri, The.
Kuppuswami Choudari, Mr. J.
Langley, Mr. W. K. M.
Madanagopal Nayudu, Mr. R.
Mahabaleswarappa, Mr. Y.
Mahboob Ali Baig Sahib Bahadur.
Manikkavelu Nayakar, Mr. M. A.
Moidoo Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur T. M.
Muhammad Meera Ravuttar Bahadur, K. P. V. S.
Muniswami Pillai, Rao Sahib V. I.
Murugappa Chettiyar, Diwan Bahadur A. M. M.
Muthu Chettiyar, Rao Bahadur P. C.
Nachiyappa Gounder, Mr. K. A.
Nanjappa Bahadur, Rao Bahadur Subadar-Major S. A.
Narasa Reddi, Mr. T.
Narasimhaswami, Rao Sahib D. V.
Narayanan Nambiyar, Mr. V. P.
Natesa Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur C.
Nayagam, Mr. C. D.
Obi Reddi, Mr. C.
Palat, Mr. R. M.
Patro, K.C.I.E., Rao Bahadur Sir A. P.
Pattagar of Palayakottai, The.
Peddi Raju, Mr. P.
Pocker Sahib Bahadur, B.
Premayya, Mr. G. R.
Rajagopala Pillai, Rao Sahib P. V.
Ramachandra Padayachi, Mr. P. K.
Ramakrishna Reddi, Mr. A.
Ramalingam Chettiyar, Diwan Bahadur T. A.
Ramamurti, Rao Sahib Pandit Ganala.
Raman Menon, Mr. K. P.
Ramaswami Ayyar, Mr. T. S.
Ramaswami Mudaliyar, Mr. V. M.
Rameswara Rao, Mr. G.
Rangaswami Reddi, Mr. M. B.
Ratnasabhapati Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur C. S.
Ratnavelu Thevar, Mr. P.
Rukmani Lakshmipathi, Mrs. A.
Russell, I.C.S., Mr. T. B.
Sahajanandam, Swami A. S.
Schamnad Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur Mahmud.
Scott Brown, I.C.S., Mr. W.
Sesha Reddi, Rao Bahadur B. P.
Shaiku Mohamad Laljan.
Shetty, Mr. A. B.

PRESENT—*cont.*

Simhachalam Pantulu, Mr. G.
Siva Raj, Rao Sahib N.
Smith, Mr. J. M.
Soundara Pandian, Mr. W. P. A.
Srinivasa Ayyangar, Mr. T. C.
Srinivasan, Diwan Bahadur R.
Sriramulu, Mr. G.
Subbarayan, Dr. P.
Subrahmanya Bhatt, Mr. U. C.
Sundara Rao Nayudu, Mr. T.
Syed Tajuddin Sahib Bahadur, Khan Sahib.
Templeman, Mr. C. J.
Thangal, Mr. P. M.
Thomas, Mr. Daniel.
Masterman, I.C.S., Mr. C. H.
Vasudeva Pillai, Mr. V. G.
Vedachala Mudaliyar, Rao Sahib M.
Venkatarama Ayyar, Mr. K. R.
Venugopal Nayudu, Rao Bahadur R. K.
Yakub Hasan Sahib Bahadur.
Zamindar of Bodinayakkanur, The.
Zamindar of Tekkali, Senior, The.

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS

Education

Inspection of the offices of District Educational Officers by the Director of Public Instruction.

* 434 *Q.*—Mr. P. V. KRISHNAYYA CHOUDARI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education and Public Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether any further action has been taken regarding the periodical inspection of the offices of the District Educational Officers by the Director of Public Instruction or his deputies since 2nd August 1934 when question (No. 40) was answered in Council; and

(*b*) if so, how many offices were examined in the past two years and what the results were?

A.—In January 1935, the Government approved the proposal made by the Director of Public Instruction for the inspection of the offices of District Educational Officers and Inspectresses of Girls' Schools, that whenever the Director or Deputy Director for Elementary Education visits a district on official business, he should take the opportunity to inspect those offices. The offices of three District Educational Officers were inspected subsequently and no serious irregularities were noticed at those inspections. The tour programmes for the Director and for the Special Deputy Director for Elementary Education for the current year have been so arranged as to provide for the inspection during the current year of a much larger number of offices.

Mr. P. PEDDI RAJU:—"May I know if there have been defalcations in the offices of the District Educational Councils?"

The Hon. Rajkumar MUTHAYYA CHETTIYAR of Chettinad:—"There have been one or two cases."

1st December 1936]

Mr. P. PEDDI RAJU:—" May I know whether in South Kanara there was some defalcation and a sum of nearly Rs. 12,000 was found wanting, and if so, whether any action was taken?"

The Hon. Rajkumar MUTHAYYA CHETTIYAR of Chettinad:—" I do not remember the exact amount. I know that action was taken and a portion of the amount was recovered and the balance was written off."

Consultation of Deputy Inspectors of Schools by Presidents of District Boards prior to transfer of elementary school teachers.

* 435 *Q.*—Mr. P. V. KRISHNAYYA CHOUDARI: *Will the Hon. the* Minister for Education and Public Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether there is any Government Order ordering the presidents of district boards to consult the deputy inspectors of schools before transferring teachers of elementary schools;

(*b*) whether the Government have received any reports that that order is not respected by certain presidents of district boards, especially the Ongole District Board; and

(*c*) if not, what steps the Government propose to take for enforcing the Government Order?

A.—(*a*) No such order as that referred to in this clause is now in force.

(*b*) & (*c*) Do not arise.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—" May I ask whether the Government want that the practice of presidents of district boards consulting the Deputy Inspectors of Schools in transferring teachers of elementary schools should be given up?"

The Hon. Rajkumar MUTHAYYA CHETTIYAR of Chettinad:—" The rules were amended and in the amended rules the presidents of district boards have been advised to delegate to the District Board Educational Officers where they are employed, the power to transfer teachers from one elementary school to another."

Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—" May I ask what the Government propose to do with regard to such district boards which have no educational officers of their own on the question of transfer of elementary school teachers?"

The Hon. Rajkumar MUTHAYYA CHETTIYAR of Chettinad:—" At present the president of the district board has got the power of transferring these teachers. The matter will be considered by Government."

Khan Bahadur MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB Bahadur:—" May I know whether the district board presidents and the District Educational Officers have no knowledge of the condition of the elementary school

teachers in the districts, and as such in making the transfer of elementary school teachers, great injustice is being done to the teachers and schools by the presidents of district boards?"

The Hon. Rajkumar MUTHAYYA CHETTIYAR of Chettinad:—"We are not aware that the District Board Educational Officer or the president of the district board is not in the know of the conditions of the district."

Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"May I ask whether the Hon. Minister is aware that there have been one or two districts in which there have been a large number of transfers so much so that no teacher has been left unaffected and what steps the Government propose to take in such cases where there has been an abuse of power?"

The Hon. Rajkumar MUTHAYYA CHETTIYAR of Chettinad:—"Many instances have not been brought to our notice. There have been one or two instances which have been brought to our notice and they are under consideration of the Government as to what action should be taken."

S. M. K. BEYABANI SAHIB Bahadur:—"May I know, Sir, whether the Hon. Minister is aware of the fact that in 99 out of 100 cases, the president or the executive officer of the district board makes transfers on the representations made by the members of the firka or firkas where the schools are located?"

The Hon. Rajkumar MUTHAYYA CHETTIYAR of Chettinad:—"Government are not aware of such instances, but they have received complaints of a similar nature which has just been mentioned by the hon. Member."

Khan Bahadur MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB Bahadur:—"May I ask whether the Hon. Minister is aware that the District Educational Officers are not at all touring the districts and visiting the schools under them?"

The Hon. Rajkumar MUTHAYYA CHETTIYAR of Chettinad:—"We are not aware of such things. But I presume they would be touring round the district and visiting schools."

Admission of students into the Engineering College at Guindy.

* 436 *Q.*—Mr. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDER: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education and Public Health be pleased to state how many applications for admission into the Engineering College at Guindy have been received during the current year and for each of the past three years and of these how many have been selected for admission (communitywar and districtwar figures may he furnished)?

A.—Two statements [a] containing the particulars required are placed on the table.

---

[a] Printed as Appendix I on pages 230–231 infra.

1st December 1936]

Admission of students into the L.T. section of the Teachers' College, Saidapet.

* 437 *Q.*—Mr. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDER: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education and Public Health be pleased to state how many applications have been received for admission into the L.T. class of the Teachers' College at Saidapet for the current year and for each of the past three years and of these how many have been selected for admission (community and districtwar figures may be furnished)?

A.—Two statements showing the particulars required by the hon. Member are appended.[a]

Admission of students into the Teachers' College, Saidapet, for 1936–37.

* 438 *Q.*—Mr. M. S. SRESHTA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education and Public Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) how many applicants there were for admission to the Teachers' College, Saidapet, this year; and

(*b*) what principles were followed in making the selection?

A.—(*a*) 439.

(*b*) The candidates were selected in accordance with the following resolutions passed by the College Selection Committee:—

Resolutions.

" Resolved

I. (1) That all the ten Muslims who have applied for be selected.

(2) That four of the scheduled caste applicants be selected.

(3) That four of the seven Anglo-Indian candidates be selected.

(4) That five of the fifteen applicants from outside the Presidency be selected.

(5) That seven of the fourteen secondary grade trained teachers be selected, preference to be shown to seniority in age.

II. Resolved that without affecting the above classification the proportion of the Brahmans, Non-Brahmans and Indian Christians shall be—75:60:32 inclusive of the number included in Resolution I.

---

[a] Printed as Appendix II on pages 232–233 infra.

III. Resolved that out of the number reserved for each of the three communities mentioned in *Resolution* II—

(*a*) fifty per cent be selected from those who are in permanent service on the basis of length of service;

(*b*) twenty-five per cent holding acting or temporary posts on the basis of teaching experience of one year and above;

(*c*) twenty-five per cent be selected from those who have less than one year's service or no service;

subject to academic qualifications, claims of backward communities, and cases of real hardship.

Provided that sufficient number of candidates are not available in any class selection shall be made from the next class, the communal proportion being maintained.

IV. Resolved that Mr. V. Manuel, M.A., be selected in view of the fact that his is a real case of hardship."

Enforcement of the bond executed by candidates undergoing teachers' training.

* 439 *Q.*—Rao Sahib V. DHARMALINGAM PILLAI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education and Public Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) the amount of stipend that is being paid to candidates undergoing teachers' training;

(*b*) what the conditions attached to this grant of stipend are;

(*c*) whether it is a fact that such candidates after training should serve for two years in a recognized school to fulfil the bond executed by the candidates;

(*d*) whether it is a fact that, if this condition is not fulfilled proportionate stipend is recovered from the candidates by the Revenue Department by the sale of movable and immovable properties;

(*e*) whether it is a fact that the Public Prosecutor represents the Secretary of State in such cases and what fee is paid to him in each case;

(*f*) in how many cases cost of recovery exceeded the amount to be recovered; and

(*g*) what is the amount that could be written off in each case under powers delegated to the Director of Public Instruction?

A.—(*a*) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to rules 116 and 117 of the Madras Educational Rules.

(*b*) & (*c*) Both stipendiary and non-stipendiary students are required to enter into an agreement in the form prescribed in Appendix 22 of the Madras Educational Rules. Under one of the conditions governing the agreement a candidate is bound to serve as a teacher in a recognized elementary or secondary school within the jurisdiction of the Madras Educational Department for at least three years in the case of a male student and two years in the case of a female student.

(*d*) The stipendiary students are required to refund the whole amount drawn by them on account of stipend and travelling allowance or such part of it as the authority financially concerned considers equitable in the circumstances of the case but the properties of the defaulting stipendiaries are attached and sold only after a court's decree has been obtained in favour of Government against such stipendiaries.

(*e*) The conduct of the case is arranged by the Director of Public Instruction in consultation with the Government Pleader and not the Public Prosecutor.

(*f*) No information is available.

(*g*) The Director of Public Instruction has power to write off up to Rs. 300 in each case.

Admission of students into the Queen Mary's College, Madras.

* 440 *Q*.—Mr. P. V. Krishnayya Choudari: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education and Public Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of students who have sought admission into the Queen Mary's College, Madras;

(*b*) whether it is a fact that a number of candidates have been refused admission; and

(*c*) if so, on what grounds the refusal was based and whether the Government have investigated into the matter?

A.—(*a*) The information is furnished below:—

Junior Intermediate	131
Senior Intermediate	1
Junior B.A.	46
Senior B.A.	Nil.

(*b*) & (*c*) Admission to 48 students for the Junior Intermediate class was refused on account of the limitations of the existing accommodation and staff. Admission to three students for the Junior B.A. class was refused as their record in their Intermediate class made it seem unlikely that they would profit by being admitted to the B.A. course. The Government have not investigated the matter further.

[1st December 1936

Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—" May I ask whether three students were refused admission to the Junior B.A. class on the ground that in the opinion of the authorities concerned it seemed unlikely that they would profit by being admitted to the B.A. course? May I take it as correct that these students were refused admission even after they have passed the Intermediate Examination? "

The Hon. Rajkumar MUTHAYYA CHETTIYAR of Chettinad:—" The hon. Member has answered the question."

Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—" If so, how does it arise for the judgment of the authorities that these students would not be benefited by being admitted to B.A. class? "

The Hon. Rajkumar MUTHAYYA CHETTIYAR of Chettinad:—" I presume the college authorities thought that these students were not efficient probably from their past records."

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—" May I ask whether my hon. Friend, Mr. Krishnayya Choudari who, I believe, is the Secretary of the Hon. Minister for Education, is in order in asking these questions? "

The Hon. Rajkumar MUTHAYYA CHETTIYAR of Chettinad:—" These questions were sent by him probably before he was appointed Secretary."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—" May I ask the Hon. Minister whether the Government propose to appoint a Committee for admitting students into the Queen Mary's College? "

The Hon. Rajkumar MUTHAYYA CHETTIYAR of Chettinad:—" There is no committee at present. But the suggestion of the hon. Member will be considered."

Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—" May I ask whether the Hon. Minister realizes that the superimposition of another test over the University test will work considerable hardship in many cases? "

The Hon. Rajkumar MUTHAYYA CHETTIYAR of Chettinad:—" I am not sure whether it will always be right if institutions should not restrict admission."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—" May I ask whether the Hon. Minister is aware that considerable difficulty was felt in the admission of Muslim girl students into the Queen Mary's College and after much persuasion and under the orders of the Director of Public Instruction admission of half a dozen girls was made? May I therefore request him to see that the appointment of an Admission Committee will be expedited? "

The Hon. Rajkumar MUTHAYYA CHETTIYAR of Chettinad:—" I have already answered that the suggestion will be considered."

1st December 1936]

Proposal to abolish the Kanarese Chair in the Queen Mary's College, Madras.

* 441 *Q.*—Mr. U. C. Subrahmanya Bhatt: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education and Public Health be pleased to state whether it is a fact—

(i) that eight students whose vernacular is Kanarese and who applied for admission to the I and III year classes in the Queen Mary's College this year were refused admission on the ground that the Government had decided to abolish the Kanarese chair in the said College from next year;

(ii) that the students were given the option of taking French or any other language or in the alternative to seek admission elsewhere; and

(iii) that consequently some of them secured admission in the Madras Women's Christian College and others in the Presidency College, Madras?

A.—(i) Six students whose vernacular was Kanarese applied for admission, four to the first-year, and two to the third-year classes. Both the students who applied for the third-year were offered admission on the understanding that they might have to arrange for private tuition to Kanarese next year. The four students who applied for admission to the first-year were refused admission.

(ii) No.

(iii) Information is not available.

Mr. U. C. Subrahmanya Bhatt:—" May I ask whether it is not a fact that Kanarese was being taught in the Queen Mary's College till lately and it was discontinued owing to other causes and not because there were no Kanarese students for admission into the college? "

The Hon. Rajkumar Muthayya Chettiyar of Chettinad:—" It was being taught previously but it has been discontinued. But I am glad to tell the hon. Member that Government have issued a Government Order a few days ago saying that the teaching of Kanarese should be continued."

Mr. U. C. Subrahmanya Bhatt:—" Thank you."

Agreement of service entered into by Mrs. Buck, Instructress of Physical Training for Girls.

* 442 *Q.*—Mr. P. V. Krishnayya Choudari: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education and Public Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government have entered into any contract with Mrs. Buck, Instructress in Physical Training for Girls; if so, the period for which the contract has been entered into; and

(*b*) whether the Government have selected any candidate to undergo training under Mrs. Buck so that she could be appointed in

Mrs. Buck's place when her contract with the Government expires; if not, why not?

A.—(*a*) Yes; for a period of five years from 1st October 1935.

(*b*) No. The question has not been considered. The Government consider that training under Mrs. Buck is not sufficient to equip a candidate with the qualifications required for the post of Woman Specialist in Physical Education.

Resolution of the South Kanara District Board for reopening the higher classes closed as a measure of retrenchment in certain higher elementary schools.

* 443 *Q.*—Mr. M. S. Sreshta: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education and Public Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether Government have passed orders on the budget for 1936–37 of the South Kanara District Board;

(*b*) whether it is a fact that the Collector of the South Kanara district when acting as *ex officio* President of the District Board of the district from December 1935, ordered as a retrenchment measure, the closure of higher classes in five higher elementary schools;

(*c*) whether it is a fact that the District Board has resolved at a recent meeting that these classes should be reopened;

(*d*) if so, whether provision has been made for the cost involved, in the budget submitted to Government; and

(*e*) if not, what action the Government propose to take in the matter?

A.—(*a*), (*b*) & (*c*) Yes.

(*d*) There is no indication in the budget that provision has been made for the revival of the classes.

(*e*) The question of providing funds for the revival of the classes is one for consideration by the district board.

Employment of male pandits in girls' schools.

* 444 *Q.*—Mr. P. V. Krishnayya Choudari: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education and Public Health be pleased to state whether the Government are aware that there are still male pandits employed in the various educational institutions intended for girls and whether they propose to take any action to replace the male pandits by lady pandits?

A.—Yes. Eight out of the ten men now employed as Pandits in Government schools for girls were appointed under the statutory rules for the Madras Educational Subordinate Service as they stood prior to 1st February 1932 and they are entitled to continue in their present posts. The remaining two pandits (men) will be replaced by women pandits as and when suitable candidates become available.

1st December 1936]

Recognition of the Hindi Pracharak Sabha, Madras, by the Government.

* 445 *Q.*—Mr. P. V. KRISHNAYYA CHOUDARI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education and Public Health be pleased to state whether the Hindi Pracharak Sabha which has been established in the City of Madras, has been recognized by the Government as an institution for training teachers to teach Hindi in the local boards' schools and for issuing certificates to such trained men?

A.—No.

Scale of pay of Hindi teachers employed in local board schools.

* 446 *Q.*—Mr. P. V. KRISHNAYYA CHOUDARI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education and Public Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government have fixed any salary for the Hindi teachers entertained in the local board schools;

(*b*) if so, what the scale of pay fixed by the authorities concerned and approved by Government is;

(*c*) whether the Government are aware that the scales of pay are not followed in the schools of the district boards of Ongole and Guntur; and

(*d*) if so, what steps the Government propose to take in the matter?

A.—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) A copy of G.O. No. 1967, Education, dated 15th September 1936, is placed on the table.[a]

(*c*) No.

(*d*) Does not arise.

Speech of the Director of Public Instruction regarding leakage of questions.

* 447 *Q.*—Mr. P. V. KRISHNAYYA CHOUDARI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education and Public Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government are aware that a speech was made by the Director of Public Instruction in the last week of March or the first week of April 1936 in Georgetown that to a great extent some teachers taught the examination questions to the students beforehand; and

(*b*) if so, on what materials the Director of Public Instruction made such a charge, and what action the Director of Public Instruction has taken in the matter?

A.—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) The speech was based on the reports received from the departmental officers. The question of taking action is under the consideration of the Director.

---

[a] Printed as Appendix III on pages 233–234 infra.

[1st December 1936

Leakage of questions set for the T.S.L.C. examination, 1936.

* 448 *Q.*—Mr. P. V. Krishnayya Choudari: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education and Public Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether there was any leakage in the questions put for the recent T.S.L.C. examination;

(*b*) if so, in how many cases and through what sources the leakage occurred;

(*c*) whether any action has been taken against any of the officers concerned;

(*d*) what the results of the investigation made in the matter are;

(*e*) whether any re-examination was conducted; and

(*f*) what the fee collected was from each candidate and what the total loss incurred by the Government was?

A.—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) Elementary Mathematics (Higher Elementary Grade); First Language—Tamil (Lower Elementary Grade). The leakage in Elementary Mathematics occurred through peons and in First Language—Tamil—through the examiner.

(*c*) & (*d*) The matter is still under consideration.

(*e*) Yes.

(*f*) No fee was collected for re-examination. About Rs. 1,200 was spent on account of the re-examination.

Alleged offending passages in the Telugu detailed text-book for the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate Examination, 1936.

* 449 *Q.*—Mr. P. V. Krishnayya Choudari: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education and Public Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government are aware that certain passages in the Telugu detailed text-book prescribed for the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate examination held in 1936 were objectionable and whether they have made any inquiries in the matter; and

(*b*) if not, whether the Government will be pleased to call for the information from the Director of Public Instruction and place the same on the table of the House?

A.—Certain passages in the book were reported to be objectionable and the Director of Public Instruction has considered the matter and taken the necessary action.

Pay of pandits and munshis employed in Government secondary schools and under local boards and municipalities.

* 450 *Q.*—S. M. K. BEYABANI SAHIB Bahadur: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education and Public Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) the scale of pay for pandits and munshis in (i) Government secondary schools, and (ii) secondary schools under local boards and municipalities; and

(*b*) what the qualifications prescribed for them are?

A.—(*a*) (i) In Government Secondary Schools—Rs. 35—4/2—43—2/2—45 per mensem. (Revised scale.)

(ii) In Secondary schools under local boards and municipalities—

(*a*) for those who hold titles in oriental learning Rs. 45—2/2—75 per mensem.

(*b*) for those who hold certificates of proficiency in oriental learning Rs. 30—2/2—50 per mensem.

(*b*) The qualifications for pandits and munshis in Government secondary schools are as follows:—

A title conferred by the University of Madras in oriental learning with special reference to the subject in respect of which recruitment is necessary; or, a degree of the University of Madras in the language in respect of which recruitment is necessary.

The qualifications for pandits and munshis in secondary schools under local bodies are as follows:—

Pandits or munshis teaching the vernaculars or classical languages should hold titles or certificates of proficiency in oriental learning granted by a recognized University and should preferably have undergone training in the Annamalai University or in any other approved institution; certificates of proficiency will, however, only entitle holders of such certificates to teach the main language which they offered in the examination.

S. M. K. BEYABANI SAHIB Bahadur:—" May I ask the Hon. Minister whether in view of the fact that munshis are a set of hardworking people, the Government will be pleased to increase their pay? "

The Hon. Rajkumar MUTHAYYA CHETTIYAR of Chettinad:—" The suggestion of the hon. Member will be considered."

Need for prescribing training qualifications for pandits.

* 451 *Q.*—Mr. A. M. AHMED MEERAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education and Public Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that in the revised scales of pay fixed for pandits in the district board high schools those possessing oriental titles alone are given the new scale;

(b) whether it is a fact that the oriental title alone is a sufficient qualification for being a teacher; and

(c) if the answer to clause (b) is in the affirmative, for what reasons Government do not consider the training of pandits essential as in the case of graduates?

A.—(a) The revised scales of pay for pandits in board secondary schools are as follows:—

	Revised scale.
(a) Those who are holders of titles in oriental learning.	45–2/2–75
(b) Those who hold merely certificates of proficiency in oriental learning.	30–2/2–50
(c) Those who do not possess the above qualifications but were appointed prior to 1st July 1926.	30–2/2–50

(b) & (c) Yes. But preference is given to those who have undergone training in the Annamalai University or in any other approved institution.

Excise

Imposition of a new excise tax on spirits.

* 452 Q.—Mr. M. S. SRESHTA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education and Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether a new excise tax is now being levied;

(b) if so, what the rates are of taxes on spirits, wines, beers, etc., and whether the income therefrom is credited to the revenue of this Province;

(c) why this tax is being levied;

(d) whether the rates are the same for imported and locally manufactured spirits, etc., or whether they are different;

(e) if they are not different, the reasons why there is no difference; and

(f) whether it is a fact that the Local Government already recovers a tax or duty on locally manufactured spirits, etc.?

A.—(a) No new 'Excise tax' is being levied, but with effect from 1st April 1936, the system of levying fixed fees for the sale of foreign liquor and Indian-made foreign spirits and beer, under the licences mentioned in rule 2, 2 (a) and 2 (b) of the Notification of the Commissioner of Excise No. 4, dated 10th March 1936, published on pages 401–404 of Part II of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 24th March 1936, was modified into one of levying fees on a gallonage basis on the volume of sales, in addition to fixed fees at lower rates.

(*b*) The rates of the gallonage fees are given in the notification referred to in clause (*a*). The income is credited to the revenues of this Presidency.

(*c*) The new system was introduced in order to obtain a more adequate contribution to the revenues of this Presidency from this class of vendors.

(*d*) The rates of the gallonage fees are the same for imported and locally made liquors.

(*e*) The gallonage fees are fees levied on sales. As imported and locally made liquors are sold under the same licences, the fees are the same.

(*f*) The excise duty levied on Indian-made foreign spirits and Indian-made beer is entirely different from the vend fees now in question.

Agriculture

Appointment of a Marketing Officer for the province.

* 453 *Q.*—Mr. P. V. Krishnayya Choudari: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state whether the Government have appointed any marketing officer in the Presidency of Madras; if so, whether he has suggested any marketing facilities for the raw products and, if so, what the suggestions made by him are and what steps the Government have taken in the matter?

A.—The hon. Member is referred to the answers to question No. 484 given on 23rd January 1935 and to question No. 37 given on 5th August 1935. The reports of the Provincial Marketing Officer for the period—May 1935 to June 1936—are appended.[a] According to the Marketing Scheme of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, survey of the existing marketing conditions of commodities should first be completed on an all-India basis and then only should programmes for developing and improving the facilities for marketing be drawn up. The Local Government have, however, under consideration the question of appointing a special officer to frame proposals to attend to "development work."

Work turned out by the Marketing Officer.

* 454 *Q.*—Mr. M. B. Rangaswami Reddi: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(*a*) the amount of salary and travelling allowance drawn by the Marketing Officer appointed by the Government;

(*b*) what is the work turned out by this officer;

[a] Laid separately on the table.

(c) the resultant benefits derived by this appointment either to the ryots or to the merchants; and

(d) whether the Government intend to extend the tenure of office of the Marketing Officer?

A.—(a) The amounts drawn by the Provincial Marketing Officer from the date of his appointment to the end of September 1936 are:

	RS.	A.	P.
Salary including Madras House Allowance	15,860	4	0
Travelling Allowance	2,273	7	0

(b) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answers to question No. 484 given on 23rd January 1935, question No. 37 given on 5th August 1935 and to question No. 453.

(c) The work so far done was a survey of the conditions of crops. No development work has yet been attempted. The reports contain very useful data and after check by the Marketing Officer attached to the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research will be published for the information of the public. Development work will follow the publication.

(d) The officer will, according to present sanction, work till 31st December 1939. His extension beyond that date has not yet been considered.

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—" May I ask the Hon. Minister whether he will be pleased to expedite the presentation of the report in order to avoid misunderstanding with regard to the work that this officer has done after spending Rs. 17,000 during the last few years? "

The Hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—" The work is being done under the auspices of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research and it is for them to publish the report."

Co-operation

Expenditure on account of the establishment of the Provincial Weavers' Co-operative Society.

* 455 *Q.*—Mr. M. B. RANGASWAMI REDDI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state what is the amount of expenditure so far incurred by way of salaries and allowances for the employees, if any, appointed under the Provincial Weavers' Co-operative Society?

A.—The amount of expenditure incurred up to 20th October 1936 was Rs. 16,294-6-6.

1st December 1936]

Industries

Extraction of alcohol as a by-product of the sugar industry.

* 456 *Q.*—Mr. M. B. Rangaswami Reddi: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that certain proposals were under examination for utilizing the by-products in the manufacture of sugar;

(*b*) whether the Government have examined or propose to examine the possibility of producing alcohol in the course of manufacturing sugar by the cottage industry process; and

(*c*) what are the results of the correspondence between the Local Government and the Government of India regarding this?

A.—(*a*) The Government understand that the Director of Industries is investigating the possibility of utilizing the molasses produced by sugar factories situated not far from ports for the manufacture of butyl alcohol by the direct fermentation process.

(*b*) The Government do not consider that it would be an economic proposition.

(*c*) There has been no correspondence.

Experiments on the manufacture of corn flour.

* 457 *Q.*—Mr. M. B. Rangaswami Reddi: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government have carried out any experiment in the method of making corn flour;

(*b*) if so, what are the results of their experiment, and whether they will be made available for the public; and

(*c*) whether any aid is proposed to be given by the Government for the development of this industry?

A.—(*a*) No.

(*b*) Does not arise.

(*c*) There is no such proposal before Government.

Public Works

Proposals for the abolition of the tender system in the execution of works relating to the construction of Government buildings.

* 458 *Q.*—Rao Sahib Pandit Ganala Ramamurti: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state whether there is any proposal now under the consideration of the Government for abolishing the system of tenders and employing manual labour direct in the construction of Government buildings, etc.?

A.—No.

Mr. K. Koti Reddi :—" May I know whether the lowest tender is accepted with regard to Government buildings, or the choice is left entirely to the discretion of the Engineer? "

The Hon. Mr. P. T. Rajan :—" Generally the lowest tenders are accepted."

Local Self-Government

Representations for the refund of tax on motor vehicles on grounds of non-user during a portion of the quarter.

* 459 *Q.*—Mr. G. Rameswara Rao : Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state whether the Government have received any representation in the matter of refund of tax on a motor vehicle not used in the second month of a quarter and how it has been disposed of?

A.—No such representation has been received by the Government.

Religious and Charitable Endowments

Framing of the rules and by-laws contemplated under the Madras Hindu Religious Endowments Act, Act II of 1927.

* 460 *Q.*—Mr. P. V. Krishnayya Choudari : Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether all rules and by-laws contemplated under the Madras Hindu Religious Endowments Act II of 1927 have been framed; and

(*b*) what the rules and by-laws are which determine the powers and duties of the President, the Commissioners and the Secretary of the Board, and their relations *inter se* and to the Board?

A.—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) An extract from the by-laws framed by the Hindu Religious Endowments Board is laid on the table.[a] No rule or by-law has been framed defining the powers and duties of the Secretary.

Irrigation

Publication of the report of the Committee appointed to consider the question of irrigation system and accounts.

* 461 *Q.*—Mr. K. S. Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar : Will the Hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government have passed final orders on the report submitted by the Committee appointed to go into the question of irrigation system and accounts of this Presidency;

---

[a] Printed as Appendix IV on pages 235–237 infra.

1st December 1936]

(b) whether the Government will be pleased to place on the table the recommendations of the Committee with regard to the old and new deltas of the Tanjore district and the orders of the Government thereon; and

(c) If not, why not?

A.—G.O. No. 763 I., dated 25th March 1936, is laid on the table.[a]

Publication of the report of the Palar River Commission.

* 462 *Q.*—Mr. C. R. PARTHASARATHI AYYANGAR: Will the Hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) how long the correspondence between the Madras and Mysore Governments has been going on about the observance of the treaty regulating the distribution of water in the Palar river;

(b) whether the commission appointed to enquire into the matter has submitted its final report and, if so, whether the Government will be pleased to place the same on the table of the House; and

(c) while the matter had been pending, why did the Government issue G.O. No. 1617 I., dated 19th June 1931?

A.—(a) Since 1927.

(b) The final report has not yet been submitted.

(c) The orders in G.O. No. 1617 I., dated 19th June 1931, were issued as recommended by a section of the Palar Irrigation Committee to protect existing irrigation in view of the deficiency of supply in the Palar river.

Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" May I ask at what stage the report of this Committee or the findings now stand? "

The Hon. Sir CHARLES SOUTER :—" We are awaiting the reply from the Mysore Darbar."

Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" May I ask for how long this correspondence has been going on and with what result? "

The Hon. Sir CHARLES SOUTER :—" That, Sir, is contained in the answer which I gave to a supplementary question some time ago."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED :—" May I ask when the Government heard last from the Mysore Darbar? "

The Hon. Sir CHARLES SOUTER :—" Notice, Sir."

Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" May I ask if there is any reasonable hope of expecting the report even though years have passed since the Committee was appointed? "

The Hon. Sir CHARLES SOUTER :—" I am sorry, I cannot answer a question of that kind."

---

[a] Printed as Appendix V on pages 237–238 infra.

[1st December 1936

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—" May I ask the Hon. Member whether Government addressed the Mysore Darbar or received any reply from them recently? "

The Hon. Sir CHARLES SOUTER:—" What does the Hon. Member mean by recently? "

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—" Since these questions were put or the answers to them were sent by the departments concerned? "

The Hon. Sir CHARLES SOUTER:—" No, Sir."

Collection of penal assessment in Palmaner and Chittoor taluks for the unauthorized user of the waters of the " Palar Basin."

* 463 *Q*.—Mr. C. R. PARTHASARATHI AYYANGAR: Will the Hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) the amount of collections made by way of penalty that was levied on the ryots of Palmaner and Chittoor taluks since 1931 on account of the fact that they offended the rules relating to the use of water in what is known as the 'Palar Basin';

(*b*) whether it is a fact that the District Collector, Chittoor, passed proceedings directing the levy of penal assessment in the 'Palar Basin area' on the basis of G.O. No. 1617 I., dated 19th June 1931;

(*c*) whether it is a fact that protests have been received by the Government or by the Collector of Chittoor from the ryots of Palmaner and Chittoor taluks against the said levy of penal assessment;

(*d*) whether the G.O. No. 1617 I., dated 19th June 1931, was passed after consulting the ryots or their representatives of Chittoor or Palmaner taluks;

(*e*) whether the Government have fixed any limits regarding the distance at which no new irrigation work ought to be constructed in the Palar Basin or that no dry land in the Palar Basin should be transferred to and registered as wet and that no single crop wet land should be registered as double crop wet, nor should the charge for wet land be compounded in that area; and

(*f*) whether the Government will be pleased to place on the table of the House the circulars issued by the District Collector of Chittoor based on the above order for collection of penal assessment to his subordinates?

A.—(*a*) Particulars for faslis 1341 to 1344 regarding the total penal assessment collected in the Chittoor and Palmaner taluks are given below:—

Fasli.	Chittoor taluk.			Palmaner taluk.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
1341	4,209	8	0	32	4	0
1342	4,226	14	0	56	9	0
1343	730	1	0	377	4	0
1344	5,810	4	0	1,714	8	0

1st December 1936]

Information is not available as to how much of the collections was due to the enforcement of G.O. No. 1617 I., dated 19th June 1931.

(*b*) Yes.

(*c*) Yes.

(*d*) No.

(*e*) The Government have not issued any orders on the subject other than those referred to in this answer.

(*f*) A copy of the Collector's Circular, dated the 26th August 1931, is laid on the table.* This Circular was revised later with reference to the orders in G.O. No. 2240, Revenue, dated the 11th December 1933 (which is also placed on the table) but a copy of the Collector's revised circular is not available.

Progress of the Lower Bhavani Project.

* 464 *Q.*—Mr. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDER: Will the Hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) at what stage the Lower Bhavani Project scheme is;

(*b*) how many tests have so far been completed and how many are in progress, and what the results are of these tests;

(*c*) when the construction work is to be started, what the estimated cost of and the time taken by this scheme are, and what the income expected to be realized from this scheme is;

(*d*) what the water-rate proposed to be levied in this scheme is and what the area proposed to be covered by this scheme is (the names of villages and the extent in each village may be furnished);

(*e*) whether consent statements have been obtained from the ryots of various villages in that area, and if not, from which of the villages such statements have not been got;

(*f*) what the crops are for which irrigation will be provided under this scheme; and

(*g*) whether irrigation will be provided all through the area at a time or by shift system, and if the latter, how?

A.—(*a*) The project is still under investigation.

(*b*) Soil tests and a geological survey of the dam site have been completed and the results are satisfactory. Irrigation and crop experiments are in progress.

(*c*) & (*d*) Pending completion of the investigation now in progress, the question when construction will be started does not arise. The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 2·23 crores and it is expected to take six years for completion.

* Printed as Appendix VI on pages 238–239 infra.

At a water-rate of Rs. 9 per acre the net revenue of the project will be about Rs. 16·15 lakhs a year. The extent irrigable by the project is 207,000 acres. The question of the villages to be irrigated is under the consideration of Government.

(e) Consent statements have not been obtained since they are unnecessary in view of the provisions in the Bhavani Reservoir Irrigation Cess Act, 1933.

(f) As stated already the crop experiments are not yet completed but the results so far obtained indicate that Cambodia cotton can profitably be grown under the project.

(g) The project area will probably comprise two zones.

In one water will be supplied from June to September and in the other from October to December, the supply being extended till February in the case of cotton crops.

Proposal to dam up the South Pennaiyar river at Sathanur.

* 465 Q.—Mr. M. B. Rangaswami Reddi: Will the Hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state whether the Government have passed final orders on the report of the Chief Engineer on the proposal to dam up South Pennaiyar river at Sathanur, the new Chengam taluk?

A.—The Chief Engineer for Irrigation has re-examined the scheme and from the working tables prepared for the storage reservoir found that taking the ten years considered, there would have been a complete failure of new irrigation during two years, failure of subsidiary crops during another two years and partial failure of the main crop during one year. In the successful year an extent of about 75,000 acres of main crop and of 40,000 acres of subsidiary dry crops could have been raised. The total cost of the scheme is estimated at roughly Rs. 116½ lakhs and the net revenue at Rs. 3,67,000 with a water-rate of not less than Rs. 7 an acre, yielding a return of 3·15 per cent. The available supplies will only permit a scheme of irrigated dry crops. But as in the project area there is already considerable wet cultivation under tanks, the Chief Engineer is of the opinion that it is not likely that a dry crop scheme will be welcomed by the ryots. As the scheme is financially unsound and its success is also extremely doubtful, the Government have not pursued the matter.

Non-execution of minor irrigation works for default of ryots' contributions.

* 466 Q.—Mr. M. B. Rangaswami Reddi: Will the Hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government will lay on the table a statement showing the number of minor irrigation works for the execution of which contribution was demanded from concerned ryots;

1st December 1936]

(*b*) how many works already sanctioned were dropped on account of ryots' default; and

(*c*) the particulars referred to in clauses (*a*) and (*b*) above regarding the North Arcot district talukwar?

A.—The Government have no information.

Mr. K. KOTI REDDI:—" May I know whether the Government are not prepared to give up the vicious system of collecting contribution from ryots for repairing minor irrigation works? "

The Hon. Sir CHARLES SOUTER:—" I do not admit the premises."

Land Revenue Administration

Recruitment of persons qualified in the Revenue Test Examination for appointments as Revenue subordinates.

* 467 *Q.*—Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO: Will the Hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) the estimated number of Revenue subordinates required annually, who are qualified with a pass in the Revenue test, to occupy the place of Revenue Inspectors, etc.;

(*b*) whether the required number are qualifying themselves every year;

(*c*) if not, whether exemptions are granted for the posts required;

(*d*) who is the authority competent to grant the exemptions;

(*e*) whether Revenue Inspectors are not to act as such (as Revenue Inspectors) ordinarily for more than three years;

(*f*) whether competent and qualified people are forthcoming to occupy the places of those who are withdrawn to the office after their three years' term and if not, why not; and

(*g*) whether any steps are being taken to ensure sufficient supply to meet the demand, and, if so, what they are?

A.—(*a*) The Government have no information.

(*b*) & (*f*) The Board of Revenue has reported that there has been a shortage of clerks qualified for appointment as Revenue Inspectors.

(*c*) & (*d*) The Madras Ministerial Service Rules require a pass in the Revenue Test as a necessary qualification for appointment as a Revenue Inspector. The rules however empower Collectors, when qualified persons are not available, to appoint as Revenue Inspectors persons who have not passed the Test, for a period or periods not exceeding six months in all.

(*e*) There is no rigid rule to this effect.

(*g*) The matter is under the consideration of the Government and the question of simplifying the Revenue Test is being examined.

Alleged difficulty in the collection of kist due to the maintenance of joint pattas.

* 468 *Q.*—Rai Sahib C. KOLANDA REDDI: Will the Hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that maintenance of joint pattas for ryots works hardship and leads to abuse, inasmuch as more moneys are often collected than what are actually due from individual owners, both the village munsif who collects and the ryot who pays, being ignorant of what is the amount due in each case; and

(*b*) whether it is a fact that excess collections are adjusted, if at all, at the ensuing fasli in favour of those who are favourites with the village officers?

A.—The Government are not aware that the facts are as stated by the hon. Member. There is provision in the Board's Standing Orders for the subdivision of jointholdings and it is open to the ryots to take advantage of it.

11-15 p.m. Mr. P. PEDDI RAJU:—"May I know whether the Government are aware that so far as inam lands are concerned, though the pattas are transferred, still the old pattadars' names continue and there is no provision in the Government Order to effect a subdivision and therefore so far as these lands are concerned, may I ask whether the Government will take action to remedy this defect?"

The Hon. Sir CHARLES SOUTER:—"I am not aware of it; I shall make a note of it and have an examination of the question made."

Alleged failure of seasonal rains in the North Arcot district.

* 469 *Q.*—Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR: Will the Hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government are aware that there has been a failure of seasonal rains in the North Arcot district and that several tanks in the Vellore, Arni and Arkonam taluks are dry;

(*b*) the extent of the failure of the rains as compared to the average rainfall corresponding to this period in the previous years;

(*c*) whether it is a fact that both dry and wet crops have been adversely affected by this deficiency in the said Vellore, Arni and Arkonam taluks;

(*d*) whether the Government consider that special relief is necessary; and

(*e*) whether steps will be taken to render special relief to these distressed areas and, if so, the nature of relief contemplated?

A.—(*a*) *to* (*c*) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the weekly and monthly season reports which are published in the *Fort St. George Gazette.* The Government have no information beyond what is contained in these reports.

1st December 1936]

According to the latest of these reports, water-supply is fairly sufficient and standing crops are fair in the district.

(d) & (e) The Government are not aware that any special relief is called for. The Collector will address the Government, if necessary.

Reasons for the operation of the Agricultural Loans Act only in select areas.

* 470 Q.—Mr. M. B. Rangaswami Reddi: Will the Hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that only certain districts have been selected for issue of loans under the Agricultural Loans Act; and

(b) why all the districts and all the taluks in selected districts have not been selected for issue of loans?

A.—(a) It is presumed that the hon. Member refers to loans for the liquidation of debt in which case the answer is in the affirmative.

(b) The scheme for the grant of loans for the relief of indebtedness has been introduced in selected areas in the 10 districts shown in the margin—mainly in those taluks or firkas in these districts which are not served by the Land Mortgage Banks. The scheme is still in an experimental stage. The question of its further extension will depend on the results of the present experiment.

1 Chingleput,
2 East Godavari,
3 Kistna,
4 Kurnool,
5 Anantapur,
6 South Arcot,
7 Salem,
8 Trichinopoly,
9 Malabar, and
10 South Kanara.

Mr. K. Koti Reddi:—" May I know why the Government have not taken up all the districts for giving effect to this Act, why certain districts alone have been selected and when they are going to take up the other districts? "

The Hon. Sir Charles Souter:—" I think the hon. Member has asked that question several times on the floor of this House; we have taken up ten districts so far and we want to see how the scheme really works. The scheme has been working in the ten districts only for the last three months—since 1st July. Though only ten districts have been taken up, that does not mean that if money is available, we cannot add to these districts or the new Government cannot add to the number of these districts next year. But we do not want to take too rapid a pace in the matter until we see exactly how the scheme works. That is why for the present the work is carried on in ten districts only."

Mr. K. Koti Reddi:—" May I ask why, if the Government still doubts the utility of this scheme, ten districts and not one or two

are taken up for experiment, and if it has no such doubts why not all the districts be taken up at once? "

The Hon. Sir CHARLES SOUTER:—" I cannot follow the hon. Member."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—" May I know whether it is proposed that these special officers should also be concerned with the work of the Debt Conciliation Boards? "

The Hon. Sir CHARLES SOUTER:—" No, Sir; they are not directly connected with the Debt Conciliation Boards; we have issued instructions to them that so far as loans given by the Land Mortgage Banks are concerned, where loans over Rs. 2,000 are asked for, they should make enquiries and send the result to the Land Mortgage Banks so as to save the time of the Land Mortgage Banks. As regards Debt Conciliation Boards I do not think they make any enquiry; I am not sure about the matter."

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—" Will the Hon. Member be pleased to state whether the scheme has been working successfully in South Kanara? "

The Hon. Sir CHARLES SOUTER:—" Not very satisfactorily."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—" May I know whether any report has been received from South Arcot? "

The Hon. Sir CHARLES SOUTER:—" South Arcot is one of the unsatisfactory districts."

Reasons for excluding North Arcot from the operation of the Agriculturists' Loans (Amendment) Act.

* 471 *Q.*—Mr. M. B. RANGASWAMI REDDI: Will the Hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) why the North Arcot district was not selected for giving agricultural loans in the special schemes for debt redemption; and

(*b*) whether it is a fact that the selected districts are in a worse condition than North Arcot and, if so, how?

A.—The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answers to clause (*c*) of the Legislative Council question No. 16, and to clause (*b*) of the Legislative Council question No. 470.

Secretariat

Tenure of office of Assistant Secretaries to Government.

* 472 *Q.*—Mr. A. M. AHMED MEERAN: Will the Hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that a maximum period of three years is fixed for the tenure of office of Secretaries, Deputy Secretaries and Under Secretaries to Government working in each department of the Secretariat; and

1st December 1936]

(*b*) whether it is also a fact that no such time-limit is fixed in the case of Assistant Secretaries to Government?

A.—(*a*) Yes; but the Government have discretion to extend the period in individual cases.

(*b*) Yes.

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"May I know if the Government would consider the desirability of applying the wholesome principle of fixing the tenure of office for three years, to the Assistant Secretaries as well?"

The Hon. Sir CHARLES SOUTER:—"I think the hon. Member cannot quite understand the situation. The Assistant Secretaries are a separate class by themselves; promotion to Assistant Secretaryship is confined to the section of the office to which that Assistant Secretary belongs. You cannot promote a man to that office and say that it is for a certain period, because subsequently if he is reverted he has to go back to the Superintendent's place on less pay. In other words Assistant Secretaries are a class by themselves like Deputy Collectors and it will not be possible to fix the tenure of office for them for a period of three years; certainly it will injure their prospects eventually of pension."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"Will the Hon. Member be pleased to consider the advisability of transferring them from one Department of the Secretariat to another department?"

The Hon. Sir CHARLES SOUTER:—"I think, Sir, that it would be a mistake to do so."

Number of Assistant Secretaries to Government on probation.

* 473 *Q*.—Mr. V. T. ARASU: Will the Hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) how many probationers are there as Assistant Secretaries to Government working in the departments of the Secretariat; and

(*b*) what their names and extent of service are?

A.—(*a*) Five on 14th September 1936.

(*b*) The information is given below:—

Name.	Extent of service up to 14th September 1936.		
	Years.	Months.	Days.
(1) M.R.Ry. M. T. Duraiswami Ayyangar Avargal	1	10	4
(2) „ V. Varadachariyar Avargal.	1	8	4
(3) „ V. Narasimhachariyar Avargal	1	3	24
(4) „ S. Anantanarayana Ayyar Avargal	..	11	16
(5) „ V. P. Kohunni Menon Avargal	..	10	16

[1st December 1936

Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan :—" May I know if the Hon. Member is aware that probationer No. 1 asked the Muslim clerks to apply for casual leave when they actually applied for permission to leave the office earlier on a festival day? "

The Hon. Sir Charles Souter :—" I am not aware of it."

Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan :—" Will he make enquiries and set right matters? "

The Hon. Sir Charles Souter :—" I shall make enquiries."

Number of hands entertained in the Secretariat from the Revenue department, Tinnevelly.

* 474 *Q.*—Mr. A. M. Ahmed Meeran : Will the Hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state the total number of hands appointed to the Secretariat departments from the Revenue department in Tinnevelly district during the last three years?

A.—None.

Mr. P. Peddi Raju :—" May I ask if the Government propose to recruit some subordinates of the Collectorates in the mufassal to appointments in the Secretariat? "

The Hon. Sir Charles Souter :—" May I know if the hon. Member asks me to give a promise to take clerks in the Tinnevelly district to the Secretariat? "

Mr. P. Peddi Raju :—" From all the districts generally."

The Hon. Sir Charles Souter :—" When we find there are very good clerks outside, we do take them into the Secretariat."

Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed :—" Will the Hon. Member be pleased to state whether any proportion is fixed with regard to recruitment directly and by promotion of the clerks in the mufassal?"

The Hon. Sir Charles Souter :—" No, Sir."

Transfer of the Mussalman employees of the Law Department on account of the reorganization of the Secretariat.

* 475 *Q.*—Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan : Will the Hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) what is the number of Mussalmans that were borne in the cadres of upper division clerks, lower division clerks and steno-typists in the Law Department of the Secretariat on the 30th March 1936;

(*b*) whether a wholesale transfer of the Mussalman employees referred to in clause (*a*) was made with effect from 1st April 1936;

(*c*) if not, how many Mussalmans in each of the three cadres referred to in clause (*a*) were transferred from the Law Department of the Secretariat with effect from 1st April 1936; and

1st December 1936]

(*d*) whether a copy of the order relating to such simultaneous transfer of the said Mussalman employees will be placed on the table of the House?

A.—(*a*) Two upper division clerks, two lower division clerks and one steno-typist.

(*b*) No.

(*c*) Two upper division clerks, one lower division clerk and one steno-typist.

(*d*) Does not arise.

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—" May I know whether the Hon. Member is aware that these transfers have been made with a view to enable a particular man to get the post when a chance for promotion as Assistant Secretary will be available? "

The Hon. Sir CHARLES SOUTER :—" Sir, I am very sorry to hear an insinuation of this kind. All I can say to the hon. Member is that I will look into these transfers."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—" Will the Hon. Member be pleased to enquire whether the representations made by these clerks reached or did not reach the Secretary himself and whether the order was passed by the Secretary or the Assistant Secretary? "

The Hon. Sir CHARLES SOUTER :—" I shall consider that question."

Depressed Classes

Acquisition of lands in Malabar and South Kanara for assignment as house-sites to the depressed classes.

* 476 *Q.*—Mr. A. B. SHETTY : Will the Hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) the extent of waste or poramboke land reserved for house-sites for the depressed classes in the districts of Malabar and South Kanara;

(*b*) the extent assigned till now;

(*c*) whether the unassigned lands are considered to be unfit for cultivation and even for habitation;

(*d*) whether owing to the peculiar nature of the system of land tenure in Malabar, no waste or poramboke land is available for assignment in that district; and

(*e*) whether the question of acquisition of land for house-sites in these two districts is under the consideration of the Government?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) As a rule in neither district is land reserved for house-sites as such. In Malabar, an extent of 4,679·46 acres has been reserved for the depressed classes. This land is available for house-sites and for cultivation. In

[1st December 1936

South Kanara only an extent of 50 acres has been reserved for house-sites as such and 38,800 acres of land are available for cultivation and for house-sites.

(*c*) No.

(*d*) Owing to the system of land tenure existing in Malabar the extent of waste land available for assignment is, except in the Wynaad, very small.

(*e*) No.

Labour

Communalwar statement of appointments made in the Labour Department in Guntur district.

* 477 *Q.*—Rao Sahib V. Dharmalingam Pillai: Will the Hon. the Home Member be pleased to state the number of Christians, Depressed classes, Muslims and Non-Brahmans that have been appointed in the Labour Department in the Guntur district during the past two years?

A.—Appointments made during the past two years, i.e., since 21st August 1934 are as shown below:—

Christians	2
Depressed classes	Nil.
Muslims	4
Non-Brahmans	4

Withdrawal of educational scholarships by the Labour Department from pupils failing at the examinations.

* 478 *Q.*—Rao Sahib V. Dharmalingam Pillai: Will the Hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) why educational grants are not renewed by the Labour Department to students who received such grants, on the ground that they have failed once when they apply for renewal thereof after passing the examination, at the earliest opportunity, at their own cost; and

(*b*) why such grants are not treated like labour scholarships which are continued even after failing to secure promotion to a higher class?

A.—Scholarships are not renewed as a matter of course. In "failed" cases renewal is most exceptional. Even in passed cases, the Commissioner uses his discretion and refuses renewal where marks, etc., are poor and the pupils do not show special aptitude for further study. Boarding grants also are renewed only in cases where promotion to a higher class has been secured. Renewal in "failed" cases is made only in exceptional cases at the discretion of the Commissioner. If a pupil has been refused renewal of scholarship or boarding

grant and in a subsequent year again applies for a scholarship, such cases are regarded as fresh applicants and are considered along with the others. Other claims being equal, the fact that such an applicant was once getting help is taken into account in deciding the question of grant.

Action taken on the recommendations of the Unemployment Committee.

* 479 *Q.*—Mr. P. V. KRISHNAYYA CHOUDARI: Will the Hon. the Home Member be pleased to state what action the Government have taken to give effect to the recommendations of the Unemployment Committee?

A.—The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to a similar question printed at pages 373–375 of the proceedings of the Madras Legislative Council, Volume LVI. At the instance of the Government of India, the Government are considering the question of revising the educational system of the province with a view to reducing the number of persons taking up University courses and diverting the majority of students to courses of study which would qualify them for a profession or trade. The question of revising the curriculum of elementary schools is also engaging the attention of Government.

Administration of Justice

Proposals for the reduction of court-fees.

* 480 *Q.*—Mr. M. B. RANGASWAMI REDDI: Will the Hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that in the address presented to His Excellency the Governor by the Vakils' Association, Madras, a request was made for a reduction in the court-fees;

(*b*) whether it is proposed to reduce it; and

(*c*) if so, when?

A.—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) & (*c*) The question of readjusting the scale of court-fees will be considered in connexion with the survey of provincial and local taxation. It is not possible to say at this stage when a final decision on the question will be reached.

Mr. P. PEDDI RAJU:—" May I ask if the results of the survey will be published and made known to the Members of this Council? It was stated at the time of the last budget discussion that the Government proposed to have a survey made of provincial and local taxation. May I know whether any results have been arrived at? "

[1st December 1936

The Hon. Sir K. V. REDDI NAYUDU:—"The question is under examination and it is not possible to state its results; as soon as the examination is completed, the question of publication will be considered."

B. POCKER SAHIB Bahadur:—"May I ask whether the Government is convinced that it is necessary to reduce the court fees?"

The Hon. Sir K. V. REDDI NAYUDU:—"The question of conviction will come in when the whole enquiry is over."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"Has any committee been appointed and if so, in what stage its proceedings are?"

The Hon. Sir K. V. REDDI NAYUDU:—"Practically all the Secretaries are concerned with the question and they are dealing with it."

B. POCKER SAHIB Bahadur:—"May I know if the Government propose to revise the court fees?"

The Hon. Sir K. V. REDDI NAYUDU:—"After this examination is over, if it is found necessary the question will be considered."

Number of persons imprisoned for civil debt.

* 481 *Q.*—Mr. M. B. RANGASWAMI REDDI: Will the Hon. the Law Member be pleased to state the number of civil debtors imprisoned for the last two years (districtwar)?

A.—The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the General Summary appended to the Administration Reports on Jails for the years 1934 and 1935 (placed at the disposal of the Press), which gives the number of civil debtors confined in each jail. Information in regard to the number districtwar is not available.

Mr. J. A. DAVIS:—"May I know whether any proposal regarding prohibition of imprisonment of civil debtors is under consideration?"

The Hon. Sir K. V. REDDI NAYUDU:—"I am not aware of it. I suppose there is a proposal before the Government of India, but I am not quite sure of it. I think an order has been passed prohibiting imprisonment of debtors for civil debts."

Forests

Representations for the reduction of fees for green manure and grazing.

* 482 *Q.*—Mr. M. B. RANGASWAMI REDDI: Will the Hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether any applications were received for the reduction of rates to 5 annas per cart-load of green manure from reserve forests;

1st December 1936]

(*b*) whether representations were made regarding the same by Mr. M. B. Rangaswami Reddi, M.L.C., by letters and also during budget discussions;

(*c*) whether applications were received for reducing the rates to 3 annas and 1 anna for the issue of permits for the grazing of cattle and sheep;

(*d*) whether representations were made regarding the same by Mr. M. B. Rangaswami Reddi, M.L.C., by letters and also during budget discussions;

(*e*) whether the Government have ascertained the extent to which the revenue would be affected by a reduction in the rates to 5 annas per cart-load of green manure and a reduction to 3 annas and 1 anna in the rates of grazing permits for cattle and sheep respectively; and

(*f*) whether having regard to the present economic depression and the distress of the cultivating ryots, the Government have considered the question of reducing the existing rates at least temporarily?

A.—(*a*) No.

(*b*) & (*d*) Yes; there was a written representation from the hon. Member in September 1936.

(*c*) Yes; there were some petitions for reduction of rates of grazing fee.

(*e*) & (*f*) No; but the Government carefully examined the question recently. They were satisfied that the existing rates were low compared to the grazing facilities provided but did not think it expedient to raise the rates owing to economic depression.

Mr. K. Koti Reddi:—" May I know what the reasons are which have convinced the Government that there is really no necessity to revise the grazing fees and the fee charged for green manure in spite of the economically bad position of the ryot at present? "

The Hon. Sir K. V. Reddi Nayudu:—" The latter proposition is a very wide one and I am afraid I cannot entirely subscribe to it though I sympathise with the hon. Member. These rates are settled in consequence of enquiries made and with reference to the rates paid in the neighbouring areas. I do not think that the rates are too high."

Mr. K. Koti Reddi:—" May I know if the ryot's interests are taken into consideration or the opinion of the ryots considered before the officers come to a conclusion? "

The Hon. Sir K. V. Reddi Nayudu:—" Here are the representatives of the people in the Council. Further the Government themselves consider that they are themselves representatives of the people."

Mr. V. M. Ramaswami Mudaliyar:—" Is the Hon. the Law Member aware that the conditions that prevailed at the time of the raising

of the rates do not now prevail and that the agricultural classes have been affected by the economic depression and that these rates are too much for them? "

The Hon. Sir K. V. REDDI NAYUDU:—" The whole question is so complicated that it is not possible to give a definite reply, but the hon. Member may be sure that the Government are viewing this question of the rates of grazing fees very sympathetically."

S. M. K. BEYABANI SAHIB Bahadur:—" Will the Government consider the desirability of reducing these rates at least in the districts like Cuddapah, Kurnool, etc.? "

The Hon. Sir K. V. REDDI NAYUDU:—" As a matter of fact these rates were fixed after due consideration of the conditions in the districts."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB:—" Arising out of the answer given to a supplementary question, may I know if the Government have come to the conclusion that they represent the people after deliberate enquiry? "

Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—" May I know if the Hon. Member is aware that the opinion of the elected Members of this Council has been unanimous that the rates of grazing fees and the rates charged for green manure are exorbitantly high? Are the Government aware of the bad economic position of the agriculturist, and what has been the effect of the representations made on the floor of this House on the Government? "

The Hon. Sir K. V. REDDI NAYUDU:—" The effect is they set the Government to work and to find out whether the statements made are correct or a bit exaggerated."

Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—" Are they correct or exaggerated? "

The Hon. Sir K. V. REDDI NAYUDU:—" Without making a direct answer to that question, I would say that the whole question has been examined and it has been found that the rates are proper under existing circumstances."

Imposition of a condition in forest leases for sale of ploughs by the lessees.

* 483 *Q.*—Mr. M. B. RANGASWAMI REDDI: Will the Hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether any condition is imposed on the contractors of forest produce that they should sell ploughs in their timber depots;

(*b*) if not, whether such a condition is proposed to be added in their agreement;

1st December 1936]

(*c*) if there is such a condition already, whether the lessees are now selling; and

(*d*) if not, what action has been taken by the department to enforce that *condition?*

A.—(*a*) No condition is imposed on coupe contractors for the supply of ploughs to the people. But the contractors are bound by the terms of their agreements to sell at coupes small timber to meet the agricultural requirements of the people of the place at rates not exceeding the maximum rates fixed by the District Forest Officers.

(*b*) No. It is not practicable to enforce the suggested condition.

(*c*) & (*d*) These do not arise.

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED :—" With reference to answer (*b*), may I know what the practical difficulties in enforcing the suggested condition are? "

The Hon. Sir K. V. REDDI NAYUDU :—" There are many practical difficulties. Suppose we impose a condition like the one suggested. If a certain rate is fixed, if the ryot is not satisfied with the particular kind of plough that is prepared, if it is not suitable to his land and if the wood that is wanted is not available, there will be many practical difficulties."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED :—" What is contemplated is the sale of timber at the timber depots so that agriculturists may purchase it at the depot. All these things can be settled by the terms of the contract."

The Hon. Sir K. V. REDDI NAYUDU :—" The contractors are bound by the terms of their agreement. They have been asked to sell small timber to meet the agricultural requirements of the people; if they are asked to prepare the ploughs, the difficulty will be that the prepared article would not be acceptable to the ryot."

S. M. K .BEYABANI SAHIB Bahadur :—" May I invite the attention of the Hon. Member to the fact that the poor ryots are living in the vicinity of the forest and they are put to the necessity of entering the forest and stealing timber and that they are punished? Why not the Government insist upon the contractors selling timber? "

The Hon. Sir K. V. REDDI NAYUDU :—" I have pointed out that there are practical difficulties which have been explained just now."

[*Note.*—**An asterisk (*) at the commencement of a speech indicates revision by the Member.**]

II.—ADJOURNMENT MOTION *RE* CYCLONE IN GUNTUR DISTRICT.

Mr. P. V. KRISHNAYYA CHOUDARI :—" Mr. President, Sir, I beg leave to move that the business of the House be adjourned for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance, to wit, the steps taken by the Local Government to deal with the situation arising from the recent cyclone which devastated the Guntur district."

[1st December 1936

Mr. G. SIMHACHALAM PANTULU :—" I *second* it."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—" May I know, Sir, if it is the practice or if it is permitted by the Statute that a Council Secretary can raise a motion for the adjournment of the House? "

* The Hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I do not think there is any objection either by convention or by Statute, to a Council Secretary moving a motion for adjournment of the House. No doubt it is a peculiar thing, and this is the first time that we have come across such a motion. On that account, however, I do not think it can be disallowed."

The Hon. Sir CHARLES SOUTER :—" I have no objection to it, Sir."

* The Hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The motion is that the business of the House be adjourned for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance, to wit, the steps taken by the Local Government to deal with the situation arising from the recent cyclone which devastated the Guntur district. The motion is in order, and it will be taken up for discussion at 4 o'clock to-day."

III.—MOTION *RE* INCREASE OF GOVERNMENT GUARANTEE IN RESPECT OF DEBENTURES ISSUED BY THE CENTRAL LAND MORTGAGE BANK—*cont*.

* The Hon. the PRESIDENT.—" The discussion on the resolution moved by the Hon. Mr. P. T. Rajan will now continue."

* The Hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN :—" Sir, yesterday, I was saying that unless the Government obtained the approval of this House for increasing the guarantee amount by a further sum of Rs. 25 lakhs, the result would be that the bank would not be in a position, after three or four months, to issue any loans. The new Council is not likely to meet before August or September next year at the earliest. Without the sanction of the Council, this amount cannot be increased. Secondly, there was a cry that more land mortgage banks should be registered, and in accordance with the wishes expressed by hon. Members of this House, fourteen more banks have been ordered by the Government to be registered. All of them will be registered soon. If this additional amount is not now guaranteed, not one of those fourteen banks would be in a position to get any loan from the Central Land Mortgage Bank. It might be argued that the bank might float debentures of its own accord, without the guarantee of the Government; but if the debentures do not carry the guarantee of this Government, they cannot command popularity from the public. That is why, Sir, the Government propose to take the approval of this House now to increase the guarantee amount, whenever the need for that arises.

" It has been suggested that this resolution should not be agreed to by this House on the score that the affairs of the bank are administered badly, and that the President is a partisan or some such thing. So far as the administration of the bank is concerned, there has been

no complaint whatsoever on the part of any one that any discrimination has been made by the bank authorities in respect of the granting of loans. If any doubts are entertained in that direction, it is open to the hon. Members of this House to ask for information from the bank regarding the grant of loans, districtwar, communitywar, etc. . . ."

Mr. W. K. M. Langley :—" On a point of order, Sir. There is no quorum at present."

(The bell was rung and members came in.)

* The Hon. Mr. P. T. Rajan :—" If on receipt of such information, there is any complaint made, I shall certainly be glad to look into it. If there is any complaint at all on the part of the public about this bank, it is with regard to the valuation and the amount of loan granted by the bank. The complaint as regards valuation is that there has been too strict a valuation of property. As regards the amount, it is said that the loans do not bear a reasonable percentage of the value of the land. Beyond these two complaints, I have not heard anything against the bank in the matter of grant of loans, etc.

" Sir, last time when I moved a similar resolution, it was pointed out to me that shares were not available and that shares were concentrated in the hands of a limited few. In view of the strong feelings expressed then, I asked the bank through the Registrar of Co-operative Societies to issue 200 shares, so that every district may have its quota of shares. I may inform the members of this House that practically every district in this province has had its quota of these 200 shares which the bank issued. In addition to that, the Registrar has again addressed the bank that 200 more shares might be issued and they should be allotted to different interests and different communities which do not find representation already in this institution. When that comes to be done, Sir, I am quite sure there will be no room for complaint that any particular community or any particular interests has been excluded.

" As regards the complaint that the proposal to issue shares was not advertised, my hon. Friend, Mr. Ramalingam Chettiyar, who is at present the President of the bank informed us that it was widely advertised. That was not done behind the screen. Such being the case, that charge also fails. In this connexion I would like to suggest to the President of the bank that he might notify the issue of shares in the *Fort St. George Gazette* next time in addition to advertising in the dailies; and possibly, it might be advertised in the District Gazettes too. When that is done, I am quite sure there will be no room for complaint of the kind referred to, viz., that it has been done behind the screen.

" Another contention that was raised was that when I moved a similar resolution last year, I gave a promise that a Deputy Collector would be appointed as Secretary of the bank. Feelings were strongly

expressed then that a Secretary should be appointed by the Government and that there should be greater control over the affairs of the bank, in view of the fact that the Government were guaranteeing both the principal and the interest on the debentures isued by the bank. I said, Sir, in reply to the criticisms of the various hon. Members as follows:—

'I am, however, aware of the feeling that in view of the fact that Government have guaranteed both principal and interest, the management of the bank should be taken up by Government and managed by the department. If necessity for such a course ever were to arise, the Government of the day, I am quite sure, will consider that suggestion. As I said a minute before, since the bank is functioning properly and since the Registrar in his capacity as Registrar and Trustee has complete control, there is no necessity to interfere with the affairs of the bank at present.'

Now the question may be asked whether conditions have so changed as to necessitate the appointment of an officer as Secretary of the bank. I think, Sir, conditions have changed to such an extent that Government themselves feel that without adequate and proper control on the part of the department, Government cannot see their way to increase the guarantee amount any further."

Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO:—"May I know the particulars of change which have since happened and which induced the Government to insist upon a Deputy Collector being appointed as Secretary to the bank?"

11-45 a.m. The Hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—"Sir, when my friend, the late lamented Sir Mocherla Ramachandra Rao was the President of the bank, he practically did the work of both the President and the Secretary. In saying this I do not mean to cast any reflection on other office-bearers or on his successor. The fact that he lived in Madras and practically devoted all his time and energy to the work of this bank, naturally made us feel that the affairs of the bank were in safe hands. By his death the guiding hand and a strong personality has been removed and we feel that an official should be made the Secretary. Accordingly the Registrar has been asked by the Government to ask the bank authorities to take up the suggestion of the Government and I have every reason to believe that the bank would accept the advice of the Registrar to have an official as Secretary of the bank. I believe this assurance on my part and on the part of the Government will give that satisfaction and that sense of security and safety which the members want now. I hope the House will be pleased to accept the resolution moved by me on behalf of the Government."

Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO:—"Is the Government guarantee going to be a condition precedent to the appointment of an official as Secretary to the bank and will no non-official be appointed?"

The Hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—"I said, Sir, that the amount of guarantee will be increased by a further sum of Rs. 25 lakhs only if the bank would agree to the appointment of an official as Secretary. Beyond

1st December 1936] [Mr. P. T. Rajan]

that it would not be proper for Government to interfere with the internal management of the bank unless such an interference is called for on the facts of the case."

Mr. K. P. Raman Menon:—" May I know, Sir, if this resolution is carried and the Government give a guarantee and the authorities of the bank do not appoint an official as Secretary, whether the Rs. 25 lakhs will be advanced by the Government? "

The Hon. Mr. P. T. Rajan:—" Government will merely take the power now from the Council and if the bank is willing to appoint an official as Secretary the guarantee amount will be increased; otherwise it will not be."

Mr. G. Rameswara Rao:—" May I put another question to the Hon. Minister? If the bank does not care to appoint a Deputy Collector, are the Government likely to advance Rs. 25 lakhs and then take the whole administration into official hands irrespective of the non-official element? "

The Hon. Mr. P. T. Rajan:—" I am not going to consider a hypothetical question of this sort. I am quite sure the authorities of the bank and the directors of the bank under the lead of my hon. Friend, Mr. Ramalingam Chettiyar, will see their way to comply with the request of the Government. They are, I am sure, as much interested as the Government or any other body of persons are, in the welfare of the bank, in the utility and the usefulness of the bank to the people at large and to the ryots in particular. Then, Sir, I would like to . . ."

Mr. C. Basu Dev:—" May I know, Sir, whether the Government will also see that this bank is run on business lines and not as a charitable institution? "

The Hon. Mr. P. T. Rajan:—" I am rather surprised that a question of this sort should be asked. Mr. Ramalingam Chettiyar told us how exactly the transactions of the bank are carried on, how applications for loans are dealt with and how the loans are given. I might say for the benefit of my hon. Friend that if a person applies to a primary bank for a loan, that bank after the necessary inspection and enquiries, makes its recommendation to the Central Land Mortgage Bank and the Central Land Mortgage Bank will consider the application only when it has been recommended by the Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies who is in charge of these primary banks."

Mr. C. Basu Dev:—" I am sorry I was misunderstood by the Hon. Minister. I never meant anything about the granting of loans. I referred only to the low margin between the lending rate and the borrowing rate. If the Government insist that the rate at which the amount is lent to the borrowers be increased, then the bank will be run on business lines and there will be a greater margin."

The Hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—" I am afraid I do not understand what exactly my hon. Friend means. A bank or any public institution can never work efficiently and satisfactorily if it is not run on business lines and I believe the report of the working of the bank will give all the necessary information which my hon. Friend wants.

" There is only one point I should like to refer to and that is with reference to the speech of my hon. Friend, Mr. V. M. Ramaswami Mudaliyar, from Vellore. He made certain allegations, if I may use such an expression, against the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, viz., that he would not appoint a certain individual because he has changed his political views. Unless my hon. Friend is in a position to give me more facts, I cannot accept his mere allegation that the department is guided by political feelings. As a matter of fact, I can assure my hon. Friend that neither myself nor the department, so far as our dealings with the working of the societies or banks are concerned, are actuated by any personal or political feelings. When unveiling the portrait of the late Sir Mocherla Ramachandra Rao, I gave a warning to the co-operators that they should not be actuated by political, territorial and personal considerations. Now, with your permission, Sir, I would like to repeat with all the emphasis at my command, the same warning and if the co-operators pay heed to the warning, I am quite sure the co-operative movement and the land mortgage bank in particular will be of immense use to the public of this province. I hope I have met the charges made against the Government and I trust the House will be pleased to accept my resolution."

* The Hon. the PRESIDENT:—" The question is—

'*This Council recommends to Government that they may, under sub-section (2) of section 6 of the Madras Co-operative Land Mortgage Banks Act,* 1934, *increase the maximum amount of the guarantee given by them in respect of the debentures issued by the Central Land Mortgage Bank to a total face value of Rs.* 125 *lakhs exclusive of such debentures as the bank may from time to time redeem, subject to the periods of issue and the rate of interest specified in the resolution passed by this Council on the 4th August* 1934.' "

The motion was put and carried.

IV.—A BILL FURTHER TO AMEND THE MADRAS STATE AID TO INDUSTRIES ACT, 1922, FOR CERTAIN PURPOSES (BILL No. 29 OF 1936).

* The Hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—" Sir, I beg to introduce a Bill [a] further to amend the Madras State Aid to Industries Act, 1922, for certain purposes (Bill No. 29 of 1936) and move that the Bill be taken into consideration at once.

[a] Published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 10th November 1936.

" Sir, the Bill seeks to enlarge the scope of the Act and make the Act really more useful to the people in that the aid under this Act will be given not only to new and nascent industries as has been the case hitherto, but also to industries in the areas where such industries are undeveloped and also to cottage industries. Under this Bill we propose to increase the amount of loan or aid that can be given to those who seek the aid of the Government. I hope the House will be pleased to accept this simple Bill and pass it into law."

The motion was put and carried and the Bill was taken into consideration.

Clause 1 was put and carried.

Clause 2.

Mr. K. KOTI REDDI :—" Sir, I move—

> '*that all the words beginning with* " Provided " *and ending with* " for giving such aid " *be omitted.*'

" In doing so, I want to know the reason why it is thought necessary to introduce such a provision, because neither in the Statement of Objects and Reasons nor anywhere else have the Government stated what the special circumstances are which necessitate the Government to have this power to grant aid to old and established industries and not entrust it to an impartial committee. It is only then that we will be in a position to know whether the power that they seek to take now is going to be exercised properly or not. We ought to know something more than that. We ought to know what the special circumstances are and what the Government's feeling in this matter is. A mere general statement like that cannot be accepted by the House. I hope the Hon. the Minister will give the House some information as to under what special circumstances this aid will be given. Without that I am afraid the House will not be satisfied with the measure." 12 noon

The Hon. the PRESIDENT :—" No hon. Member seems to be willing to second the amendment. The amendment falls through for want of a seconder."

Clauses 2, 3, 4 and 5 were put and carried.

The preamble was put and carried.

The Hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN :—" Mr. President, I move—

> '*that the Bill be passed into law*'."

Mr. C. BASU DEV :—" Mr. President, speaking on the motion that the Bill be passed into law, I want to ask for an assurance from the Government that, in making this aid to industries, they will take proper steps to see that the employees of the industry to which the aid has been granted are treated properly. It is not sufficient that aid is

[Mr. C. Basu Dev] [1st December 1936

given to certain industries; it is the primary and essential duty of the Government to see that employees in these concerns are given civilized amenities and civilized conditions of service. I am sure the Hon. Minister is aware that the conditions of service of employees in this Presidency are far from satisfactory."

* The Hon. the PRESIDENT:—" I am afraid that the hon. Member is not quite relevant in bringing in the question of labour and employment which is beyond the scope of the Bill now under consideration."

Mr. C. BASU DEV:—" Aid to certain kinds of industries was not contemplated under the old Act. I would take this opportunity, Mr. President, of asking the Government to give an assurance that in granting aid to those industries, they would impose certain conditions upon the employers of labour, that they should treat their employees well, by instituting a system of provident fund and by abiding by all the conditions which civilized life accepts as fair for service. In that view, Mr. President, I have to get up and make these observations. I hope that the Government will not find it difficult to give the assurance."

Mr. V. P. NARAYANAN NAMBIYAR:—" Mr. President, in supporting the motion that the Bill be passed into law, it is not my intention to make any electioneering speeches. I like simply to congratulate the Hon. Minister on the passing of this Bill into law."

* Diwan Bahadur A. APPADURAI PILLAI:—" Mr. President, I intended moving an amendment to delete sub-clause (ii) of clause 3 which purports to omit the proviso which appears in section 9 of Act V of 1923, but I was afraid I was rather late. The proviso in question reads:

'Provided, however, that a loan of an amount not exceeding Rs. 40,000 may be granted even if it exceeds 50 per cent of the value of the assets as above ascertained.'

" The effect of the omission would be that the concession hitherto in vogue to grant loans up to Rs. 40,000 irrespective of the fact that the applicant is able to show assets to the extent of 50 per cent will not hereafter operate and will be withdrawn under this amending Bill. It is a pity that, at a time when the Government are thinking of enlarging the scope of the Act so as to bring under its protection a larger number of industries, large as well as small-scale industries, this concession which was brought in by an amending Act (Act VI of 1930), should be withdrawn. It is very necessary to have this concession for sums not exceeding Rs. 40,000, for the simple reason that small-scale industries cannot show assets equal to twice the amount of the loan applied for. Supposing a person desires to start the manufacture of ink or toys, the loan applied for may be Rs. 2,000 and he will never be able to show assets to the extent of Rs. 4,000. At best he will have only a few rupees' worth of materials. He banks on his brains and intelligence and the training he had undergone in that industry for

pushing on his business. This requirement in regard to assets has worked to the detriment of industries and it was only in order to remove that difficulty that the limit of Rs. 40,000 was introduced by Act VI of 1930. Now, to my surprise, I find that this useful proviso is to be omitted by the amending clause. The reason urged apparently is that it is proposed to accept collateral security in addition to the assets so that the applicant may not be disabled from obtaining loans. Sir, it is very often difficult to produce collateral security in the case of small undertakings. I know a person who wants to undertake the manufacture of batteries used for torch-lights. He is qualified educationally and has devoted a lot of time over this and he is anxious to develop this industry; but he has no assets. If he is asked to furnish collateral security in respect of his loans, he will have to give up his scheme and this would tend to discourage industry. Therefore, I think, Sir, there ought to be no insistence on collateral security. In my opinion it ought to be done away with. I believe, Sir, that the department will work the Act in such a way as not to preclude the growth of small-scale industries and will not adhere strictly to the letter of the 50 per cent rule. I had a talk with the Deputy Secretary just now and he assured me that the limit was not insisted on for cottage industries. I hope the department as well as the Secretary to Government in charge of the department will work the Act in such a way as not to insist literally on the 50 per cent limit in all cases. With these remarks, Sir, I support the motion before the House."

* The Hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—"No doubt it is true that we have omitted the proviso and that would mean that loans up to Rs. 40,000 cannot be given irrespective of the value of the property offered as security. In lieu of that, we have introduced a new clause which would permit of property being offered as collateral security for the loan. When the Government advance a loan, naturally they want to make certain that that loan is given on a proper security. Without sufficient security, it will not be possible for the Government or for the department to grant loans by way of aid though the case may be a deserving one. The Bill provides for aid being given to small-scale industries on a large scale and has extended the scope of section 14-A of the original Act by raising the limit to Rs. 2,000. I am sure that the Bill will be worked in the way it ought to be worked and if in the interval, we find that some changes are necessary to make the Act more useful, the Government of the day will, I am sure, amend the Bill further. As regards the observations of my hon. Friend, Mr. Basu Dev, who is the champion of labourers, if this Act can sufficiently safeguard the interests of labour, I am quite sure . . ."

Mr. C. BASU DEV:—"The Government can issue instructions to employers before giving the grant."

The Hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—"I do not know how the Government can instruct anybody else especially when there is a department to look after the interests of labourers. Anyhow, I may tell my hon.

Friend that as far as the Department of Industries can look after the interests of labour, it will do so even without instructions of the Government."

The motion was put and carried and the Bill was passed into law.

V.—A BILL FURTHER TO AMEND THE MADRAS CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES ACT, 1932, FOR CERTAIN PURPOSES (BILL No. 33 OF 1936).

* The Hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—" Mr. President, I introduce the Bill [a] further to amend the Madras Co-operative Societies Act, 1932, for certain purposes and move that the Bill be taken into consideration at *once*.

" As a result of the working of the Act, we find a number of amendments are necessary but we propose to move only three or four important amendments now. The Statement of Objects and Reasons has fully explained the reasons for introducing these changes now. Clause 3 seeks to transfer the power of appointment of Sub-Deputy Registrars to the Registrar. This is done only to avoid inconvenience and delay.

12-15 p.m. " *In clause 4 it is proposed to bring within the scope of the Act those* persons and officers, who in the discharge of their duties have been careless or who have mismanaged the affairs of the society. Regarding clause 5, it is proposed to dispense with the attachment of property when there is no need for such attachment. This is only to bring the law into conformity with the procedure provided in section 51 of the Code of Civil Procedure. Clauses 2 and 6 seek to make the proceedings of the Registrar in certain cases as if they are proceedings in a civil court, and if this Act is not brought into line with the first schedule of the Indian Limitation Act, there is every chance of this department being brought into trouble and the societies being made to suffer. Clause 2 only seeks to give retrospective effect to the amendment proposed in clause 6. And so I hope the House will accept this Bill."

* Diwan Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGAM CHETTIYAR:—" Sir, this Bill was published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* on the 26th November 1936, i.e., it was published only in the last week's gazette. It seeks to introduce two important changes in the existing Act. The Hon. Minister himself referred to them as important matters, and, in my opinion, they are matters which cannot be dealt with hastily. For it is absolutely necessary that in a matter like this the opinion of the co-operative societies should be elicited. I see no reason why the consideration of this Bill should not be postponed until such time as the opinion of co-operative societies is ascertained. The High Court has passed a judgment upholding the view that is now sought to be introduced in limitation. That is a matter about which there is difference of opinion

[a] Published in the *Fort St. George Gazette Extraordinary*, dated 26th November 1936.

among co-operators. Anyway it is a question which will have to be considered by the co-operative societies generally before any legislation is undertaken.

" Sir, the more serious change is the one that is sought to be introduced in clause 4. Section 51 as originally passed was sought to be restricted to disputes between the bank and its employees. Now by merely adding these few words ' any present committee ' it is sought to bring in not only the officers appointed by the societies for their action, but all the past members of the Board of Management, even those who retired several years ago, for their action, and the result will be that in case of any difference between one committee and another, as usually there is, the former committees will be hauled up before the Registrar and their actions questioned. What will happen is, supposing a loan is given by one committee and its repayment is overdue. The committee which replaces the previous one will file a suit and get a decree against the previous committee to make good the loss. These are matters about which the opinion of co-operative societies ought to be taken before any legislation is undertaken. As I said, the Bill was published in the Gazette only last week and there was absolutely no time for ascertaining the opinion of the people concerned. As a matter of fact, it is only after coming to Madras that I came to know of this Bill, and I was able to go through it only just now. Such being the case, it will be very unfair on the part of the Hon. Minister to ask this Council to pass this piece of legislation at this sitting. So I would earnestly request the Hon. Minister to consider whether at least with reference to clause 4 he cannot postpone this Bill. As to the other provisions, I have no objection personally to have them passed. But, if on the other hand he wants to have all the provisions passed in this meeting, I would certainly enter my emphatic protest against this Bill being passed at such short notice without giving any opportunity whatever for the co-operative societies to express their views."

Mr. C. BASU DEV :—" Sir, it is a strange irony of circumstance that I find myself in common agreement with Mr. Chettiyar in opposing this Bill. Sir, I do not agree with the arguments advanced by the Hon. Minister for rushing through this legislation. . ."

Diwan Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGAM CHETTIYAR :—" On a point of personal explanation, Sir, I said there was not proper notice of the Bill, as the Bill was published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* only on 26th November 1936."

* The Hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Perhaps the hon. Member has no objection to the Bill being taken up for consideration day after tomorrow, the 3rd instant."

Diwan Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGAM CHETTIYAR :—" I have no objection at all."

The Hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—" Certainly I have no objection to the consideration of this Bill being taken up on the 3rd instant. Meanwhile I would meet Mr. Chettiyar and other hon. Members and see whether we could not come to a common understanding."

The House agreed to take up the further consideration of the Bill on 3rd December 1936.

VI.—A BILL TO AMEND THE MADRAS LOCAL BOARDS (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1935, FOR CERTAIN PURPOSES (BILL No. 30 OF 1936).

* The Hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—" Sir, I beg to introduce the Bill [a] to amend the Madras Local Boards (Amendment) Act, 1935, for *certain purposes (Bill No. 30 of 1936)*, and move that the Bill be taken into consideration at once.

" The object of this amending Bill is to bring the Madras Local Boards Act into line with the existing circumstances after the formation of the Orissa Province. In the schedule to the Local Boards Act you find that the district of Ganjam finds a place in group III. After the formation of the Orissa Province from the 1st April 1936, Ganjam district does not find a place in the Madras Presidency. The portion of Ganjam district remaining in the Madras Presidency, which is now known for purposes of local administration as the Chicacole district, now forms part of the revenue district of Vizagapatam. It is therefore considered administratively convenient and financially advantageous to hold the elections in the various districts comprising the Vizagapatam revenue district at the same time. Further, according to the scheme of the Act as amended by the Madras Local Boards Act XIII of 1935, the Presidency has been divided into three circles, and the elections for each circle are held in one and the same year. For this purpose it is necessary to carry out this amendment. Thus the amendment suggested is only in furtherance of the scheme of the Act. This is a simple Bill; the aim of it will be to delete Ganjam from the schedule in group III and add Chicacole in the schedule in group I and in the table fixing the dates for the election of the members of the district board and to make proper changes. With these words, I commend the Bill for the acceptance of the House."

2-30 p.m. The motion was put and carried and the Bill was taken into consideration.

Clauses 1 to 3 were put and carried.

The preamble was put and carried.

The Hon. The RAJA OF BOBBILI:—" I beg to move—

' *that the Bill be passed into law* '."

The motion was put and carried and the Bill was passed into law.

---

[a] Published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 17th November 1936.

VII.—DEMANDS[a] FOR EXCESS GRANTS FOR 1934-35.

(1) GRANT III—STAMPS.

* The Hon. Sir GEOFFREY BRACKEN:—" Mr. President, Sir, I beg to move—

> ' *that an additional sum not exceeding Rs.* 14,488 *be granted under " Grant III—Stamps " to make good the excess expenditure incurred in the year* 1934-35.

" The explanation of this grant and other excess grants is already before the House and the excess grants have been recommended by the Public Accounts Committee. So I think I need say no more on the subject."

The Demand was put and carried and the Grant was made.

(2) GRANT X—SECRETARIAT AND HEADQUARTERS ESTABLISHMENTS.

* The Hon. Sir GEOFFREY BRACKEN:—" I beg to move—

> ' *that an additional sum not exceeding Rs.* 10,018 *be granted under " Grant X—Secretariat and Headquarters Establishments " to make good the excess expenditure incurred in the year* 1934-35.' "

The Demand was put and carried and the Grant was made.

(3) GRANT XII—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

* The Hon. Sir GEOFFREY BRACKEN:—" I beg to move—

> ' *that an additional sum not exceeding Rs.* 42 *be granted under " Grant XII—Administration of Justice " to make good the excess expenditure incurred in the year* 1934-35.' "

The Demand was put and carried and the Grant was made.

(4) GRANT XIV—POLICE.

* The Hon. Sir GEOFFREY BRACKEN:—" I beg to move—

> ' *that an additional sum not exceeding Rs.* 52,322 *be granted under " Grant XIV—Police " to make good the excess expenditure incurred in the year* 1934-35.' "

The Demand was put and carried and the Grant was made.

(5) GRANT XXI—AGRICULTURE.

* The Hon. Sir GEOFFREY BRACKEN:—" I beg to move—

> ' *that an additional sum not exceeding Rs.* 5,561 *be granted under " Grant XXI—Agriculture " to make good the excess expenditure incurred in the year* 1934-35.' "

The Demand was put and carried and the Grant was made.

[a] For explanatory note printed as Appendix VII on pages 239-243 infra.

VIII.—DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS FOR 1936–37.

(1) GRANT I—LAND REVENUE—RESERVED.

* The Hon. Sir CHARLES SOUTER:—" Mr. President, Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I beg to move—

'*that the Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 46,500, under " Grant I—Land Revenue—Reserved.*" '

" The details of this demand will be found on pages [a] 1 and 2 of the explanatory memorandum. I do not wish to add anything to what is said there."

* Sir A. P. PATRO:—" Sir, I think it would facilitate the discussion of the various grants if we were able to obtain from the Hon. the Finance Member a financial statement as regards the revenue and expenditure. For we find from his fine budget speech that ' all our balances stand ear-marked for the future, and indeed I am afraid we may have to, or rather the future Government may have to borrow for some of these commitments.' Then we have been told, ' A spectacular budget was to my mind both out of the question and out of place. Out of the question, because of the limited amount of money available, after providing for our standing commitments and our moral obligations; out of place, because on the eve of the new Reforms, I do not think it would be right for this Council to embark upon spectacular innovations. The most we can do is to hand over the finances of this Province in a sound and healthy condition, so that the new Government may have a fair start and start financially on an even keel.' He was there, Sir, able to provide Rs. 35 lakhs for Part II schemes and regretted that he was not able to find money for providing for all the schemes in Part II proposed by the Finance Committee. Similarly he was eager to help the departments as much as possible and he has been at pains to drag everything possible to assist the Development Department. But he was not able to do so owing to the resources being limited. Then he said finally ' when the Budget session is over, I propose to make a comprehensive survey of both provincial and local taxation to see what more can be done in the way of economy or adjustment of taxation.' A comprehensive survey is necessary and I am sure he has made the survey and we will be able to know where we stand at present now. Various demands for large sums have come and they are not merely Rs. 20 lakhs and odd as we find here but there are many token grants, specially with regard to the Public Works Department, part to be expended this year and part to go to the next year. Then we find demands for supplementary grants. In August last, during the last meeting of the Council the urgency was not felt. Nor were these placed before the Finance Committee for the purpose of scrutiny as to whether they were necessary or not. In fact we find in the explanatory note that some of these were placed by the Finance Committee in Part III

[a] Printed as Appendix VIII on pages 244–245 infra.

and for others they could not provide any funds whatever. Nevertheless it is possible for the Finance Department to find funds now for providing for these works whereas when the Finance Committee considered them at the time of the budget they were considered not to be necessary nor urgent and the department accepted that verdict. If you peruse the works as given in the explanatory note none of them are convincing of any urgency or necessity. All these could very easily be proposed for the next year except perhaps what the Revenue Member has moved in regard to Revenue—Reserved and Irrigation. Minor irrigation is an important matter and of course the Council will wholeheartedly support such a demand for further expenditure. But with regard to the other demands, I submit there is no urgency and the explanatory note does not at all take us further than where we were at the time of the budget. Therefore, Sir, it is very necessary to know how the Finance Department has been able to find the wherewithal for these. It may be there was not accurate calculation of the land revenue or excise collections in the budget. It may be that there has been surrender from the departments. According to the Devolution Rules, the Finance Department has to call upon the departments to show whether the expenditure could be met and I think it is on the 1st December. If so, in the ordinary course what is the procedure that should be adopted by the Finance Department? The Finance Department and Finance Committee would have all these calculations made, place them under either Part II or Part III schemes and then come before the Council. Instead of this procedure being adopted, where is the urgency now and how is it possible in the course of the three months for the departments to spend Rs. 20 lakhs? Specially with reference to the education grant, it seems ridiculous that there should be any such demand at present without a proper plan and scheme. It may be due to want of proper knowledge of the working of the department. Various reports we have had. There was one such report in 1932. These reports show what an amount of re-organization and readjustment work is necessary before any of these moneys could be expended in order to prevent ' waste.' Such a demand is foisted on us without knowing where it will lead to. It is absurd in view of the impending Reforms. Nevertheless a demand for Rs. 86,000 has been asked for and sanctioned by the Finance Department. Unless there are very strong reasons for it it is very wrong to place them before this House.

" Similarly with regard to the Public Works Department. It has 12-45 p.m.
always the cleverness to ask for a small provision at first, then show an incomplete work and make it incumbent on the Government to provide funds for its completion. It seems to me that these things ought to come in at the time of the budget. What will be the financial condition next year? How and in what manner is the Hon. Finance Member going to find funds for those commitments? The Finance Member says in his budget speech that he does not want to handicap the future Government. For these three months, I think, the department can carry on without suffering in efficiency and leave it to the new Ministry

[Sir A. P. Patro] [1st December 1936

to suggest proposals for the purpose of carrying on works of development or improvement or whatever it may be. Instead of adding to the finance of the future Government, why do you want to spend away the available money? This is a matter which I cannot accept; and unless I have satisfactory explanation from the Hon. the Finance Member as to how he has agreed to accept all the proposals without consulting the Finance Committee and taking its advice, I will have to press my motion. It will also facilitate discussion, if the Hon. Member is able to explain to us the present financial position."

* The Hon. Sir GEOFFREY BRACKEN:—" Mr. President, Sir, I am very glad to have the opportunity of explaining to the House, as I explained to the Finance Committee, what the budgetary financial position is. The hon. Member from Chicacole began by quoting my budget speech, I suppose, with an idea of embarrassing me. I may assure him that I am not in the least embarrassed. I stand by everything I said and I remain, and I shall remain, I hope, to the 31st March, an orthodox financier. The hon. Member may be quite sure that I should not agree to the supplementary demands unless I could see my way to find the money. It is rather early in the year to make an exact forecast, but I have had a preliminary forecast worked out of the financial position and I may say that the position is, in my opinion, thoroughly sound. We have had on the whole a good monsoon, but unfortunately there has been damage by cyclone in three districts, notably Guntur. The rainfall has been generally satisfactory and the area damaged by the cyclone is fortunately comparatively limited.

" I will take first the position at the end of the preceding year. As the House is aware, we expected a deficit of about 30 lakhs. In that respect I am afraid, I must plead guilty to overcaution in estimating a deficit of 30 lakhs. We have realized a surplus of approximately 5 lakhs, that is, we are about 36 lakhs better off than we expected.

" As regards the current year, there have been the usual surrenders by departments and local bodies owing to their failure to spend their allotments. It is not possible to forecast exactly what the surrenders and lapses are likely to be, but we have a very good idea by now; I think, taking one thing with another, that we can meet this additional expenditure without unbalancing the budget. At any rate, the risk is only of a comparatively small deficit and it is only a risk and against that possible small deficit in this year, we have realized a surplus of 5 lakhs from the preceding year as a reserve.

" As regards the survey of provincial and local taxation, that is in progress and is not yet completed. But there are new sources of revenue which are being explored; for example, there is the Tobacco Bill which, I hope, the new Ministry will introduce at the earliest possible opportunity.

1st December 1936] [Sir Geoffrey Bracken]

" Apart from any savings in expenditure or new sources of taxation, we have definitely in view the saving under debt charges owing to the consolidation of debts which is outlined in the Niemeyer Report. That is a definite saving which we can count upon. Taking that into consideration, we can not only meet the bill of this year but we can meet the commitments—I should say not we, but the new Government—for next year and still have some money available for new items of expenditure. What these would be it is too early to forecast, but I can assure the House that not only can all commitments be met next year but there will be a comfortable sum over and above.

" Then the hon. Member from Ganjam said that it was hardly necessary to have this expenditure for three months for the remainder of this year. The position of next year is rather peculiar. For the first six months, as the House is aware, the Governor can authorize expenditure for the existing commitments, that is to say, commitments entered into in the current year. But new items of expenditure which the new Government may wish to introduce can only be voted in the budget session which would probably, I shall imagine, not be much earlier than August of next year. That, of course, is a matter for the new Ministry to make their recommendations upon to His Excellency the Governor. So, in the result, there will be a period of stagnation of six months, from April till October next year, and that, to my mind, is a justification for these supplementary grants to incur useful expenditure, instead of locking money up and accepting a period of stagnation from now onwards until October. These items of expenditure are for carrying on the good work that was begun in the budget of this year, and the items are specially related to rural reconstruction, an object which I think, has the approval of all sides of the House. We are not embarking on a new policy. It is mainly to carry on what has already been begun and to extend it. The money could not be provided at the time of the budget because we had not then the money in sight. It was for that reason that the Finance Committee had to put various schemes in Class III, not because they were not desirable but simply because the cash was not available. Now money is available, and surely it is reasonable to revive those schemes which on their merits are justifiable. It is not for me to justify the various schemes that have been put forward, except those which relate to the department with which I am concerned. My hon. colleagues will defend themselves for the others. I hope I have convinced the House that the money is available and that these schemes are financially possible if the House considers that they are desirable."

* Sir A. P. PATRO :—" Sir, from what the Hon. the Finance Member said just now, we understand that the money that is available to us is there because of the improvement of the monsoon and because of the surrenders from the last year. I wonder, Sir, how, when money has been surrendered by a department on account of its inability to spend it during the year, if we vote the same thing again, it will be able to utilize it. Secondly, Sir, the Hon. Member said that the money

[Sir A. P. Patro] [1st December 1936

should not be allowed to lie idle till October. Even if we do not vote for these grants now, the money would not lie idle. An Order-in-Council made on 3rd August 1936 makes provision for meeting such contingencies. For instance, if after Part III of the New Government of India Act comes into operation any expenditure is necessary, the Order-in-Council empowers the Governor to authorize such expenditure. It says:

'(3) The following provisions of this sub-paragraph shall apply in relation to any expenditure incurred from the revenues of a Province in respect of a period before the commencement of Part III of the New Act in excess of the expenditure authorized in respect of that period under the relevant provisions of the old Act—

(a) the Governor of the Province may, in his discretion, at any time before the expiration of six months from the commencement of Part III of the New Act declare any such expenditure to have been duly authorized; and'

That is to say, those items that are not in the budget can be authorized by the Governor if there is an urgency for them. My point is this: it is not necessary and desirable that the Finance Department should allot the funds that are available at present for the various purposes which were not considered to be urgent at the time of the budget. That is my point. It seems to me therefore that the explanation given by the Hon. the Finance Member is not at all convincing. I am not at all satisfied that there is any urgency for these things."

The Hon. Sir GEOFFREY BRACKEN:—" A point of explanation, Sir. The paragraph which the hon. Member read out really relates to any excess grants in the current year which the Governor can authorize in the first six months. I am afraid he has misunderstood the matter."

Sir A. P. PATRO:—" I do not think there is any room for misunderstanding. The plain language of the provision is there. Unless the Finance Department is able to read something more than what is stated in the declaration here, I am not able to follow the explanation given. There is provision made in the Order-in-Council empowering the Governor to meet such expenditure 'at any time before the expiration of six months from the commencement of Part III of the new Act.' Therefore, I submit that the explanation is not at all convincing. First, the Hon. Member mentioned the good season. If we had a good season, it must be said that there was bad budgeting. The budget was for less revenue than could be foreseen. If the amount came out of sums surrendered, it is clear that the departments have not been able to spend the money allotted to them. In the latter case, if we vote more money for them, we would be doing so knowing that they would not be able to spend it. For these reasons, it seems to me that the arguments of the Hon. the Finance Member are not convincing.

" Then, Sir, as regards the survey promised, we shall be thankful if the Finance Member, before he lays down office, would give us the survey of the financial position which will help us in the future."

1st December 1936]

* Diwan Bahadur C. NATESA MUDALIYAR:—" Mr. President, I am extremely thankful to the Government for coming forward to spend so much money on our Presidency. This money goes to the relief of the unemployed. Sir Patro may say that it is not urgent. But relieving unemployment is a great and urgent necessity to-day. I am very glad, Sir, that our Government, without waiting for three months or for the new Government to come in, have taken this up. This measure will give relief to both skilled and unskilled men. There are so many engineers to be appointed and so many clerks, surveyors and labourers to be engaged. I am very glad that the Government are coming forward to relieve unemployment in this manner. (A voice: People's money.) People's money, Sir, to be spent on the people is a good idea. People's money ought to be spent on the unemployed people. People's money is not to be heaped up to increase the balance on hand and thus to invite iniquitous impost once more. Revenue from the Presidency must be spent on the Presidency.

" Sir Patro is speaking on the Report of the Public Accounts Committee taking the departments to task for not spending the sums allotted to them, which we did yesterday. Those remarks need not have been made here to-day. There is money available. What to do with that money? There is the unemployment question staring us in the face. People are starving. In the circumstances, the best use to make of it is to apply it for the relief of unemployment. People say that in America and other places they are doing so much for unemployment. Are our Government to be waiting for the new Government to come in? His Excellency can authorize the budget for six months and after that the new Government would frame its budget. What about the fate of our people in the meantime? There are among the unemployed so many graduates, so many under-graduates and so many technically qualified people both skilled and unskilled labour. What is the use of Sir Patro speaking about technicalities in the present situation of our Presidency? Hereafter we should leave no balance whatsoever. We have left large balances in previous years and invited the iniquitous impost by the Government of India. From now on, we should spend the revenues we get on the people themselves. With these few words, I strongly support the Government. I hope they will spend many more lakhs in these few months."

The Hon. Sir CHARLES SOUTER:—" I do not think there is anything to reply to. I have made my motion and I hope the House will accept it."

The Demand was put and carried and the Grant was made.

(2) GRANT IV—FOREST—RESERVED.

The Hon. Sir K. V. REDDI NAYUDU:—" Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I move—

'*that the Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 43,200 under Grant IV—Forest—Reserved.*'

[Sir K. V. Reddi Nayudu] [1st December 1936

" The purpose for which this money is required has been given in the note [a] supplied to hon. Members. Full explanation is given there."

The Demand was put and carried and the Grant was made.

(3) GRANT VI—IRRIGATION (EXCLUDING CAUVERY-METTUR PROJECT)—RESERVED.

The Hon. Sir GEOFFREY BRACKEN:—" Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I move—

'*that the Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs.* 1,16,700 *under Grant VI* [b]*—Irrigation (excluding Cauvery-Mettur Project)—Reserved.*'

* Mr. G. R. PREMAYYA:—" Mr. President, Sir, I beg to move the motion that stands in my name, viz.:—

'*To reduce the allotment of Rs.* 1,16,700 *under Grant VI—Irrigation (excluding Cauvery-Mettur Project)—Reserved by Rs.* 100, *to urge upon the Government the necessity of carrying out immediate improvements to Romperu drain in Bapatla taluk.*'

This is one of the foremost grievances of our district. All the rain water in Kurnool and Guntur districts runs down to Bapatla and gets stored up there. The place where the water thus collects itself is called the Romperu drain. Cultivators are prohibited from making use of this land for the simple reason that about 30 years ago the Public Works Department prohibited cultivation there. They made improvements in this area by opening two outlets for the water to go to the sea. Though these two outlets are there, much water still remains in the area. Especially now, Sir, after the recent cyclone, there is a great accumulation of water there. The width of this drain originally was 6 furlongs, but now it is three miles. In and around this drain there are 12 villages. In reply to one of the interpellations of Mr. Simhachalam, the Hon. the Revenue Member said the other day that the Government were giving remission whenever there was heavy rain and consequent loss of crops. That is all true, but the difficulty now is this: if one goes to this place now he will only find there a big sheet of water 3 miles wide and 24 miles long. All the water coming down from Kurnool and Guntur districts is gathered in this drain and it becomes a menace to the villages near by. The mud walls of the houses in this water-logged area get soaked with water and tumble down redering the poor inhabitants homeless. They have no means to rebuild their houses. The Government have opened two outlets to drain this water, but the position now is that one of these outlets is silted up. No repairs have been done to that for the last six or seven years. The recent cyclone has worsened the condition of the drain and people are

---

[a] Printed as Appendix IX on pages 245–247 infra.

[b] Printed as Appendix X on pages 247–250 infra.

1st December 1936] [Mr. G. R. Premayya]

now obliged to wade through mud and water to get to their homes. In some parts of this area, even boats are used for going from village to village and the people have to learn to jump and swim like frogs. When they have got to cross an embankment, they have necessarily to jump from bank to bank and when they have to go to the opposite shore of a canal they have to swim.

"To my speech during the budget discussion the Hon. the Revenue 1-1
Member replied that sufficient repairs have been done to these two P.M.
canals, but I say that the Hon. the Finance Member who recently visited that area had to cross this area on boat and the Hon. the Revenue Member who proposes to visit it will also have to do the same thing. When the Hon. the Revenue Member goes there I am sure he will realize the difficulty experienced by the people of the locality. All the houses in and around this are made of mud walls and they are falling off and the recent cyclones have taken away all the roofs. In these circumstances I do not know how the people will be able to wait for another 2½ months when they will be able to get mud because by that time the stagnant water will subside. So unless the Hon. the Revenue Member comes to our rescue by giving more money to clear off the silt in the outlets and open another outlet for the water to drain, there is no way out for the people. I am sure when he goes to these parts he will see the plight of the people there. With these few words I move the motion."

* The Hon. Sir Charles Souter :—"Sir, this question of Romperu drain is not a new matter at all. Ever since I have known these districts, Romperu has given a good deal of trouble. The difficulties may be gauged from the fact that this year, following the heavy rain consequent upon the cyclone, all the water in the up-lands has fallen into this drain. This has aggravated the situation. Government have not, as my hon. Friend Mr. Premayya seems to think, been viewing this lightly, and have not been keeping quiet. They have carried out certain works in the past and one of the works that was carried out was the removal of the pitching round the piers of the Romperu railway bridge. Another work that has been carried out is the lowering of the floor of the district board bridge by 1·9 feet (for a length of 80 feet) on the Kadavakuduvu-Inkollu road. The third work that was done was the lengthening of the road dam on the same road by 190 feet and that was finished in 1935. The following work still remains to be done:—

'Enlarging the under-vented road dam on the Chirala-Karenchedu Road.'

"If time permits I hope I will be able to visit these taluks next week and I will only be too glad if my hon. Friend Mr. Premayya shows me those places. All I can say is that Government are not unmindful of this problem. It is not so simple a matter as the hon. Member seems to think. If it can be repaired at a reasonable cost, I will ask the Chief Engineer to expedite this work. I hope Mr. Premayya will not press his motion but grant me the full sum for carrying

out the irrigation works which are very badly needed in other parts of the country."

The cut motion was by leave withdrawn.

* Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO:—"I beg to move the motion that stands in my name as follows in clause (a):—

> '*To reduce the allotment of Rs.* 1,16,700 *under Grant VI. Irrigation (excluding Cauvery-Mettur Project)—Reserved, by Re.* 1 *to raise the question of the urgency for the demand in respect of the works while more urgent works at Edupuram flood bank, Tulsingam and Dharmapuram canal works in Ichchapuram taluk are neglected and delayed in spite of repeated representations.*'

"Sir, the areas surrounding the Edupuram flood bank and Tulsingam and Dharmapuram canal works are completely submerged in water on account of the fact that the necessary repairs have not been carried out for these works. Flood banks are not constructed. But the ryots are pressed to pay the revenue and they are not provided with any facilities for irrigating their lands. Tulsingam canal is an important work. What happens is this: every year during rainy season when there is a lot of freshes in the Bahuda rivers, all these villages are flooded and for several days whatever crops are sown in the fields they yield a very poor crop. The construction of a flood bank and the diversion of these floods by means of a canal would certainly minimise the evil. Repeatedly representations have been made to the Revenue Department and the Public Works Department but neither of them cared to investigate into the difficulties or the sufferings of the ryots in these areas. I therefore want to impress upon this House that this work is more urgent than others. The Hon. the Revenue Member said that there are other works which are in need of immediate attention. These works are equally urgent. With these few words I move my motion with a view to draw the attention of the Hon. the Revenue Member to take immediate steps in instructing the Revenue and the Public Works Departments to make a provision for immediately repairing these works and thus afford relief to the suffering ryots. I move my motion."

* The Hon. Sir CHARLES SOUTER:—"I sympathize entirely with what my hon. Friend Sir Patro said. I may point out that since 1933 the repair of this flood bank was not carried out for this reason: that we were not certain whether it would fall within the boundaries of this Province or those of the Orissa Province. However I promise him that I shall bring this matter before the Government very soon.

The cut motion was by leave withdrawn.

The Demand was put and carried and the Grant was made.

(4) GRANT VIII—HEADS OF PROVINCES AND EXECUTIVE COUNCILS—RESERVED.

The Hon. Sir K. V. REDDI NAYUDU:—"Mr. President, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I beg to move—

'*that Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rupees 27,500 under Grant VIII—Heads of Provinces and Executive Councils—Reserved.*'

Explanation has been fully given in the note [a] that has already been placed in the hands of hon. Members and I think no further comments are necessary."

The Demand was put and carried and the Grant was made.

(5) GRANT X—SECRETARIAT AND HEADQUARTERS ESTABLISHMENTS—DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION AND MISCELLANEOUS—RESERVED.

* The Hon. Sir CHARLES SOUTER:—"On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I beg to move—

'*that Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 1,51,200 under Grant X—Secretariat and Headquarters Establishments—District Administration and Miscellaneous—Reserved.*'

"Sir, at first sight it may appear to be a very large demand but it is made up of 13 small items details for which hon. Members will find at pages 9 to 14 of the Explanatory [b] Note. These items have sufficiently been explained in the Explanatory Note and I do not think it is necessary to add to them. Most of the extra expenditure is due to such fluctuating items of expenditure as 'postage and telegrams', 'tour charges', 'office expenses' and 'other contingencies.'

"With these few words, I move my motion."

The Demand was put and carried and the Grant was made.

The House then adjourned for lunch.

(After Lunch—2-30 p.m.)

(6) GRANT XI—MINISTERS, CIVIL SECRETARIATS AND MISCELLANEOUS—TRANSFERRED.

* The Hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I beg to move—

'*that Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rupees 24,400 under Grant XI—Ministers, Civil Secretariats and Miscellaneous—Transferred.*'

This amount of Rs. 24,400 is distributed among different items, as explained in the note [c] to supplementary grants. The amount of Rs. 3,100 is the contribution payable to the Accountant-General for

[a] Printed as Appendix XI on pages 250–251 infra.

[b] Printed as Appendix XII on pages 252–256 infra.

[c] Printed as Appendix XIII on pages 256–259 infra.

[The Raja of Bobbili] [1st December 1936

keeping the accounts of charitable endowments. Since the constitution of the Reserve Bank, the function and responsibility of maintaining the accounts of charitable endowments has devolved upon the Accountant-General. As the Government of India are of the opinion that maintaining the accounts of charitable endowments should be treated as a provincial liability, it is necessary for this Government to meet this expenditure of Rs. 3,100.

" The second item of Rs. 10,700 refers to the pay of the establishment of the special officer who has been appointed to investigate the financial position of district boards to enable the Government to decide the question of the bifurcation of the districts.

" Finally, the amount of Rs. 10,600 is required for the appointment of three Deputy Inspectors to assist the Inspector in the discharge of his duties. I may state for the information of the House that the work of administering local bodies in this Presidency is increasing by leaps and bounds. Since the amended Act of 1930, Panchayat Boards have been given the right of dealing directly with the Government and as the number of panchayats has increased from 2,000 to 6,000 now, the volume of the work has increased so much that, to avoid practical deadlock in the administration, it has been found necessary to delegate some of the work previously done in the Secretariat to the Inspector. The following functions have been delegated to the Inspector since April 1935: Under the Madras Local Boards Amendment Act, the Inspector has been given the power of confirming appeals under section 12 (3). He has been given the power of granting travelling allowance to Local Fund subordinates in excess of the rates prescribed and making contributions to local board schools. Apart from this it is proposed to delegate further powers with reference to the payment of scales of pay to the employees of the boards and the inspection of the work of distributing grants to elementary schools and the distribution of grants to the panchayats for village roads and rural water-supply.

2-45 p.m. " It is the Government's opinion that it is of the utmost importance that special assistance is necessary to the Inspector, if he is to satisfactorily discharge his responsibilities. Further, as a result of the bifurcation of district boards, it is necessary for the Government for some time to keep a close watch on the administration of these boards until matters settle down. In the case of a great many panchayats, it is considered in the public interest that greater supervision and inspection are necessary in order to prevent an increase in the large number of defalcations that are occurring and the many prosecutions which Government had to undertake in this respect. I may state that in the past there was a system of casual inspection, whenever there was a need, by the officers of the Revenue department, of the accounts of panchayat boards. As a result of a scrutiny of the work of the Revenue department, it has been recently decided to take away this work from

1st December 1936] [The Raja of Bobbili]

the Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars. It is therefore necessary now that there should be a more frequent inspection and greater control over the administration of the panchayat boards by Government officers In view of the importance of this work, it is considered impossible for one officer to satisfactorily attend to this work in addition to his own duties at headquarters in connexion with the work of conducting elections to the local boards. It is therefore of the utmost importance, in the public interest, that this additional staff should be appointed, if the standard of local board administration is not to deteriorate further in the near future.

" With these words, Sir, I commend the supplementary demand for the acceptance of the House."

Mr. K. Koti Reddi :—" Sir, may I move all my cut motions on this demand or shall I move the various items one by one? "

* The Hon. the President :—" You may move all the three together."

Mr. K. Koti Reddi :—" Mr. President, Sir, I move—

' *that the allotment of Rs.* 24,400 *under Grant XI. Ministers, Civil Secretariats and Miscellaneous—Transferred be reduced by Rs.* 100.'

I do so with a view firstly, to point out the undesirability of recovering from the receipts of charitable endowments the amount required for maintaining accounts, secondly to delete the provision made for the special officer for bifurcation of district boards, as the methods pursued by the Government are for serving mere party ends and not for the proper administration of the boards, and thirdly, to delete the provision for deputy inspectors of municipal councils and local boards as being unnecessary."

To take the first item first . . .

* The Hon. the President :—" I want to make it quite clear to the hon. Member that all the three items may be discussed under the cut motion for Rs. 100. They can be discussed only under one motion."

Mr. K. Koti Reddi :—" I shall deal with them one by one, Sir, in discussing all the cuts together.

" It seems to me, Sir, that after all, this small amount of Rs. 3,100 could easily be met from the general revenues of the State. That it should be recovered from the charitable endowments is not only unnecessary but also undesirable. This is not a case where you are rendering a service to any private individual for which you want to be paid something. Gentlemen who were charitably inclined thought that instead of making private provision for charity, they could entrust some funds to the Government for certain desirable charitable objects. They have done it not for their own benefit, but in the interests of the public. This Government which has an annual income of Rs. 17 to Rs. 18 crores, now wants to recover this small amount of Rs. 3,100 in the shape of petty sums like Rs. 5 and Rs. 10, etc., from charitable endowments, some of them with only an income of few hundreds a year. Sir,

that is very undesirable. My attention was particularly drawn to this matter because of a small personal affair in which I felt there would be a lot of inconvenience caused. I shall give that concrete instance. My father-in-law made an endowment of Rs. 15,000 which has been invested in $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent bonds, and the income derived from it is, I think, about 9 annas less than Rs. 800. The scheme prepared for the income being utilized in a particular way, namely, award of scholarships was approved by the Government. If now you take away another Rs. 5 or Rs. 10 out of that income, you will be cutting down the income of the endowment, which will result in the disturbance of the scheme itself, as the income is now equal to the scholarships awarded. Is it necessary for you to disturb the scheme in this way? It is only in that aspect, Sir, that I want to place before the Government the implications of this proposal. The Government can very well afford to meet this expenditure out of the general revenues, without trying to recover it from the charitable endowments. We have been, as a matter of fact, asking for some years now, that even in the matter of the maintenance of the Hindu Religious Endowments Board, the expenditure thereon should not be recovered from the temples but should be charged to the general revenues. But as the amount involved there is very large, perhaps it may be difficult to meet it from general revenues; in this case where the amount is only Rs. 3,100, I am sure the Government can meet it from out of the general revenues.

" The next question that I have to deal with is with regard to the provision made for the special officer to investigate the financial condition of the district boards. There was a time, Sir, when I thought that the attempt to bifurcate the district boards may help us in the administration of the boards, if only the biggest are to be bifurcated, but I now find that this is only a cloak for other things. Of course the intention might have been quite alright at one time, but it appears to me that now the whole thing is being utilized for party ends. Some time ago, I put a question to the Government whether they were going to enquire into the financial condition of such of the district boards in which the elections were to take place at the end of this year, and whether the special officer would be instructed to take up such boards in the first instance, so that where necessary boards could be bifurcated before elections were held. The answer that I received was that all these things would be done in the usual course and that the Government were not going to issue any instructions to the special officer. If the purpose behind this procedure was really good, I am sure that the Chief Minister would have given instructions to the special officer that he should take up only those boards first in which elections were to be held this year. We all know that elections have been held in Salem, East Godavari, Kistna and Nellore and they are all attempted to be bifurcated. What is the good of having these elections, I really fail to see. When the Act was passed, we all thought that if these boards were to be bifurcated, they would be bifurcated before the elections, either this year or next year, and that in the case of such of the boards as

1st December 1936] [Mr. K. Koti Reddi]

had necessarily to be bifurcated, the provisions of the Act would be brought into force at the proper time. It was never thought at the time that the provisions of the Act would be utilized for party purposes, i.e., for bifurcating the boards immediately after the elections. Again, when it is ordered that a particular board is to be bifurcated, not a word is mentioned as to the number of members that would be fixed for each of the new boards. What is the purpose behind it? It only shows: if my partymen are not in sufficiently large numbers in any of the new boards, I will fix such a number, so far as the limitations permit, as will really be advantageous to my party. Now, is it not possible, I ask, to fix the number beforehand? Therefore, Sir, I am absolutely certain that all this has been done with one purpose, viz., that wherever I fail to secure the required number of my partymen, I utilize the provisions of the Act in such a way as to secure that number by means of nomination. I really fail to see, Sir, why this Council should be ready to give a vote authorizing an expenditure to be incurred on the continuance of such a state of things.

" Again, Sir, I really fail to see, on going through the list of district boards which have been already bifurcated whose income has been examined by the special officer any justification for examining the financial condition of the remaining district boards,—especially having regard to the way in which such examination may be made. For instance, there are boards like Cuddapah, Bellary, Anantapur and even Kurnool which are really very poor boards, in whose case there is absolutely no necessity for any examination. On this ground also, I feel that it is a waste of money to continue this special officer.

" As regards the appointment of Deputy Inspector of Municipal 3 p
Councils and Local Boards, I feel that the administration has been running very smoothly even under the present arrangements. I want to know when the Government found out so much of deterioration in the working of the local boards and municipalities. Is it only during the last few years or a number of years? If it is the latter, I should think that the Government have been very indifferent to the administration of local boards. I do not believe there is any necessity to sub-divide the presidency into three divisions and appoint three men. I would suggest instead that the Inspector of Local Boards may be given some help by the creation of an Assistant Inspector who will look after inspection work under delegated authority. But the ultimate responsibility should be that of the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards. I do not believe that there is any necessity for three such appointments."

* Mr. K. A. Nachiyappa Gounder :—" Mr. President, I support the cut motion as I want to disapprove of the methods pursued in the matter of bifurcation. The amended Act was passed two years ago and at that time it was explained that due to the abolition of taluk boards bifurcation will have to be resorted to to ease administrative inconvenience. It was also made clear that bifurcation would not be

[Mr. K. A. Nachiyappa Gounder] [1st December 1936]

taken up for promoting party interests. Though that Act did not specifically give power, at the time of passing Act II of 1934 it was made perfectly clear that bifurcation would be taken up soon wherever necessary. I think that the investigation regarding bifurcation was taken up then itself by immediately appointing a special officer in Mr. Robert Foulkes. The affairs of some of the big district boards like Coimbatore and Salem were gone into then with a view to their bifurcation. But for reasons best known, best to the Hon. the Chief Minister, it was put off for more than two years and that question has only been taken up now. I was myself in favour of the bifurcation of district boards since all the executive powers are converged in one man, the President. Even when the Act II of 1934 was passed I was for the formation of circle boards consisting of one or two taluks and I heartily welcomed the bifurcation of district boards as it presented an approach to circle boards. Bifurcation is quite necessary because unlike in other departments the President of district board is at every inch responsible for the entire administration though he delegates powers to gazetted officers under him like the District Board Engineer. But the methods which the Hon. the Chief Minister pursues in the matter of bifurcation are, I should say, ridiculous. The Salem and Coimbatore district boards are big district boards and their size warranted their bifurcation even at the outset. Though the particulars in that regard were ready the Government have kept the file pending for two years and have only just now taken up the bifurcation when the elections are in progress. The Government were perfectly aware that the elections would come up in October this year. They could have taken up the question of bifurcation prior to the election and fixed the strength of the board and then held the elections without having recourse to nomination. They have not chosen to follow this straightforward and honest course. Brushing aside this convenient procedure I may say, Sir, that the Minister has bifurcated the district board only just now solely and specifically for party purposes. Evidently for that purpose, he has allowed the old board to continue even till the end of November. He gave some hope that bifurcation would be given effect to before the election by extending the life of the board till 1st December. But all on a sudden he thought that the elections must be held for they have their knife ready to cut up the district into two with the possibility of thrusting in men of their own party into the boards by means of nominations. By following this course perhaps the Minister thinks that he may help one of his partymen to become the President. When the Minister stoops to adopt this sort of nefarious methods, it is no wonder that people are losing confidence in the party on account of this sort of unwholesome tactics and that is the reason why they are fading out of existence. If they had conducted the affairs properly, I think they would have gained the confidence of the people and would have put up a strong fight with the Congress. But the methods that they have pursued have landed them in an awkward position and it is not a surprise, Sir, that they have been beaten hollow and have lost the respect from

1st December 1936] [Mr. K. A. Nachiyappa Gounder]

the general public. Knowing the Minister as he is it has been predicted for the past few months that bifurcation will be taken up only at the time of elections and that the bifurcated boards will receive nominations preferably before the election of the President so as to afford a convenient position for their party men getting into power and those predictions are becoming perfectly true. But yet I do not know how far they will succeed. I must emphatically say, Sir, that this is not a fair method of handling these things. I hope the Hon. Minister will explain the position and say why he has postponed a decision about bifurcation of these districts so far. Speculation is going on that the nominations will be so made that the party may gain a majority in the board and the people of all communities, very many in number, are beseiging the Minister's room for his charity of nomination. This is a point which the Hon. Minister must explain so as to remove the consternation that exists in the minds of the people as to the possible methods by which their verdict may be nullified. As regards nominations which are made consequential on bifurcation, the position has been made clear in the Act that nominations will be made only for redressing inequality of representation. Of course in Act II of 1934, the Government have made provision to over-rule section 9 (4) of the original Act limiting the number of nominations to one-fourth. They have conveniently omitted that and are now going to make nominations. We do not know, Sir, in what proportion they are going to make nominations. Even though that limitation has been removed, it has been made clear that nomination will be made with a view to secure adequate representation. To boards which have the maximum strength of 52 there has been reservation only up to ten or eleven and this was considered quite adequate by Government. Now if they are to make nominations as a result of bifurcation, I think they will have to restrict it to the old number and proportion and not make extravagant use of their powers. I can understand the Hon. Minister making use of his official powers to gain party ends but there is a limit to it. And it is not fair to exceed it. I should bring home to the Hon. the Chief Minister that fair methods ought to be adopted. I wish the Hon. Minister will take this into consideration and see that the powers that are at his disposal are not abused in the interests of his party and I should warn him that if he does not follow this piece of advice he would be digging the grave of his own party still deeper.

"With regard to the appointment of Deputy Inspector of Local Boards and increasing the staff, I feel that that there is a necessity but I think, Sir, that an expenditure of this nature which commits the future Government to a recurring expenditure might as well be left over for the new Government to decide and frame their own policy. I think that undertaking this expenditure just on the eve of the Reforms is not desirable. From that point of view I think that it might as well be postponed. I do not think there is any harm in doing so. It has already been pointed out by the previous speaker as

to why the Government felt the necessity for this appointment only now. Taluk boards were abolished in 1934 and panchayats have been increasing in number from that time. They should have felt the necessity for these appointments if at all they are indispensable as early as 1933 but they did not do so and now they can as well afford to wait for some time more. Since they have brought in these proposals on the eve of the coming Reforms, I should suggest that they might hold it in abeyance so as to enable the new Legislature to give their vote on it."

* Mr. T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—" Mr. President, Sir, while speaking on this motion, it is not my intention to question the bona fides of the Hon. Minister. The previous speakers have spoken about the motives that lay behind bifurcations. But I wish to raise one point with regard to the administration of local bodies during the last few years. I am afraid there has not been any definite policy. If there has been any policy at all, it has been one of deterioration. The trouble started with the passing of the Motor Vehicles Taxation Act. Tolls were abolished and the result was that district boards immediately complained that their finances were thrown out of gear because of the loss of toll income. The remedy thought of by the Government was the abolition of taluk boards, because it was considered that district boards and taluk boards working together would mean larger expenditure than if district boards alone were to function. The taluk boards were therefore abolished. What was the result? The district boards were found to be too unwieldy.

3-15 p.m. " Then the knife was applied and the bifurcation of the district boards was adopted. The bifurcation of the district boards, however, did not improve the financial position. Presidents of district boards continued to have too much work on hand especially as they had the supervision of a number of elementary schools a larger staff became necessary. The Inspector of local boards also found it difficult to supervise. The result is, staff and more staff is asked for at almost every session of this Concil. Are we in fact proceeding in the right direction? If it was recognized sufficiently early that a mistake had been committed when the tolls were abolished, it would have been easy to rectify it immediately. We find it is now too late to-day to rectify the mistake. We are obliged to find out palliative remedies. If this patch work is to go on at this rate and if we are to make more and more appointments, we would only add to the cost of administration. With regard to one of the demands under consideration we find that it is for the appointment of officers under the Inspector of Local Boards and Municipalities. The demand asks for a recurring expenditure of about Rs. 13,000. Then again under another demand three deputy inspectors, three upper division clerks, three lower division clerks, three typists and six peons are sought to be appointed, and the expenditure involved together with their travelling allowance comes to Rs. 10,600 for 1936–37. This expenditure for the appointment of

1st December 1936] [Mr. T. S. Ramaswami Ayyar]

deputy inspector has become necessary because the local board administration is not conducted efficiently, and complaints have reached this Government that defalcation and mismanagement of the moneys of the local bodies are occurring. I thought, Sir, if there were defalcations or if moneys are not spent properly, the principal thing that Government should do is to get the accounts audited by preaudit or concurrent audit. That would effectively prevent waste of money and maladministration. Instead of that we want to appoint more and more officers, who will go about merely giving advice to the heads of local bodies. Unless there is a better check on the finances of the local bodies no useful purpose would be served by the appointment of these officers. If at this rate more and more officers are appointed, not only with regard to this department but also with regard to other departments as well, I am afraid the new Government that will come into being soon will have to start work with the formation of a Retrenchment Committee. It was only a few years ago that we had to institute retrenchment, as a result of which, we found it possible to cut down the annual expenditure of the province by as much as about a crore of rupees. Now supplementary demands are again and again brought before us and we are asked to pass them. Cannot this expenditure have been anticipated at the time of the budget? This policy of asking for supplementary demands only means that because we have more money than we need we want to spend it on unnecessary items of expenditure. That is how it would strike the tax-payer. The agriculturist scans the expenditure of the provincial budget keenly, because he is anxious for the remission of the land tax. Government have given some remission, but the complaint is that enough remission has not been given. It was only yesterday that an adjournment motion regarding remission of the tax on dry lands was carried in this House. This demand could have been anticipated and brought up at the time of the annual budget, or it can be put off till the next Budget. As I said at the outset of my speech, it is not my purpose to question the bona fides of the bifurcation of district boards. But what I want to emphasise is that it is not correct finance to get the appointment of officers sanctioned from time to time through supplementary demands when the question could have been anticipated if a general policy had been outlined at the time when the budget was presented."

* Mr. Daniel Thomas:—" Mr. President, Sir, my hon. Friends, Mr. K. Koti Reddi and Mr. K. A. Nachiyappa Gounder, chose to put forward criticism in the matter of bifurcation policy of the Government. Mr. K. A. Nachiyappa Gounder frankly conceded that, so far as the necessity for bifurcation goes, it is absolutely necessary; for it is a matter of primary necessity and that, consistent with financial stability of the local boards, all the local boards should be bifurcated as far as possible and as early as possible. I do not know, Sir, whether the Hon. Chief Minister, in any way disagreed with this view, or for the matter of that, any of the members sitting on this side or that side of the House,

[Mr. Daniel Thomas] [1st December 1936

All have admitted, including the Hon. Chief Minister, that as a matter of important necessity district boards should be bifurcated as early as possible, and that it should be done once for all. Having conceded that, I submit my hon. Friends are not right in levelling criticisms in this matter against the Hon. Chief Minister. For if at all the Hon. Chief Minister is to be blamed or criticised in this matter, it is because he has conceded too much in the way of placating opposition. If there is any delay in the matter of bifurcation it has been the result of scrupulous and overcautious desire on the part of the Hon. Chief Minister to appear perfectly fair. If the matter of bifurcation had been entrusted to the Department of Local Self-Government of the Government of Madras, or to the Inspector of Local Boards, then bifurcation would have taken place by now in all the districts. But the Hon. Chief Minister wanted to place this matter outside the pale of party politics. So with this aim in view, the matter was entrusted to a special officer of the Government, an officer entirely under the Government control, an officer unconnected with party politics, an officer unconnected with the Hon. Chief Minister himself; it is because of this that this delay has taken place and is taking place. I would therefore say to my hon. Friends, that they are not at all justified in levelling the criticism so far as delay is concerned.

" As regards the details of bifurcation I do not know whether any sort of bifurcation would please all parties either in this House or outside. Whatever may be the line of bifurcation, in whatever district it may be, whatever may be the actual proposals that are given effect to by the Hon. Chief Minister, there would be some interested parties and consequently there will be some parties who will come forward with criticism of that line of bifurcation and in this way every line of bifurcation will be open to criticism. Therefore, Sir, with reference to this circumstance, I say there is absolutely no ground for any legitimate criticism or comment.

" With reference to the other two points that have been discussed, namely, the appointment of a special officer and three deputy inspectors with the requisite staff, I am afraid the position is not so clear as the Hon. Chief Minister would make it out to be.

" With reference to municipalities, commissioners have been appointed in almost all the municipalities, and perhaps it is too soon now to say whether the appointment has proved as beneficial as Government thought it to be. For one thing it has succeeded in taking away out of municipal administration the real and efficient control of non-official chairman over the administration, which these institutions are supposed to foster and encourage. Chairmen of municipalities are at the present moment something like shadows with no substance. They are mere dignified, ornamental figureheads adorning the chair and sometimes called upon to give rulings at heated Council meetings. They are mere figure-heads with absolutely no

1st December 1936] [Mr. Daniel Thomas]

powers. No doubt Government have in their communiqué laid down in glowing language that it is for the chairman to make out a policy and it is for the commissioners to work it out. So far as the language of the communiqué is concerned, it sounds well and it is pleasing; but in actual reality the position is entirely the reverse. No doubt it is the chairman who is to guide the destinies of the municipal administration, but unfortunately, in doing so he is generally brought into difficulties by the action of the commissioner. Because the chairman has no control over the commissioner, the commissioner is absolutely independent of the chairman; he can act as he likes. Even the ordinary courtesy is not shown to chairman by the commissioner. It may happen that even forgetting a chair, he may have to depend upon the courtesy of the commissioner. This is the real position in municipal administration. But as I said at the outset, it is perhaps too soon for the Government to say whether the appointment of commissioners has proved to be the unqualified success as was expected to be.

" So far as district boards are concerned I agree that a certain amount of control and guidance is necessary there. I also agree that the Inspector of Local Boards in this province is one of the most hardworked officers. For this, I believe, Sir, the blame lies not on anybody, but it is inherent in the essence of the office itself; for why should he be asked to work out the details and the routine work attached to the officer himself, which could very well be done by one of his subordinates? For instance, he is asked personally to deal with something like 2,000 to 3,000 appeals with regard to the registration of voters in each district. Is it necessary to saddle the Inspector of Local Boards with this task, is it necessary that the inspector should attend to these details as to whether Ramaswami Nayudu or Subbuswami Ayyar should be registered as voter in a particular district board area? Why should not this work be taken away from his hands, why should not power he given to him to delegate his duties to some of his subordinates, why should not he be freed from this task, so that he may have some leisure to devote himself to the real and essential policy of working the boards in an efficient way. Instead of doing this, what you are doing now is that you are creating a special officer of the rank of a Deputy Collector. If you are going to do that, I am afraid, you will be adding only further to the difficulties. For one thing, these Deputy Collectors, when they are in one division, try to create work for them, which will justify their existence.

" These things are no doubt a tentative measure. I have read in English History that income-tax was introduced in England by Gladstone as purely a temporary measure. That has now grown into an enormous permanent measure. That is how things commence. I do not know if in Madras or anywhere else any office created as an experimental measure has been abolished. Once an office is created they take very great care to see that it is not abolished. It is a necessary and indispensable link in the carrying on of administration. If there is no 3-3 p.m.

[Mr. Daniel Thomas] [1st December 1936

work you create work. Where there is a will there is a way. After all I do not know whether these deputy inspectors of local boards are going to cut down the work. The Inspector of Local Boards instead of dealing with the district board presidents will have to deal with Deputy Collectors so that I do not know if the work of the Inspector of Local Boards is going to be in any way easier by the appointment of these deputy inspectors of local bodies. After all there is such a thing as uniform policy for the whole Province in this matter. It is extremely desirable to foster this unifying policy. It is desirable that the Inspector of Local Boards should himself be in personal touch with the heads of various districts and guide those boards. It is mentioned of late that there has been increasing defalcations in the panchayat boards and other local board institutions. That being true I do not know how these deputy inspectors are going to improve the position. After all it is a matter which will primarily concern the audit department. I do not know whether these deputy inspectors will be able to exercise financial control over the expenditure of these boards. Mr. T. S. Ramaswami Ayyar mentioned that pre-audit might be a very great help in putting the finances of these local boards in a straight and clear manner. It would be a help in the matter of the spending of the income of the various district boards and helpful in preventing defalcations to have interim and pre-audits. While I agree to that suggestion I do not want to oppose the additional staff proposed by the Chief Minister. I would ask him to consider carefully whether the interests he has at heart will not be better served by the appointment of one additional deputy collector to serve as personal assistant in carrying out routine work and other details. In the matter of these municipalities and district boards, I would once again submit that the Government should be anxious and rightly anxious that the matters are done properly and the administration is carried on efficiently. It should be remembered that the heads of these municipalities are honorary officers, public men who are out to serve the public and to harass them with uncalled for and undesirable intervention in minute details is not to the best interests of the province and the efficiency of Local Self-Government in this Province."

* The Hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"Sir, I have to answer the various criticisms against the demand now before the House. My hon. Friend, Mr. K. Koti Reddi, has taken objection to the proposal that the cost of audit of charitable endowments should be recovered from the endowments themselves. It has always been the principle worked by Government either in the case of religious endowments or other charitable endowments that the cost of maintaining the accounts should come out of the endowments themselves and not from the pockets of the general tax-payer. Of course it is no doubt a matter of principle whether all endowments and institutions which serve the public should not be charged any fees for the work which the Government departments do for them. It is a different matter. It is a question of principle which cannot be settled on a small matter like this. It is therefore not

1st December 1936] [The Raja of Bobbili]

desirable to approve the suggestion of my hon. Friend, Mr. K. Koti Reddi, that this amount should be paid by Government out of the provincial revenues.

" As regards the appointment of the special officer for examining the financial position of the district boards and Government having been unable to come to decisions with regard to the district boards, I may state that in this matter there is no question of serving party ends at all. (A voice: 'Question.') If party considerations alone prevailed, I have no doubt that taluk boards would never have been abolished. I may state that the abolition of taluk boards is really a courageous measure for placing the finances of local boards on sound basis irrespective of party considerations. I do not think any fair-minded person would put forward a charge that this has been done to further party ends. The hon. Mover of the cut motion has stated that he thought that there would be no need to continue this special establishment. He has mentioned that there would be no need to continue the investigation of the ceded districts. It was originally the intention of Government only to take up certain district boards for investigation and bifurcation. But it is only to meet the criticism made by some of my friends sitting opposite that in the matter of bifurcation Government have been picking and choosing the districts to suit party interests, that Government have decided to make the appointment of a special officer to examine the financial position of every district board without any exception. The intention is that Government should have before them before coming to final conclusions impartial and independent opinions as regards the financial position of each of the district boards. If, therefore, it has taken much longer than we have expected to complete this investigation, the fault is not that of the Government but that of some members of the opposition who did not in their great anxiety wish to give any discretion to the Minister.

" Then, again, criticism has been made that these bifurcations have been timed to coincide with or to come after the elections. I believe some members of the opposition have stated that instructions have been issued to hold up these matters for the last two years. Perhaps it is necessary for me to remind hon. Members that the special officer has been appointed only in January of this year. So this matter could not have been held up for years. Instructions have been given to him to expedite the matter as far as possible. He has submitted his proposals and action has been taken at once. No doubt it would have been more satisfactory to every one concerned if there had been time to bifurcate districts first by forming larger number of circles. In view of the ensuing elections to Provincial Legislatures Government have no alternative but to order the elections to take place in November. This has all been done in a straightforward manner (A Voice: 'Question') and I am sure none of my hon. Friends would suggest that we must complicate matters by holding the provincial elections and the local

board elections together. It is therefore not a course which Government chose of their own accord but it is a position forced upon them by force of circumstances and I do not see how any valid criticism could be made against Government for carrying out the policy laid down and approved by the House.

3-45 p.m. "As regards nominations, many of my friends have, I am afraid, drawn from their imagination. They have not succeeded in placing before us any single concrete case where Government have abused the power of nominations and where they have converted a majority in the districts into a minority by virtue of these nominations."

Mrs. A. RUKMANI LAKSHMIPATHI:—"On a point of information, Sir. May I know whether the Hon. the Chief Minister has not abused his power of nomination in having nominated members to seats other than reserved ones?"

* The Hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"I am afraid the hon. the lady Member is wrong. No nominations have been made except in the case of reserved communities and women as laid down in section 9 (1) of the Local Boards Act. I should have welcomed this criticism if any concrete case has been quoted where this power has been abused. Instead of doing that, it is not fair to indulge in generalizations or vague criticisms which it is not easy to answer.

"Then, Sir, coming to the remarks of my hon. Friend, Mr. Ramaswami Ayyar, who I am glad to say has prefaced his speech with a statement that he did not propose to attribute any motives to Government, I must say that his analysis of the history of legislation relating to local boards is not quite correct. It is no doubt true that the abolition of taluk boards followed the passing of the Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, but it is not quite correct to say that the one is the direct result of the other. I am prepared to admit that the abolition of tolls was undoubtedly one of the reasons contributing to the decision of the Government to abolish taluk boards, but that is not the main reason. The main reason is the policy of the Government, which I believe, has the largest amount of public support, to adopt the village panchayat as the unit of local self-government and encourage the formation of more panchayats. When the Madras Local Boards Act of 1930 was passed, there were only about 1,800 or 2,000 panchayats, but now the number has increased to 6,000; and it has been found that by increasing the number of panchayats not only the income which is the mainstay of the taluk boards but the important functions of the taluk boards are also being gradually transferred to the panchayats. Not only on financial grounds but even on administrative grounds, it has been found that there is no necessity for three kinds of local bodies and that the functions that have been performed by the taluk boards would be as efficiently and more economically administered by panchayats and district boards. Further, I wish to state that it is not correct to say that first the taluk boards were

1st December 1936] [The Raja of Bobbili]

abolished and when the district boards were found unwieldy it has been decided to bifurcate them. I may state that the abolition of the taluk boards and the bifurcation of district boards constitute a single scheme. No doubt, on account of the care which Government have been exercising in implementing this policy there has been great delay between the two stages, but I may state that from the outset the policy of the Government was to treat these two as a single scheme.

"Some hon. Members have suggested, I presume as a more economical measure, that in place of appointing additional deputy inspectors, there should be pre-audit and concurrent audit. I am afraid those hon. Members who have made that suggestion have not got any clear idea of the volume of work involved in pre-audit and also in arranging for concurrent audit of the 6,000 and odd panchayats. I am sure the annual expenditure will come to at least seven lakhs of rupees which the slender resources of the panchayat boards will never be able to meet. At present, I may inform hon. Members that there is no annual audit for panchayats and until the recent past there was at least the check that Government revenue officers would in the course of their tours be making inspections of the accounts. Even that has now been taken away. It is therefore absolutely necessary that there should be some kind of responsible officers who will have to check the accounts and the balances. When there are 430 union panchayats and nearly 5,492 minor panchayats—I should not say minor panchayats, but non-union panchayats because some of these panchayats are now larger than municipalities—I should like to know if hon. Members who thought this provision unnecessary, have considered the question whether it is possible for one officer sitting at the headquarters of the Presidency, to be in touch with the administration of this large number of local boards or to be responsible for guiding them in their administration. It is not at all intended that these deputy inspectors would act as spies over the non-official gentlemen who have out of a sense of public duty come forward to serve the local boards. Nor are they going to be armed with any special powers; nor is it proposed by this measure to take away the powers of local bodies. The whole idea is that, if the structure of local self-government is to be expauded on satisfactory lines and their future government should be satisfactory it is necessary, more especially in the case of the panchayat boards, to have responsible officers to guide them in their administration. Government consider that it is more useful and important to prevent these panchayat boards and local bodies from committing mistakes first, than to prosecute the presidents of panchayat boards or to surcharge them. The better course, therefore, in the opinion of the Government is to see that there is an all-round improvement in the administration. I may also say that these deputy inspectors are not going to be armed with any special powers; they are being appointed to assist the inspector in the discharge of his duties and it is impossible even for the sake of uniformity, as my hon. Friend, Mr. Daniel

Thomas wants, to expect one officer to be in personal touch with the administration of these thousands of local boards. Further I should also like to point out that the total expenditure of all the municipal councils and local boards exceeds 700 lakhs of rupees, of which about $1\frac{1}{2}$ crores are grants from provincial revenues and it must be remembered that all this is money coming from the tax-payer. It is therefore necessary that in the case of all public expenditure, sufficient care should be exercised by Government to see that the money is properly spent. It is therefore not much that we should be asking for an establishment of three deputy inspectors to assist the inspector. I might say that according to the modified proposals, one of these deputy inspectors will be in charge of elections and the other two will be in the districts. There has been already a special officer for the last one year or so in charge of elections, so that one of the three deputy inspectors now proposed will be taking his place. Thus, in effect there will be only two additional officers that are being proposed now.

"I hope, Sir, I have answered the points raised by my hon. Friends to their satisfaction and trust that they will not press their amendments."

II.—ADJOURNMENT MOTION *RE* CYCLONE IN GUNTUR DISTRICT—*cont.*

p.m. Mr. P. V. KRISHNAYYA CHOUDARI :—" Mr. President, Sir, I move—

'*that the business of the House be adjourned for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance to wit, the steps taken by the Local Government to deal with the situation arising from the recent cyclone which devastated the Guntur district.*'

" Sir, the recent cyclone which blew over the Guntur district on the 28th of October last had caused considerable damage to people and property. I happened at the time to be in Nandipad, one of the affected areas. The wind had started on the previous day, the 27th and continued blowing with increasing force till about 4 p.m. on the 28th. Several houses had collapsed, several human beings were crushed to death and several heads of cattle were lost. The survivors had been without any shelter for a number of days and without any relief being given either by the public or by the Government. The total loss may be estimated roughly at $1\frac{1}{2}$ crores of rupees. That is my estimate but so far the Government have not issued any communiqué as to the loss of property or as to the casualties among men and cattle. I have stated in my letter to the Government that the loss of life may be roughly 200. The moment I came to Madras I explained to the Hon. the Revenue Member and the Hon. the Finance Member about the effects of the cyclone and they were pleased to give me all possible encouragement.

1st December 1936] [Mr. P. V. Krishnayya Choudari]

The Hon. the Finance Member had immediately planned to visit our district to see the conditions for himself. All the Executive Council Members have also contributed their mite in their personal capacity for the relief of these people, for which I am very grateful to them. Subsequently, we also had the honour of an ex-Governor of this Province, the Hon. the Law Member, visiting the cycloue-affected area; and we also expect shortly the Hon. the Revenue Member who is in charge of remissions to visit the area. (A voice: 'Very lucky.') No doubt, we are very lucky in having the sympathy of the officers but the real luck remains to be seen, as a result of their visit.

"The object of this motion is not to censure the Government but merely to bring the facts to their notice to enable them to understand the true position. Unfortunately, as we have not got any non-official day, we could not have the advantage of moving a resolution. So, I have taken this opportunity to move this adjournment motion. Now, I just want to bring to the notice of Government what sort of relief they will have to give immediately to the affected areas. The Ongole District Board President has not taken any steps to close the breaches. The roads have not been connected for the last one and a half months. When the District Board President, Guntur, came to see the Finance Member, he also explained to him about the urgency of connecting the roads in Chirala and Parachur. He promised to do something, but till now, nothing has been done and even the Ongole-Guntur trunk road has not been connected. So, I want the Government to see that something is done to connect the roads. I also want the Hon. the Revenue Member to grant remissions to all the affected areas. Practically the whole district is affected but the worst affected areas are about three-fourths of Bapatla taluk and one-fourth of Ongole taluk, and a portion of Narasaraopet and Vinukonda. So remissions are to be given on a larger scale, practically in full, to the most badly affected areas, and on a less scale to other areas, where the crops have been very badly damaged.

"Then, Sir, trees in several gardens were uprooted and the ryots had sustained very heavily in the loss of their garden crop. They have not only lost the yearly crop of fruits but also the fruit-bearing trees were uprooted. The Hon. the Finance Member has seen the gardens personally. The owners want to raise those trees by putting up some wooden props. Even the betel-leaf gardens have been very badly damaged. Another thing is that the tobacco cultivation for which Guntur district is noted has been very severely hit. The Imperial Tobacco Company were growing a very large number of seedlings for supply to the ryots and on account of this cyclone they have lost several lakhs and the ryots are not in a position to cultivate tobacco. The ryots who have once grown it have lost their crop and it is very difficult for them to replant it for want of seedlings. Besides, even if they get small quantities they will have to incur very high cost to transplant them. There is no advantage in replanting, because the extra cost they

[Mr. P. V. Krishnayya Choudari] [1st December 1936

will have to incur will come to about four or five times. Remission in this case is also very necessary. The tobacco merchants are encouraging the ryots to grow tobacco in order to run their business, so that the factories may not be closed for a whole year. So, I appeal to the Hon. the Revenue Member to give adequate relief in such cases also. We have got the tobacco-curing system and several tobacco barns are constructed at great cost. There are about 1,000 tobacco gardens in the affected area and almost all of them are ruined and the ryots have incurred very heavy losses.

"The second suggestion that I wish to make to Government is that they should appoint a Special Officer and place with him three or four lakhs so that he may grant loans to ryots who can give adequate security, at a nominal rate of interest. Last time when Tanjore was affected by a similar cyclone the Government were pleased to reduce their interest by about 1½ per cent—it was 6 per cent or so—and then they granted loans. Now the market rate is 2¾ per cent. So I request the Government to reduce their interest to something like that for the benefit of the ryots. If they can grant loans free of interest, well and good. If that is not possible they may give loans at a nominal rate of interest and for long terms. I would also suggest that reclamation societies may be formed in the affected areas on a special grant given to them by the Government for affording relief to the people.

"Another suggestion is this. Most of the ryots have lost all their cattle and Government may supply cattle out of their cattle-breeding stations. There is a convention in our village that if a shepherd who has got about a hundred sheep has lost them all through some vicissitude the other shepherds, each of them, will give 5 or 10 according to his capacity and make good his loss. So also Government can come forward and give sheep and other cattle to the shepherds and the ryots who have suffered loss of cattle in the cyclone. There is also this advantage. It will be one way of increasing the good breed of cattle, because Government will be supplying their good breed without any cost, and this breed will be distributed amongst the ryots.

"I just want to suggest, now that there is scarcity of fodder in our district on account of the cyclone, permission may be given to the ryots in the affected areas to graze their cattle in the forests of the adjacent districts by granting them free permits. If this is done it will be a great help to the ryots. I request that this help may be given for some six months.

"Another thing I want to mention relates to the auctioning of timber, bamboos and other materials in certain forests for the construction of houses. I suggest that these may be given free of cost to the very poor people, or for a nominal transport charge alone to those who can afford to pay that. In the case of persons who pay an assessment of Rs. 100 and above, actual cost of the materials supplied may be charged. As the Government, on the initiative of His

1st December 1936] [Mr. P. V. Krishnayya Choudari]

Excellency the Viceroy, are constructing model villages, they might take on hand such schemes first in connexion with these villages where the houses have been blown off by the cyclone. If they do so now in the cyclone-affected areas, the villagefolk elsewhere would follow their example and construct model houses themselves. Recently, the Government made some grants to the District Economic Council for the purpose of constructing model villages. My submission is that, instead of selecting villages from other parts of the province as models, they should reconstruct the existing villages with the money placed at their disposal.

"Another thing I want to mention is that the coastline of our district is mostly occupied by weavers in Chirala, Perala, etc. The cyclone has played much havoc among them and most of them have lost their looms. I want to suggest to the Government to supply them looms and also give them financial help through the co-operative societies started entirely for their benefit. Special grants may be made by Government for the purpose, and special instructions may be issued to the Provincial Co-operative Weavers' Society to allot extra grants immediately to the weavers in the cyclone-affected area.

"Then, Sir, on account of this cyclone, the fisherfolk living in the coastal area have suffered to a great extent. They have lost their catamarans and their nets. The Government may give them timber for making the catamarans or small boats and also some financial help. Yarn also may be given to these fishermen for making the nets which too they have lost. At present, in the absence of these things, they are not doing any fishing. I request Government to supply them these things and enable them to earn their living.

"Another thing I want to suggest is this: the district officers and their subordinates have plenty of routine work to do and so they are not in a position to attend to this extra work. I suggest therefore that they should be relieved of this work which may be entrusted to a senior deputy collector under the control of, if necessary, the district Collector. If a special officer is not appointed for relief work, routine work of the subordinate offices will suffer and relief work also will not be satisfactorily attended to. In our district there is already one deputy collector who is on probation and one assistant collector also. They can be put in charge of this work under the direction of a special deputy collector appointed for the purpose. Unless one such officer is specially deputed to be in charge of this relief work, I am afraid, relief will not be adequate. This does not mean that the persons who are now in charge of the district may be freed from this work. I am only emphasising the need for the concerned officers devoting more attention to this question and affording effective relief.

"Perhaps in this connexion I may suggest that instead of this work being attended to completely by Government officials, a committee might be constituted for the purpose. I do not want that only

Justice party members should be on it. If Congress members are prepared to serve on the committee, they may also be appointed. Let two members from each party be appointed and their advice taken by the officers concerned at every stage. If this is done, those who have a desire to be of service to the ryots would get that opportunity. They could then consult the officers at all times in regard to the relief work without feeling any delicacy whatsoever. The committee would be very useful to the people of the area. With these words, I once again appeal to the Members of the Treasury Bench to do their best for the relief of the suffering in our district."

* Mr. G. SIMHACHALAM PANTULU :—" Mr. President, I thank you very much for the opportunity you have given to me on this occasion for seconding the motion so ably moved by my hon. Friend, Mr. Krishnayya Choudari. As a person coming from the same district of Guntur as himself, I feel bound to offer my own remarks. Of course I do not wish to weary the House with a number of suggestions as my hon. Friend has done. (Laughter.) I wish to inform the House of what has been done and what remains to be done. A couple of days after this havoc was caused, I wrote to the revenue authority as regards the amount of damage done. I wrote to the Collector offering my hearty co-operation in the matter of relief and requested him to tour with me so that I might point out at first hand the extent of the loss sustained by the public. He coolly replied to me saying that careful enquiries are being made into the incident. Since then nearly one month has elapsed and I have not heard of any careful enquiry being made in the affected area. I had to visit several villages in the affected area and I found the people homeless and living in areas where water is seven or eight feet deep. It appears that the local authorities received a number of applications for permission to remove palmyra leaves in far off places and that they granted the same. Some days after the occurrence of the cyclone, tentative arrangements were made, but no relief was actually granted. Eventually permission was granted to individuals who sustained loss for cutting off palmyra leaves besides Rs. 2 per head. Afterwards it was said that as some arrangements were being made for granting relief, there was no need for palmyra leaves and Rs. 2 per head, but actually nothing was done. Out of the Rs. 20,000 granted to the district, what is the actual amount that has been distributed to the sufferers? The ryots everywhere have suffered enormously. Even in the upland taluks generally, the lands do not yield any crop and, the little crop that they yielded this year was washed away by this cyclone. The Vinukonda and the other upland taluks in the interior have not been visited by any responsihle officer and so the exact state of affairs has not been ascertained. (Interruption.) I am speaking of the interior. I thank the Hon. the Finance Member for having visited a major portion of the affected area in the district. I am only speaking of the god-forsaken places like Narasaraopet, Vinukonda and Palnad and so on where houses and crops have been washed away. Many a

poor shepherd has lost all his sheep and now stands in need of immediate help. That help has not yet been given and I do not also see any prospect of their getting any help in the near future. One direction in which substantial help seems called for lies in granting remission to those poor ryots who have lost their crops as a result of the havoc caused by the cyclone. I also appeal to the Hon. the Law Member to give some forest concessions, so that the poor shepherds may be benefited. Revenue remissions and forest concessions are the only two things that I am asking for. I request the Government to grant these concessions to the sufferers in the cyclone-affected areas."

Mr. V. P. NARAYANAN NAMBIYAR :—" Mr. President, I rise to support the motion before the House and, in doing so, I do not wish to add to the list of harrowing details given to the House so ably by the hon. Mover of the resolution.

" The living agony of the Guntur district has got to be considered as a misery of every other district. I can assure the Government that every one of the other districts will be glad if they come to the rescue of the suffering people of Guntur district." 4-30 p.m.

Mr. T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" In supporting the motion for adjournment, I wish to draw the attention of the Government to the fact that no effect has been given to the provisions newly introduced in the Famine Relief Act. I think we recently changed that Act. Under the devolution rules Famine Relief Fund could be spent only for famine relief in famine-stricken areas and not in places which have been affected by floods. But recently we passed an amendment to that Act—Act No. XVI of 1936—and it has got the assent of His Excellency the Governor and that of the Governor-General; under the amended Act the Famine Relief Fund could be spent not only for relief of famine but also for relieving the distress caused by the floods. Government are entitled to spend money for this item of expenditure from Famine Relief Fund. It is not necessary that that expenditure should be met from the general revenues of the Government. If Government feel that a larger amount of expenditure has to be incurred in a particular year than what could be met from the general budget, it is open to the Government to spend the money from out of the Famine Relief Fund. I think this new change in the Famine Relief Act has not come a day too soon and Guntur may be benefited by this change. I do feel that Government will have greater opportunities to spend larger amounts in Guntur and give enough relief to the people of that district.

" With regard to the question of remission, two hon. Members from Guntur have pleaded for remission. I think their case really deserves the sympathetic consideration of the Government. I was only worried about the way in which this adjournment motion was worded. After all if Government are asked to take note of certain facts and give more

[Mr. T. S. Ramaswami Ayyar] [1st December 1936

relief than what they have really given in the past, there is nothing wrong about it. With these few words I support the adjournment motion."

Mr. K. P. Raman Menon:—" Sir, I wish to say a word or two in support of the adjournment motion that has been moved by my hon. Friend, Mr. Krishnayya Choudari. I believe he has been very modest in his request. What he wants is that Government should render financial help to reclamation societies, missionary societies and so on. I would go much further and insist that Government do give the suffering people of the Guntur district free grants for construction of houses and for enabling the people to stand once again on their own legs. As has just been pointed out, it is the duty of the Government to render such help to the people at this juncture. It needs no imagination for one to see exactly what the condition of the ryots of these particular areas is. Their houses have been washed away, their cattle have been drowned and practically the last vestige of their property has been lost. In these circumstances it is up to the Government to give them grants and see that they are set up as respectable citizens once again. It is not enough if you grant remission. When seasonal crops fail, Government as a matter of course grant remission. But this sort of relief will not satisfy the ryots. That could only be done by other means. One of those means is by granting free gifts to these people. I would ask the Government to appoint an officer to investigate and find out the exact situation with reference to these villages which have been washed away and see that model houses are put up under the supervision of Government and are handed over to the ryots. If this is done it will be an example for other villages to follow. I submit that Mr. Krishnayya Choudari has been very modest in his request and Government will be very wise in showing their sympathy in more ways than one by granting remissions and loans, and by granting timber, bamboos, etc., as has been suggested by my Friend, the Mover."

* Mr. G. R. Premayya:—" Sir, my two hon. Friends from Guntur who preceded me explained fully well the situation that has been created in Bapatla on account of the recent cyclone. Sir, the cyclone which started from the south, visited the sandy tract, then the deltaic area and finally the uplands in the sandy tract, as was mentioned by my hon. Friend, Mr. Krishnayya Choudari, it first affected the fishermen. The fishermen lost what all they had. In this area there are also Reddis, Gollas and depressed classes. They all lost what they had. Their houses which were entirely made of leaves have heen completely demolished and all their grain crops have been completely ruined. Adjoining the deltaic belt, there is another tract in which they grow peas, groundnuts and tobacco seedlings. The groundnut crop has been completely spoiled and also the tobacco seedling beds. Then in this area there are large casuarina plantations. The casuarina plantation has been completely annihilated. If my hon. Friend, Mr. Kuppuswami Choudari, will hear me out, I think that gentleman has lost two or three lakhs

1st December 1936] [Mr. G. R. Premayya]

;orth of casuarina plantations. When a big ryot like Mr. Kuppuswami ;houdari has lost so much, what can any other poor ryot do if he has ɔst the little property that he had? Next to the sandy tract, the eltaic area has been submerged completely under water. All the rops are under water, and it is difficult to estimate how much damage ould have been caused to these crops, because, as I said in the morning, obody is able to say exactly what is the exact damage to the crop. ll the fields are submerged and look like a big sheet of water. With ;gard to the condition of houses, I say there are no roofs or tiles on iem. All houses have been demolished. It is difficult to describe the ate of things there. I happened to be at this affected area on that iy. It is very difficult to get contributions from big people. In Guntur strict people look upon Mr. Kuppuswami Choudari for munificent ·lp whenever they are in need. Now, as I said, all his casuarina antations worth two or three lakhs have been lost. What help can we ;pect from him?

" Sir, regarding the upland area, the early crop that was expected to · harvested has been completely spoiled. It is too late for the catch op. So is the case. It will be one year and a half before they expect ·other crop.

" Sir, I do not agree with my hon. Friend, Mr. Simhachalam ıntulu, that Collectors and officials have done very little. The ıllectors came to these affected parts with all revenue officials. In :t the whole lot of Government officials, the Congress people, the stice party people, the Missionaries and all have joined to help these ffering people who are in a very bad state. The Collector cannot move ɔm one place to another simultaneously. As a matter of fact I found n very sympathetic, though Mr. Simhachalam Pantulu said otherse. . ."

Mr. G. Simhachalam Pantulu:—" As a matter of personal planation, Mr. President. I never said that the Collector was sympathetic. I only said that I wrote to him requesting that he ght tour along with me in these affected areas, but that he replied ;retting his inability to tour along with me."

* Mr. G. R. Premayya:—" The Collector cannot be in all the places 4-45 p.m. once. He visited the most-affected area, first Chirala, Perala, etc. I very thankful to the Government, especially the Collector of Guntur, importing fodder from unaffected areas. I saw him in Chirala and :ala making arrangements for distribution of fodder. The Governnt are rendering much help. I am very thankful to the Hon. the ıance Member for going over there and visiting the places affected. might not have visited all the interior parts; he has visited all the ces which he could visit. It was very magnanimous on his part to ·e granted a sum of Rs. 20,000 for immediate relief. When I say nediate relief, I do not mean that he is not going to give more than t. I express my thanks to him. He is a bureaucrat, with a soft

heart. When we have got so much help from a bureaucrat, how much more can we expect from a democrat like Sir Charles Souter? It may be a little late to visit the places affected. He was detained here. He is a *pure democrat and I know that he will rise to the occasion and grant* more money than what the Hon. the Finance Member has done."

* Mr. K. Koti Reddi:—" Sir, I do not want to take up much of the time of the House; I wish to say only a few words. Coming from a famine-stricken area of the Presidency, we had to go through distress recently, though not due to floods or cyclone, but due to want of failure of rains and consequent failure of crops. I quite realize what it is to get timely help from the Government and charitable institutions. I feel that the Government should be much more generous than they usually are in matters like this. Neither the Government nor the public can be too generous in a matter like this. That has been my experience in the famine-affected areas of this Presidency. The Government do really show much sympathy and timely sympathy. I quite recognize it. I always feel there is need for much more charitable help. In addition to the generous help which has already been extended to Guntur, there still remains a good deal to be done. I fail to see why the Government should not take steps to ulitize the Famine Relief Fund amount for this purpose. There is provision, I think, in the Famine Relief Fund Act recently passed to spend money from that fund for such purposes. Section 5 (2) of the Act says that the amount can be spent for relief of distress due to any natural calamity. All the hon. Members of the House will be glad to vote the money required from the Famine Relief Fund. But before this fund is touched, we should first provide the necessary money from the general resources of this province, which are sound, to meet this contingency.

" I agree with one suggestion made by my hon. Friend, Mr. Krishnayya Choudari. I hope the Government will take up this suggestion and act according to it. I am one of those who have been pleading very often in this Council for the remodelling of the villages both from the point of view of health and from the point of view of convenience. During the famine times in Anantapur, Cuddapah and Bellary, I submitted a memorandum to the Government—I take it the Hon. Sir Charles Souter got a copy of it—wherein I suggested village remodelling as one of the various ways of creating work for the labourers, masons, etc. That opportunity might have been taken to build model houses in the villages for the purpose of creating work. No steps have been taken so far in this direction. Conditions are different now. Here are places where all the houses have been destroyed as a result of cyclone and new houses have to be built. I hope this suggestion of my hon. Friend, Mr. Krishnayya Choudari, will be adopted by the Government and that we would have at least a few model villages.

" One more point which I wish to bring to the notice of the Government is this. During the time of famine in our districts, there

1st December 1936] [Mr. K. Koti Reddi]

was some difficulty at first to get the permission of the Government for local bodies making contributions for the purpose. The Government was generous enough to permit local boards to contribute money for this kind of relief. As a result of it, we were able to get a good amount of money. If municipalities, district boards, panchayats and other local bodies are permitted to make their contributions to the funds that are organized by various charitable institutions, we would be able to get a fairly decent amount. It is advisable that the Government should empower the local bodies to do so. If that is done, we will be able to collect a large amount of money. When there was famine in the Ceded districts, local bodies contributed a fairly large amount with which clothing was provided for a large number of people. In the present case also, I think we require much clothing.

"I commend all the suggestions made by various Members of the House and hope that the Government will give as much help as possible, if necessary from the Famine Relief Fund also. Mr. Premayya said that the Hon. the Revenue Member was a democrat and that he would be more generous on such occasions. From my experience during the last famine in our districts, I may say that he has been fairly generous. The local officers are generally very sympathetic and if there is a drive from above, they would be able to render very much more help. If only a sympathetic word goes from the Hon. the Revenue Member, I am absolutely certain that the local officers will be more sympathetic and render all the necessary assistance. I hope the Government will do all they can in this matter."

* The Hon. Sir CHARLES SOUTER:—"Mr. President, Sir, I may state straightaway that not only I but the whole Government sympathise with the motion moved by my Friend, Mr. Krishnayya Choudari. No one of us can sit still and view with anything but concern and sympathy that very great disaster which befell part of Guntur just a month ago and caused so much loss not only of life but of cattle and property. The report says that at least 189 persons died in the cyclone. But the total number of cattle—sheep and goats, etc.—that perished is not known. That the number is very considerable is certain. In those circumstances, Sir, I may assure Mr. Krishnayya Choudari and the rest of the Members of this Council that Government intend to do all that is possible, reasonably possible—they must not be extravagant in the matter—to relieve distress in the affected area. As may have been gathered from some of the speeches delivered, we have not sat still so far. Although we sanctioned by telegram Rs. 20,000 for immediate relief, we have taken steps to see that this money is spent properly. We have reduced the freight on the transport of timber and other building materials. We have also opened several depots where such materials and fodder are sold at cost price. The Hon. the Law Member, who was here the other day, passed orders that timber and other building materials should be supplied for the mere cost of transport. Apart from that, as hon. Members know, the Hon. the Finance Member has seen

[Sir Charles Souter] [1st December 1936

the places for himself. They have toured those places more to see what the general effect of the cyclone was. I propose to go there next Sunday and spend four or five days there, my object being to see how far the crops have suffered. I hope I shall be able to find whether the effect of the cyclone on the crops has been as severe as it is represented to be. Anyway I shall assure this House that I shall certainly recommend generous steps to be taken by the Government.

" I am glad indeed to hear that a large number of local people did their best at the time most needed, just after the cyclone, to help those affected and I think we ought to thank Mr. Kuppuswami Choudari who, although he suffered much great loss himself, himself distributed probably Rs. 20,000 or 30,000 worth of paddy all at once to those who lost their own foodstuffs. This sort of action by a private gentleman, I think hon. Members agree, is highly commendable and sets a very good example to public-spirited work. I think we ought to congratulate ourselves that a gentleman like this is a Member of our Council.

" It has been suggested that we may indent upon the Famine Relief Fund for this purpose. I assure the House that we will do so if necessary. There is no legal objection to do so; the money is there and if it is required, it can be spent. I may mention, in addition to that, that we have recently amended the building loans rules whereby we can grant loans to those who will be able to take them for building houses. This is entirely a new departure and I hope that in this case where so many houses have been destroyed, it may be possible to give effect to this new idea in the most promising circumstances. What we should like to see of course is that the villagers should build their houses, not houses beyond their means—in fact we should be doing an unkindness to them if we should insist on their doing it—which are sanitary, which are more healthy and altogether cleaner and better than they are now. And for that purpose, as I said, we have so amended the Loans Act rules as to enable us to grant loans for that purpose. I trust that the ryots of that area will take full advantage of this means of rebuilding their houses. We shall see to it that the method of repayment of these loans is not too severe and that the ordinary average ryot will be able anyhow to take a loan to rebuild his house.

" Well, Sir, I do not think it is necessary for me to detain the House on this matter any more. As I said, Government have the fullest sympathy with the ryots in their distress, and I again assure the House that we will do all that is necessary to alleviate their sufferings."

Mr. P. V. Krishnayya Choudari:—" In view of the assurance of the Hon. the Revenue Member, I request the House to permit me to withdraw the motion."

The motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

* The Hon. the PRESIDENT:—"There does not seem to be much usiness to be transacted by the House still; it is just sufficient for one ay. We do not therefore propose to meet tomorrow. I therefore adjourn e House to 11 o'clock on Thursday, the 3rd instant.

IX.—PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE.

* (1) [a] *G.O. No.* 1761, *Public (Services), dated* 31*st October* 1936, *viewing the Report of the Madras Public Service Commission for* 934–35.

* (2) [b] *With reference to the answer given to the supplementary estion to question No.* 30 *on the* 27*th August* 1936, *an extract of G.O. o.* 270, *Public, dated the* 25*th March* 1933.

* (3) [c] *G.O. No* 1793, *Revenue, dated* 17*th August* 1936, *passing ders on the Scheme Report of hill villages in Salem district.*

* (4) [d] *G.O. No.* 1711, *Development, dated* 2*nd October* 1936, *conrming amendments to rules issued under the Madras Co-operative ocieties Act,* 1932.

* (5) [e] *With reference to the answer given to question No.* 49, *on the th August* 1936, *a statement regarding location of a toddy shop at yasarapadi.*

(6) [f] *With reference to the answer to the supplementary question to estion No.* 162 *given on the* 31*st August* 1936, *the Report of the lementary Education Sub-Committee of the Provincial Economic ouncil.*

(7) [g] *Notification, dated* 12*th November* 1936, *regarding bifurcation the Coimbatore District Board.*

(8) [h] *Notifications, dated* 16*th November* 1936, *regarding bifurcation the District Boards of Kistna, Nellore and Salem.*

R. V. KRISHNA AYYAR,
Secretary to the Legislative Council.

---

* Laid on the table on the 30th November 1936.
[a] Printed separately.
[b] Printed as Appendix XIV on pages 260–261 infra.
[c] Printed as Appendix XV on pages 262–273 infra.
[d] Printed as Appendix XVI on pages 274–277 infra.
[e] Printed as Appendix XVII on page 278 infra.
[f] Printed as Appendix XVIII on pages 279–320 infra.
[g] Printed as Appendix XIX on page 321 infra.
[h] Printed as Appendices XX, XX-A and XX-B on pages 321–322 infra.

APPENDIX I.

Vide answer to question No. 436 asked by Mr. K. A. Nachiyappa Gounder at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 1st December 1936, page 150 supra.]

(1)

Districtwar details of admission into the College of Engineering, Guindy.

Names of districts.	Engineer class.								Probationary Subordinate class.							
	1933–34.		1934–35.		1935–36.		1936–37.		1933–34.		1934–35.		1935–36.		193 –37.	
	Number applied.	Number selected.	Number applied.	Number selected.	Number applied.	Number selected.	Number applied.	Number selected.	Number applied.	Number selected.	Number applied.	Number selected.	Number applied.	Number selected.	Number applied.	Number selected.
Ganjam	4	..	6	3	1	..	..	..	2	1	4	3	2	1	..	..
Vizagapatam	12	3	6	3	10	2	14	5	4	2	5	4	2	2	5	2
Godavari, East	8	..	6	1	14	5	13	3	11	9	5	4	..	..	8	6
Godavari, West	14	9	15	4	15	2	12	5	17	6	15	8	8	7	16	8
Kistna	20	5	9	2	9	4	13	4	5	..	4	2	2	..	8	3
Guntur	18	5	15	4	3	2	13	2	14	3	14	7	9	4	6	2
Cuddapah	1	1	1	1	..	..	3	1	5	1	..	..	..	..	1	1
Nellore	6	2	4	..	4	2	8	2	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..
Bellary	7	3	1	..	2	..	5	2	1	..	1	..	1	..	4	3
Kurnool	8	1	3	2	2	1	2	..	3	1	1	1	2	2	1	1
Madras	18	8	14	5	24	9	29	10	4	1	7	1	12	6	8	6
Chingleput	10	3	9	5	12	5	12	4	5	2	5	3	6	5	5	3
North Arcot	9	9	7	4	6	3	12	4	7	6	9	7	3	3	6	1
Chittoor	1	..	5	2	3	..	3	2	4	1	1	1	3	2	1	1
South Arcot	10	4	4	1	3	..	7	2	5	2	6	3	6	6	5	3
Salem	10	4	5	1	7	3	10	3	9	8	7	1	5	4	4	..
Coimbatore	13	2	6	3	10	4	14	4	5	4	4	3	3	2	9	3
Trichinopoly	10	..	6	2	8	5	20	5	4	5	6	5	12	9	11	4
Tanjore	25	4	24	5	20	6	20	5	18	10	22	18	26	21	28	16
Madura	5	2	10	1	6	1	15	4	4	1	5	4	7	2	2	2
The Nilgiris	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	4	1	..	..	2	..	..	..
Tinnevelly	15	5	15	4	13	4	12	5	9	6	10	6	1	1	7	3
Malabar	28	5	20	5	14	3	21	5	15	14	9	7	4	1	10	6
Ramnad	7	2	3	2	3	1	9	8	3	2	6	6	3	3	..	..
South Kanara	12	2	12	4	8	2	17	7	4	1	3	1	1	..	1	1
Anantapur	2	1	..	..	2	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..

Districtwar details of admission into the College of Engineering, Guindy—cont.

Names of districts.	Engineer class. 1933–34. Number applied.	1933–34. Number selected.	1934–35. Number applied.	1934–35. Number selected.	1935–36. Number applied.	1935–36. Number selected.	1936–37. Number applied.	1936–37. Number selected.	Probationary Subordinate class. 1933–34. Number applied.	1933–34. Number selected.	1934–35. Number applied.	1934–35. Number selected.	1935–36. Number applied.	1935–36. Number selected.	1936–37. Number applied.	1936–37. Number selected.
States, etc.																
Pudukkottah	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Cochin	1	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	3	..	2	..	2	..	1	1
Travancore	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Mysore	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hyderabad	2	1	2	..	2	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gwalior	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coorg	3	1	..	..	2	..	6	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore	4	..	5	1	1	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bombay	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bengal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Orissa	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Federated Malay States ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	284	65	215	65	209	65	302	93	168	84	153	95	123	82	148	77

(2)

Communitywar details of admission into the College of Engineering, Guindy, 1933–34 *to* 1936–37.

	Engineer class. 1933–34. Number applied.	1933–34. Number selected.	1934–35. Number applied.	1934–35. Number selected.	1935–36. Number applied.	1935–36. Number selected.	1936–37. Number applied.	1936–37. Number selected.	Probationary Subordinate class. 1933–34. Number applied.	1933–34. Number selected.	1934–35. Number applied.	1934–35. Number selected.	1935–36. Number applied.	1935–36. Number selected.	1936–37. Number applied.	1936–37. Number selected.
European or Anglo-Indians.	..	..	2	2	2	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Indian Christians	16	6	9	4	15	8	18	14	9	5	8	4	2	1	8	4
Muhammadans	13	7	7	5	10	8	16	14	6	..	4	1	1	..	5	4
Parsees	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brahmans	176	29	138	26	119	26	179	31	89	43	87	60	83	64	84	48
Non-Brahmans	79	23	53	25	61	23	85	30	64	36	53	29	33	15	50	21
Scheduled castes	..	..	6	3	2	..	2	2	..	..	1	1	4	2	1	..
Total ..	284	65	215	65	209	65	302	93	168	84	153	95	123	82	148	77

[1st December 1936

APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to question No. 437 asked by Mr. K. A. Nachiyappa Gounder at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 1st December 1936, page 151 supra.]

Number of applications received for admission into the L.T. class of the Teachers' College, Saidapet, and the number selected for admission for the current year and for each of the past three years.

Community.	1933–34. Applied.	1933–34. Selected.	1934–35. Applied.	1934–35. Selected.	1935–36. Applied.	1935–36. Selected.	1936–37. Applied.	1936–37. Selected.
Brahmans	352	80	302	76	294	79	218	81
Non-Brahmans	114	61	139	58	121	59	110	62
Christians	85	31	82	29	90	33	84	33
Muhammadans	8	8	11	11	10	10	* 14	13
Anglo-Indians	..	..	1	1	3	3	7	6
Scheduled Castes	..	..	8	8	1	1	5	5
Total ..	559	180	543	183	519	185	*438	200

* Excludes one Muhammadan who was admitted after the re-opening in a Muhammadan vacancy.

Number of applications received from each district for admission into the L.T. class in each of the past three years and the current year and the number of candidates selected for admission.

District.	1933–34. Number of application.	1933–34. Number admitted.	1934–35. Number of application.	1934–35. Number admitted.	1935–36. Number of application.	1935–36. Number admitted.	1936–37. Number of application.	1936–37. Number admitted.
Anantapur	4	1	8	3	7	4	8	2
Arcot (North)	36	10	30	10	25	11	22	11
Arcot (South)	28	7	26	6	16	6	8	5
Bellary	4	1	9	5	8	2	..	1
Chingleput	24	4	22	10	25	10	26	15
Chittoor	9	4	5	2	6	2	16	..
Coimbatore	23	6	40	11	35	12	35	14
Cuddapah	12	2	9	6	6	..	5	1
Godavari, East	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Godavari, West	2	1	3	1	..	..	..	..
Guntur	3	..	3	1	..	..	..	..
Kanara, South	17	5	18	7	17	10	10	7
Kistna	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Kurnool	1	..	1	1	4	2	3	2
Madras	72	28	70	18	83	32	70	* 38
Madura	50	19	36	13	33	8	28	8
Malabar	51	24	50	16	48	22	55	26

* Includes one Muhammadan who was admitted after the re-opening in a Muhammadan vacancy.

District.	1933–34.		1934–35.		1935–36.		1936–37.	
	Number of application.	Number admitted.	Number of application.	Number admitted.	Number of application.	Number admitted.	Number of application.	Number admitted.
Nellore	3	1	2	1	5	2	6	2
The Nilgiris	1	..	4	2	3	1	2	..
Ramnad	27	8	30	6	28	7	25	10
Salem	28	9	34	10	24	7	12	5
Tanjore	56	12	51	19	36	7	42	26
Tinnevelly	50	12	41	17	39	20	32	14
Trichinopoly	32	15	37	10	45	6	23	7
Vizagapatam	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	..
Ajmeer	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Bangalore	3	..	1	1	4	2	3	1
British Cochin	3	3	1	..	..	..	..	..
Cochin State	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2
Pudukottai	6	1	3	1	8	5	3	..
Secunderabad	..	..	2	2	4	2	2	1
Coorg	3	2	..	..	..	..	2	1
Hyderabad	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Rajputana	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Nizam's Dominions	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Sindh	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Travancore	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Nagpur	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Ceylon	1	..	..	..	..	..	.	..
Singapore	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Mysore	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Total ..	559	180	543	183	519	185	438	200

APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to question No. 446 asked by Mr. P. V. Krishnayya Choudari at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 1st December 1936, page 157 supra.]

G.O. No. 1967, Education, dated 15th September 1936.

READ—the following paper:—

From the Director of Public Instruction, dated 7th April 1936, No. 2383-G/35.

Order—No. 1967, *Education, dated 15th September* 1936.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of section 67 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, and sub-section (3) of section 70 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, the Government are

[1st December 1936

pleased to fix the following scales of pay for full-time Hindi teachers in secondary schools under local boards and municipal councils:—

(1) Hindi teachers who have passed the B.A. Degree Examination of any recognized Indian University with "Hindi" as optional subject, Rs. 45—2/2—75.

(2) Hindi teachers who have passed the Intermediate Examination of the Madras and Andhra Universities with Hindi as an optional subject or an equivalent examination of any other recognized University, Rs. 35—2/2—55.

(3) All other Hindi teachers—

(a) Those who have completed the high school course in this province or an equivalent course in any other province, Rs. 30 per mensem.

(b) Others, not exceeding Rs. 20 per mensem.

2. The Government consider it desirable that "Hindi" teachers employed in secondary schools should be candidates who have gone through at least a high school course. Part-time Hindi teachers may be given a fixed pay in proportion to the time they are employed, with reference to the qualifications and initial pay mentioned above.

3. The pay of existing Hindi teachers should be fixed with reference to this order.

(By order of the Government, Ministry of Education and Public Health)

C. H. MASTERMAN,
Secretary to Government.

To all Presidents of District Boards.
,, all Executive Authorities of Municipal Councils, through the Chairmen of Municipal Councils concerned.
,, all Collectors.
,, the Director of Public Instruction.
,, the Examiner of Local Fund Accounts.
,, the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards.
,, the Revenue Department.
,, the Local Self-Government Department.

1st December 1936]

APPENDIX IV.

Vide answer to question No. 460 asked by Mr. P. V. Krishnayya Choudari at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 1st December 1936, page 164 supra.]

By-laws.

1. The President may, after consultation with the other Commissioners—

(i) divide the territory subject to the jurisdiction of the Board into as many divisions as he may deem fit and assign each of such divisions to the control of a Commissioner; and

(ii) vary or cancel any such division or assignment from time to time.

2. Any action taken by the President under by-law 1 shall be published on the notice boards of the office of the Board, and of the offices of the temple committees in the area to which such action relates, in the District Gazette of the district or districts concerned and in such other manner as the President may direct.

3. Save as otherwise provided by these by-laws, a Commissioner may exercise in respect of his division all or any of the powers conferred on the Board—

(1) By the Act or the rules made thereunder including the taking of evidence except the powers conferred by sections (17-a), 19 (1) and 67 and the rules relating thereto.

(2) by the by-laws made under the Act, or

(3) by any scheme settled by the Board or by any decree or order of court, subject to any special provision contained in such scheme or decree or order,
Provided that a commissioner may, if he is of opinion that any matter coming before him should be decided by a Committee of the Board, refer such matter to the President who may constitute such a Committee to deal with it.

4. The powers and duties of the Board specified below, shall be exercised and performed, and any other matter referred to a Committee of the Board by the Commissioner of a division under by-law 3 shall be dealt with, by a Committee of the Board constituted by the President consisting of not less than two Commissioners of whom the Commissioner of the division concerned may be one. If the Committee is unable to arrive at a decision (by majority), the matter shall be referred to and dealt with by the full *Board*:—

(1) Section 3 (*a*)—Recommendation for the exemption of an endowment from the operation of the Act or for variation or alteration or cancellation of such exemption.

(2) Section 20 (1) proviso (ii)—Objections against variation of the strength or jurisdiction of committees or against their abolition.

12

[1st December 1936

(3) Section 20 (2)—Transfer or disposal of the assets and liabilities of committees varied or abolished.

(4) Section 34 (3) (*a*) and (*b*)—Staying execution of, remitting to the Committee for reconsideration, modifying or cancelling, the resolutions of the Committees.

(5) Section 35-A—Performance of duties entrusted to committees under the Act but left unperformed by them.

(6) Section 53 (3)—Disposal of appeals from trustees.

(7) Section 54 (4)—Determination of the qualification of trustees.

(8) Section 56—Passing orders on budgets of temples.

(9) Section 57—Settlement of schemes for non-excepted temples.

(10) Section 62—Enquiry into the mismanagement of endowments of maths and excepted temples.

(11) Section 63—Settlement of schemes for maths and excepted temples.

(12) Section 65—Application to the court for variation or cancellation of schemes settled by the Court.

(13) Section 69 (1) and (2)—Determination of the percentage of the contribution to be recovered from maths, excepted as well as non-excepted temples and approval of rates of contribution leviable by temple committees.

(14) Section 77 (1)—Application of the Act to endowments partly religious and partly secular.

(15) Section 84—Settlement of disputes as to whether an institution is a math or temple as defined in the Act or as to whether a temple is an excepted temple or not.

(16) Appointment of trustees in the case of maths and temples in exercise of the powers conferred on the Board,

(*a*) by any of the provisions of the Act, or

(*b*) under any scheme settled by the Board, or

(*c*) under any decree or order of Court.

(17) Rules 4 and 7 of the rules published with Local Self-Government Department Notification No. 757, dated the 10th July 1926, at pages 239 to 243 of Part I-A of the *Fort. St. George Gazette*, dated the 20th July 1926. Appeals to the Board against the President's orders reducing, suspending, removing or dismissing an officer or servant of the Board and confirmation, cancellation or alteration of regulations made by Committee.

(18) By-laws 20 and 22 of these by-laws. Appeals to the Board against the orders of the President of a committee reducing, suspending, removing or dismissing any officer or servant of the Committee. The granting of exemptions to candidates for appointment to posts under Committees who are not qualified under the Public Service notification.

1st December 1936]

5. If any Commissioner is, for any reason, unable to attend to his duties, his division shall be administered by the President or by such other Commissioner as the President may nominate.

6. All matters required to be approved, settled, decided or inquired into by any Committee of the Board shall be approved, settled, decided or inquired into at a sitting of the Committee.

* * * *

17. Any communication from the Board to the Local Government shall be made by the President.

* * * *

APPENDIX V.

[Vide answer to question No. 461 asked by Mr. K. S. Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 1st December 1936, page 165 supra.]

G.O. No. 763 I., dated 25th March 1936.

In August 1934, the Government appointed a committee to examine the system under which the old irrigation revenue and old maintenance charges of irrigation systems were determined. The terms of reference to the committee were—

(i) whether the present system of fixed old irrigation revenue and fixed old maintenance charges was based on sound principles;

(ii) if it was not based on sound principles, should the accounts continue to attempt an exhibition of old irrigation revenue and old maintenance charges separately from the rest of the revenue and maintenance charges; and

(iii) if the answer to (ii) is in the affirmative what are the lines on which the existing system should be modified?

The committee met on three occasions and came to the conclusion that the present system of fixed old irrigation revenue and fixed old maintenance charges is not sound as it is divorced from reality. The committee, however, was unable to make a unanimous recommendation as to the lines on which the existing system should be modified, opinion being divided on this point. The majority report of the committee recommended that the present system should be modified by apportioning the total net revenue (i.e., gross receipts *minus* working expenses) between the old and new systems in the proportion of their capital values, taking the capital sum-at-charge on the new works as their capital value, and assuming the capital value of the old works to be the capitalized value at ten years' purchase of the net irrigation revenue as worked out in 1890. The minority recommendation was that the present system

[1st December 1936

should be modified by making the difference between the fixed old irrigation revenue and fixed old maintenance charges—as these were ascertained in or about 1890—a first charge or perpetual fixed debit on the gross revenues of the system concerned, so that the balance might be regarded as the revenue accruing from the subsequent improvements. The committee was, however, unanimous in doubting the necessity for any change in the accounting in regard to irrigation systems other than the Cauvery Delta system.

2. The Government accept the recommendation made by the majority of the committee and direct that—

(i) the recommendation be given effect to in the accounts of the Cauvery Delta system as from 1936–37, the figures pertaining to the previous years being left in the administrative accounts intact, and

(ii) the existing procedure of exhibiting fixed old irrigation revenue and fixed old maintenance charges in regard to other irrigation systems be continued.

(By order of the Governor in Council)

W. SCOTT BROWN,
Secretary to Government.

APPENDIX VI.

[Vide answer to question No. 463 asked by Mr. C. R. Parthasarathi Ayyangar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 1st December 1936, page 167 supra.]

(1)

Circular of the Collector of Chittoor, No. F. 36/31, dated the 26th August 1931.

Copy of G.O. No. 1617 I., dated 19th June 1931, is communicated o Revenue Divisional Officers of Chittoor and Chandragiri, Tahsildars nd Deputy Tahsildars of Chittoor, Chandragiri, Palmauer, Venkata-irikota, Kuppam for observing the instructions contained in the Government Order very carefully. The Tahsildars should issue necessary nstructions to the Revenue Inspectors and village officers. The Tah-ildars should not recommend construction of new works (wells, oil ngines, etc.) in Palar basin nor extension of existing works with the bject of increasing the amount of water impounded in the sources in the asin. No transfer of dry land to wet, no single-crop wet land registered s double crop nor the composition of single-crop land to double crop hould be proposed in Palar basin.

Irrigation of dry land and raising of fasaljasti crops on single-crop ands in Palar basin should be prohibited by publication of notices in he villages.

(2)

G.O. Ms. No. 2240, Revenue, dated the 11th December 1933.

[Irrigation—Palar Anicut System—G.O. No. 1617 I., dated 19th June 1931—Scope explained—Petition from the ryots of Chittoor taluk—Orders passed.]

Read—the following papers—

Petition of M.R.Ry. P. Seshagiri Rao and others, Chittoor taluk, dated nil.

Petition of M.R.Ry. M. Papi Reddi and others, Palmaner taluk, dated 21st October 1933.

From the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue and Settlement), Ref. No. H. 5104/33-2, dated the 22nd November 1933.

Order—Ms. No. 2240, *Revenue, dated* 11*th December* 1933.

The Government agree with the Board of Revenue that G.O. No. 1617 I., dated 19th June 1931, should not be interpreted so as to affect extensions of regular irrigation in the Palar basin which had taken place prior to the date of the Government Order, whether in the form of double-crop cultivation on single-crop wet lands or of one or two irrigated crops on dry lands. They also accept the Board's suggestion that in giving effect to the Government Order only such irrigation as existed within the seven years prior to June 1931, should be allowed. Irregular irrigation should not however be given the benefit of this concession. The Board of Revenue is requested to direct the Collector of Chittoor to modify his order No. F. 36/31, dated 26th August 1931, accordingly and issue revised instructions.

APPENDIX VII.

[*Vide item VII at page 193 supra.*]

EXPLANATORY NOTE.

DEMANDS FOR EXCESS GRANTS FOR THE YEAR 1934–35.

(A)

EXCESS UNDER GRANT III—STAMPS.

	RS.
Final grant	2,04,500
Actuals	2,18,988
Excess	14,488

[1st December 1936

The excess occurred under "Cost of stamps supplied from Central Stamp Stores" and "freight charges on stamps." The reason for the excess under "cost of stamps supplied from Central Stamp Storts", both non-judicial and judicial, was due to the fact that the Superintendent of Stamps did not take into account the manufacturing cost of stamps, etc., supplied to certain districts during the month of January 1935 in compliance with the annual indent for 1935 and the quarterly indent for January-March 1935. The invoices relating to these supplies amounting to Rs. 11,035 under non-judicial and Rs. 3,354 under judicial were received by the Superintendent of Stamps in the middle of February 1935, after the due date fixed for the submission of proposals for additional allotments and surrenders of grants and the intimation was received by the Board in April 1935 after the close of the financial year. The necessary appropriation could not therefore be obtained to cover the excess expenditure.

The following causes are reported to have contributed to the excess under "7. e. B. Freight charges on stamps":—

(i) Piecemeal supplies of stamps from Nasik by post and passenger train instead of by goods train in a single consignment; and

(ii) under-charges of railway freight in some cases at the time of despatch of the consignments from Nasik.

The Board of Revenue has issued instructions to the Superintendent of Stamps which would enable a closer control to be kept in future.

The Public Accounts Committee has recommended that a demand for the excess grant be moved in the Legislative Council.

(B)

Excess under Grant X—Secretariat and Headquarters Establishments—Reserved.

		RS.
Final grant	... ...	2,30,83,300
Actuals	... ...	2,30,93,318
	Excess ...	10,018

The excess of Rs. 10,018 over the sanctioned grant is the net esult of the excesses and savings under the several sub-heads comrising Grant X. The excess occurred mainly under the sub-head "o. A. 2. Taluk Establishments—Allowances" (final excess Rupees 5,603). The expenditure under this sub-head for the nine months nding December 1934 amounted to Rs. 5,29,785. On this basis the

1st December 1936]

actuals for the whole year should ordinarily have been only about Rs. 7,06,380, but the actual expenditure for the year amounted to Rs. 7,21,803 owing to the debit to this head of the travelling allowances granted to officers selected as presiding and polling officers in connexion with the elections to the Legislative Assembly. A large number of officers on polling duty apparently drew their travelling allowances after December 1934. This could not be anticipated in time to secure additional funds. Further, the expenditure under the head "Travelling Allowances" is of a fluctuating nature. The suggestion made by audit that current control under this sub-head might probably be improved, by making some allowance for the heavy payments usually made during the last quarter instead of fixing the final appropriation merely with reference to the progress of actuals up to the first nine months has, however, been accepted by the Chief Controlling authority and this will improve the position in future.

The Public Accounts Committee has recommended that a demand for the excess grant be moved in the Legislative Council.

(C)

EXCESS UNDER GRANT XII—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

		RS.
Final grant	... ...	83,04,100
Actuals	... ...	83,04,142
	Excess ...	42

The excess was only ·001 per cent of the final grant and was due chiefly to greater expenditure than that anticipated under the following items:—

(1) 24. b. C. Law Officers—Allowances and Honoraria—Honoraria (fees to Government Pleaders);

(2) 24. e. B. 6. Civil and Sessions Courts—Mufassal—Regular Establishments—Supplies and Services (Diet and Road money to prosecutors and witnesses);

(3) 24. g. F. Criminal Courts—Supplies and Services (Diet and Road money to prosecutors and witnesses and other supplies and services); and

(4) 24. g. G. Criminal Courts—Compensations, which are of a fluctuating nature.

These were counterbalanced by savings under other items except for a small sum of Rs. 42.

[1st December 1936

It has also been reported that an expenditure of Rs. 25 under "24. g. D. Criminal Courts—Petty Construction and Repairs" which was debitable to "22. General Administration" was debited in one case by mistake to "24. *Administration of Justice*" and that if this amount is deducted, the actual excess is only Rs. 17 which is negligible.

The Public Accounts Committee has recommended that a demand for the excess grant be moved in the Legislative Council.

(D)

EXCESS UNDER GRANT XIV—POLICE.

		RS.
Final grant	... ...	1,52,94,100
Actuals	... ...	1,53,46,422
	Excess ...	52,322

The net excess of Rs. 52,322 was due to increased expenditure on "Travelling Allowances" under the head "26. c. Police—District Executive Force—Reserved—A. District Police—4. Allowances and Honoraria—Voted." The original provision of Rs. 16,48,400 under this item of expenditure was increased by Rs. 48,600 by reappropriation to meet the increase anticipated on the actuals for nine months. The final excess was due to expenditure in excess of the monthly average in the last quarter of the year and could not be anticipated.

The Accountant-General has remarked that similar underestimate of the requirements of the last quarter has been noticed continuously during the past five years. The question of the measures to be adopted to secure closer approximation between estimate and actuals in the last quarter was stated to be under separate consideration.

The Public Accounts Committee expressed the opinion that the causes which led to heavier expenditure on travelling allowance in the last quarter should have been foreseen and taken into account in framing the final estimates.

[*Note.*—The Inspector-General of Police has since proposed to take the following steps:—

(i) His final revised estimate of the requirements of the whole year under travelling allowances which will be sent to Government in February of each year will be framed on the basis of the actuals during the first nine months of the budget year and the average of the actuals of the last quarter of three preceding years and necessary provision of funds made accordingly.

(ii) If it is found that the monthly expenditure is proceeding on a larger scale than is warranted by the provision, instructions will be issued to District Superintendents of Police to take special steps to economize the expenditure, so that the percentage of variation between the actuals and the provisions may be kept as low as practicable.

The Inspector-General has been informed by Government that under item (i) above, figures relating to tracts which have since been transferred to Orissa should be excluded in calculating the average of the three preceding years.]

The Public Accounts Committee has recommended that a demand for the excess grant be moved in the Legislative Council.

1st December 1936]

(E)

EXCESS UNDER GRANT XXI—AGRICULTURE.

		RS.
Final grant	... ...	17,12,000
Actuals	... ...	17,17,561
	Excess ...	5,561

The excess was due to the fact that the Chief Controlling officer sanctioned reappropriations on the assumption that a saving in the appropriation for expenditure financed from grants by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research would be available to meet excess expenditure under other sub-heads, although such a saving would automatically reduce the recovery budgeted for under " Charges recoverable from Governments, Departments, etc." When the mistake was discovered it was too late to apply for a supplementary grant. With a view to avoid misconception in the matter, the Government have ruled that it is not permissible to reappropriate from a sub-head any saving in the appropriation for schemes, the cost of which is recovered and the recovery is to be adjusted under rules as reduction of expenditure under a separate sub-head in the same grant.

The Public Accounts Committee has remarked that the Director of Agriculture should have exercised greater caution in this case. It has recommended that a demand for the excess grant be moved in the Legislative Council.

14th November 1936. G. T. H. BRACKEN.

[1st December 1936

Appendix VIII.

[Vide item VIII (1) at page 194 supra.]

(1) ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATION UNDER GRANT I—LAND REVENUE.

Grant number.	Head of account.	Amount of supplementary grant required in 1936–37.
(1)	(2)	(3)
		RS.
I.—Land Revenue—Reserved.	(1) 5. a. Land Revenue—Charges of Administration—A. Taluk Establishments—Pay of Establishments.	4,700
	(2) 5. a. Land Revenue—Charges of Administration—A. Taluk Establishments—Other Charges.	1,700
	(3) 5. b. Land Revenue—Survey and Settlement—D. Settlement Parties—2. Pay of Establishments.	16,100
	(4) 5. c. Land Revenue—Land Records—Estate Surveys—Pay of Establishments.	3,500
	(5) 5. c. Land Records—B. Maintenance of Municipal and Union Surveys—Pay of Establishments.	5,200
	(6) 5. c. Land Revenue—Land Records—B. Maintenance of Municipal and Union Surveys—2. Other Charges.	1,300
	(7) 5. d. Land Revenue—Assignments and Compensations—Other Charges.	14,000
		46,500

Explanatory Note.

The details of the additional demands are given below.

Items (1) *and* (2).—The excess expenditure under the above items is due to the employment of special staffs for the survey and plotting of subdivisions, survey of roads, irrigable lands, etc.

Item (3).—The excess is mainly on account of establishments for additional work involved in the revision of the wet ayacut in the Kistna western delta and the settlement of estate lands in the Nilgiris.

Item (4).—The increase under this item is due to—

(*a*) the further retention of the special deputy collector and the staff for record of rights works in the Tanjore district;

(*b*) the employment of a special revenue inspector for maintenance work in the South Valluru estate; and

(*c*) the employment of a clerk and a peon for the settlement of rents in the Chinchinada estate of the West Godavari district

Items (5) *and* (6).—The excess expenditure under these items is due to the employment of certain additional town and panchayat surveyors.

1st December 1936]

Item (7).—The excess expenditure is due to the increase under compensations payable to local bodies on account of fishery rentals, ground-rent and tree-tax collected by the Revenue department on their behalf and initially credited to Government.

APPENDIX IX.

[Vide item VIII (2) at page 200 supra.]

(2) ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATION UNDER GRANT IV—FOREST.

Grant number.	Head of account.	Items of expenditure.		Amount of supplementary grant required in 1936–37.
(1)	(2)	(3)		(4)
				RS.
IV—Forest—Reserved.	8. b. Forest—Conservancy, Maintenance and Regeneration — Reserved — A. Forest produce removed by Government Agency—Voted.	(1) Extraction of sandalwood.		23,300
	8. b. Forest—Conservancy, Maintenance and Regeneration—Reserved—D. 1. Roads and Bridges—Voted.	(2) Repairs to certain forest roads.		1,100
	8. A. a. Forest Capital Outlay charged to Revenue—Organization, Improvement and Extension of Forests—Reserved —A. Demarcation—Sowing and Planting—Voted.	(3) Extension of casuarina plantations in the Sriharikota range, Nellore division.		1,400
	8. A. b. Forest Capital Outlay charged to Revenue — Communications and Buildings—Reserved —B. Buildings and other works.	(4) Construction of a godown for storing lac and other works.		5,000
			RS.	
	8. A. c. Forest Capital Outlay charged to Revenue—Livestock, stores, tools and plants—Reserved—Voted.	(5) Purchase of a four-ton Diesel road-roller.	7,500	
		(6) Purchase of two new motor boats.	3,200	12,400
		Purchase of one secondhand motor boat.	700	
		Others	1,000	
				43,200

Explanatory Note.

Item (1) Rs. 23,300.—The additonal allotment required is due mainly to the extraction of a larger quantity of sandalwood (1,053 tons against 678 tons budgeted for) in the current year. This extra quantity

includes 250 tons which will be extracted in North Salem division during the period from November 1936 to March 1937 for sale in June 1937. In August last the Government sanctioned the employment of four additional foresters until 31st March 1937 for removing more rapidly the existing dead sandalwood in the North Salem division which was liable to destruction by fire or theft if left unremoved.

Item (2) Rs. 1,100.—In August 1936, the Chief Conservator of Forests applied for additional funds for carrying out repairs to the Barghur ghat road, Dhimbum–Talamalai road and Attani–Voracombai road in the North Coimbatore division at an estimated cost of Rs. 4,550. The Government sanctioned the proposal as the roads carry heavy revenue producing forest traffic and have to be maintained well with a view to better revenue. Excluding the anticipated savings under the sub-head the Chief Conservator has applied for an additional allotment of Rs. 1,700. A further saving of Rs. 600 can be found from Expenditure in England—Stores.

Item (3) Rs. 1,400.—In August 1936, the Chief Conservator of Forests submitted proposals for extension of casuarina plantations in the Sriharikota island over an additional area of 93 acres at a cost of Rs. 2,200 and reported that, within a period of 10 years, these additional plantations will yield a revenue of at least Rs. 9,300 besides additional revenue from prunings and thinnings. In view of the additional revenue anticipated the proposals were sanctioned by Government. Deducting the anticipated savings under the sub-head the Chief Conservator has applied for an additional allotment of Rs. 1,400.

Item (4) Rs. 5,000.—The Chief Conservator of Forests submitted proposals for the construction of a big godown for storing lac at Cumbum in the Madura division at a cost of Rs. 1,250 as, owing to the expansion of lac operations, the existing godown was found to be insufficient. The Government were convinced of the need for another godown and sanctioned it. The remaining amount is due to the carrying out of improvements to the forest rest-house at Kambakam in the Nellore division and to sinking two new wells for the use of the Chenchus in the Kurnool district.

Items (5) *and* (6) Rs. 12,400.—The Chief Conservator submitted proposals for the purchase of a four-ton Diesel road-roller at a cost of Rs. 7,500 in place of the six-ton road-roller purchased in 1926 which had become worn out and the maintenance of which was uneconomical. As the roller was urgently required for the construction of revenue producing road works, the Government sanctioned the purchase.

The Chief Conservator submitted proposals for the purchase of three motor boats, one for patrolling the forests in the Sriharikota range of the Nellore division at a cost of Rs. 1,600 and two for patrolling the mangrove forests of the Guntur division at an estimated cost of Rupees 2,300 (Rs. 1,600 *plus* Rs. 700). The one costing Rs. 700 was a second-hand boat which was reported to be in good condition. These boats

1st December 1936]

were considered necessary for the detection of illicit fellings and theft of forest produce from these forests which have many creeks and canals leading in and out of them. The Government, therefore, sanctioned the purchase of these three motor boats.

The remaining amount of Rs. 1,000 is mainly due to provision made for recommencing elephant capturing operations in the Coimbatore and Ootacamund circles in the current year.

The total additional allotment required for the above items of expenditure is Rs. 43,200. As this amount cannot be found from the existing provision under Grant IV, it is proposed to move a demand for a supplementary grant for this amount.

APPENDIX X.

[Vide item VIII (3) at page 200 supra.]

(3) ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATION UNDER GRANT VI—IRRIGATION.

(a) REMODELLING PALLAMKURRU CHANNELS, GODAVARI CENTRAL DELTA.

Grant number.	Head of account.	Item of expenditure.	Amount of supplementary grant required in 1936-37.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
			RS.
VI—Irrigation (excluding Cauvery-Mettur Project)—Reserved.	55. Construction of Irrigation, etc., works—A. Irrigation—Other works—Productive—Reserved.	Remodelling Pallamkurru Nos. I and II channels—Godavari Central Delta.	100

Explanatory Note.

The Pallamkurru channels Nos. I and II take off from the bank canal in the Godavari Central delta and have an ayacut of 3,640 acres under them. The ayacut has not been getting a proper supply of water for a long time past as the water is wasted in the higher reaches of the channels. A portion of the ayacut (326 acres) at the tail-end of the channels is also liable to submersion by the inflow of flood and tidal water. An extent of 234 acres in the neighbourhood of the ayacut though registered as settlement wet, has no irrigation facilities and in consequence the ryots have been paying wet assessment every year without being able to raise a wet crop on the land. A suit notice has also been sent to the Collector by one of the ryots for the provision of irrigation facilities.

2. A scheme for remodelling the channels in order to remedy these defects has been under consideration since 1931. The Chief Engineer has now submitted proposals for remodelling the channels and for the construction of a flood bank and outfall sluices to prevent the submersion of the tail-end lands. The remodelling of the channels besides

[1st December 1936

being necessary to give an equitable distribution of water to the existing ayacut will bring in under irrigation the 234 acres referred to above as also a further extent of 696 acres. The construction of the flood bank and the outfall sluices is necessary to protect the 326 acres of the existing ayacut and the proposed extensions from submersion by the inflow of flood and tidal water.

3. The ryots holding the 696 acres of dry land proposed to be brought under irrigation have agreed to pay inclusion fee at Rs. 25 an acre. The total cost of the scheme including direct and indirect charges is Rs. 38,339 and the anticipated net revenue from the extensions is Rs. 2,505 which gives a return of 6·5 per cent. If the cost of the proposed improvements is distributed between the old and new areas in proportion to the extent benefited by the improvements the net return will be greater. The scheme is therefore remunerative.

4. The Chief Engineer, the Board of Revenue, and the Irrigation Development Board recommend the scheme which is long overdue. It is proposed to accept the recommendation and to move for a supplementary grant of a token sum of Rs. 100 under Grant VI—Irrigation—Excluding Cauvery-Mettur Project for expenditure on the works in the current year.

(*b*) RAISING CREST OF SANGAM ANICUT AND FITTING UP FALLING SHUTTERS AND EXTENSION OF IRRIGATION UNDER THE KANIGIRI RESERVOIR.

Grant number.	Head of account.	Item of expenditure.	Amount of supplementary grant required in 1936-37.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
			RS.
VI—Irrigation (excluding Cauvery-Mettur Project)—Reserved.	55. Construction of Irrigation, etc., Works—Other Works—Irrigation Works—Productive — Pennar River Canals System.	Raising the crest of the Sangam Anicut by one foot and fixing two feet automatic shutters and extending irrigation under the Kanigiri reservoir.	14,000

Explanatory Note.

The Pennar river canal system in the Nellore district is one of several projects under which the ultimate irrigable area (89,000 acres) has not been realized. The major portion of the deficiency in the area irrigated was found to be under the Kanigiri reservoir which is the most important part of the system, the area under irrigation being only about 74,000 acres on an average. A proposal was therefore made to improve and extend the irrigation under the Kanigiri reservoir by utilizing a portion of the volume of flood water passing over the Sangam Anicut in excess of the supply required for irrigation under the Nellore Anicut which is the only anicut lower down. The proposal involved drawing an additional supply from the river by

1st December 1936]

raising the crest of the Sangam Anicut by an average height of one foot with cement concrete and by fixing two feet automatic falling shutters on the raised crest.

2. In 1932 the Government ordered the detailed investigation of the above scheme. The investigation has now been completed and the Chief Engineer has submitted proposals for the following improvements:—

(i) raising the crest of the Sangam anicut and fitting up falling shutters on the raised crest;

(ii) improvements to Gudipalli channel and its branches;

(iii) construction of an anicut across the Pyderu and excavation of a new channel; and

(iv) improvements to Vavveru channel and its branches.

The estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 1,78,739 including direct and indirect charges and cost of survey of the whole inam village. The additional area to be brought under irrigation is expected to be 2,378 acres under first crop and 5,000 acres under second crop. The anticipated net revenue is Rs. 25,119 giving a return of 14 per cent. Even if the extension of area under first crop is slow, the net revenue from the additional second-crop area alone is likely to yield a return of 9·1 per cent.

3. The Chief Engineer, the Board of Revenue and the Irrigation Development Board recommend the proposal. It is proposed to accept the recommendation and to move for a supplementary grant of Rs. 14,000 under Grant VI—Irrigation—Excluding Cauvery-Mettur Project for expenditure on the works in the current year.

(c) ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATION FOR MINOR WORKS IMPROVEMENTS.

Grant number.	Head of account.	Amount of supplementary grant required in 1936–37.
(1)	(2)	(3)
		RS.
VI—Irrigation (excluding Cauvery-Mettur Project) —Reserved.	55. Construction of irrigation, etc., works—h. A. Minor irrigation works —*Improvements*.	1,02,600

Explanatory Note.

The Chief Engineer reported in June, August and October 1936, that additional grants were required to meet the increased expenditure on minor irrigation works in about ten districts, and he was authorized to incur expenditure to the extent of Rs. 1,73,000 pending provision of funds later. He has now reported that additional expenditure is required in certain other districts where there are facilities to expedite the execution of works under the accelerated programme of improvements to minor irrigation works. After taking into account the

savings available under other heads included in the grant, an additional grant of Rs. 1,02,600 is required. It is therefore proposed to move a demand for a supplementary grant for the sum of Rs. 1,02,600 under Grant VI—Irrigation (excluding Cauvery-Mettur Project)—Reserved.

APPENDIX XI.

[Vide item VIII (4) at page 203 supra.]

(4) ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATION UNDER 22. GENERAL ADMINISTRATION—RESERVED.

(a) PURCHASE OF FURNITURE FOR GOVERNMENT HOUSES—MADRAS AND GUINDY.

Grant number. (1)	Head of account. (2)	Amount of supplementary grant required in 1936-37. (3)
		RS.
VIII. Heads of Provinces and Executive Councils—Reserved.	22. General Administration—Reserved—Staff and Household of the Governor—c. B. 5. Government House Furniture—Inauguration grant—Voted.	25,000

Explanatory Note.

An expenditure of Rs. 40,000 has to be incurred on furnishing the following buildings :—

	RS.
(i) New dining hall in Government House, Madras, the construction of which at an estimated cost of Rs. 35,400 was sanctioned by Government in February 1936	10,000
(ii) Quarters for Aides-de-Camp to His Excellency the Governor in Government House, Madras, at an estimated cost of Rs. 63,000 for which the sanction of the Secretary of State has been obtained	3,000
(iii) Government House, Guindy, the remodelling of which at an estimated cost of Rs. 1 lakh has been approved by the Secretary of State ..	27,000
Total ..	40,000

The proposal for sanction of the full amount of Rs. 40,000 was placed before the Finance Committee on the 17th August 1936 and has been recommended by them. The grant was not however moved in the

1st December 1936]

August session of the Legislative Council as the sanction of the Secretary of State for the expenditure in question was not obtained in time. This sanction has since been received.

The Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor reported in July last that Rs. 10,000 were required immediately for the purchase of furniture for the new dining hall as the building was already half completed, and the balance of Rs. 30,000 later in the year for the rest of the new furniture. He further reported that the inauguration grant had been completely spent and that the balance available in the maintenance grant was about Rs. 13,000 against which there were bills amounting to Rs. 3,000 pending payment. It is now found that the full amount of Rs. 40,000 will not be required during the current year. The work on the two buildings referred to in items (ii) and (iii) above will not have progressed sufficiently to require full furnishing before 31st March 1937 and it is therefore now proposed to obtain a supplementary demand for only half the anticipated expenditure on account of furniture for those two buildings. The total amount required in this year thus comes to Rs. 25,000 as shown in the summary above. As the amount cannot be met by reappropriation from the heads of expenditure under the control of the Military Secretary, it is proposed to move a demand for a supplementary grant for a sum of Rs 25,000.

(*b*) ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATION ON ACCOUNT OF THE SPECIAL OFFICE SECRETARY OF A MEMBER OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Grant number.	Head of account.	Amount of supplementary grant required in 1936-37.
(1)	(2)	(3)
		RS.
VIII. Heads of Provinces and Executive Councils—Reserved.	22. g. General Administration—Heads of Provinces and Executive Councils—Reserved—Executive Council—A. Pay and allowances of Officers—Voted.	2,500

Explanatory Note.

When the Hon'ble the Chief Minister resigned his office of Minister in April 1936, his Council Secretary was, under section 52 (4) of the Government of India Act, 1919, appointed Council Secretary to the Hon'ble the Law Member. He continued in that capacity from the 4th April to the 31st August 1936. His pay amounting to Rs. 2,450 for that period is debitable to Grant VIII and cannot be met from the existing appropriation under 22. g. General Administration—Heads of Provinces and Executive Councils—Reserved—Executive Council—Voted. There will be a corresponding saving under Grant XI—Ministers. As there are also no savings under other heads included in Grant VIII to meet this extra expenditure it is proposed to move a supplementary demand for a sum of Rs. 2,500 in the Legislative Council.

[1st December 1936

Appendix XII.

[Vide item VIII (5) at page 203 supra.]

(5) ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATION UNDER GRANT X—SECRETARIAT AND HEADQUARTERS ESTABLISHMENTS, ETC.

(a) Additional Appropriation under 20. Interest on other obligations and 22. General Administration.

Grant number. (1)	Head of accounts and sub-heads of appropriation. (2)	Amount of supplementary grant required in 1936–37. (3)
		RS.
X. Secretariat and Headquarters establishments — *District Administration and* Miscellaneous— Reserved.	(1) 20. Interest on other obligations—Interest on miscellaneous accounts.	16,700
	(2) 22. General Administration—k. Civil Secretariats—H. Madras Record Office.	*5,300*
	(3) M. Local Fund Audit Department—A. Examiner's Office—1. Pay of Officers.	5,900
	(4) M. Local Fund Audit Department—A. Examiner's Office—3. Other charges.	4,200
	(5) 22. General Administration—Subdivisional establishments—o. F. Contingencies.	19,200
	(6) 22. General Administration—p. A. Taluk establishments—5. Contingencies.	38,500
	(7) 22. General Administration—p. A. 6. Supplies and Services.	6,500
	(8) 22. General Administration—p. C. 6. Proprietary Estates Village Service — Pay of Establishments.	3,600
	(9) 22. General Administration—p. D. Cattle-pounds—Petty construction and repairs.	5,000
	(10) 22. General Administration—p. E. Charges on account of Revenue Processes.	7,000
	(11) 22. General Administration — Subdivisional establishments—H. Debt redemption scheme—Pay of Officers.	30,200
	(12) 22. General Administration—Subdivisional establishments—H. Debt re*demption scheme—Pay of establish*ments.	2,400
	(13) 22. General Administration—Subdivisional establishments—H. Debt redemption scheme—Other charges.	6,600
		1,51,100

Explanatory Note.

(1) *Interest on other obligations—Interest on miscellaneous accounts (plus Rs.* 16,700).—Gudimulakhandrika in the Razole taluk, East Godavari district, was granted in olden times as an inam to the temple of Sri Kruta Kritya Rameswaraswami Varu. In the settlement of the village about the end of the last century it was treated as a separate inam village, the extent of the inam being taken to be the whole village. In 1917 the Collector informed the Board that the inam was only a minor inam, comprising an extent of 560 acres and not the whole village of 2,000 acres. The Board of Revenue directed that the inam should be held to be limited to 560 acres (412 wet and 148 dry) and that the remaining extent of land in the village should be treated as jirayati, liable to assessment. The Board also

1st December 1936]

instructed the Collector to levy water-cess in respect of the area in excess of 412 acres of wet. The Collector accordingly levied the assessment and water-cess. The trustees of the temple instituted suits against the Government. In their judgment, dated 14th September 1926, the High Court declared that the whole village of Gudimulakhandrika was inam, that the order of the Collector, dated 2nd October 1918, declaring 1,276·61 acres to be jirayati and imposing assessment thereon was illegal and ultra vires, that an extent of 1,408 acres out of the area of 1,698·63 acres was mamul wet, and that the classification as dry of the extent declared as mamul wet was illegal and ultra vires. The High Court also issued an injunction restraining the Government (*a*) from collecting assessment in respect of any portion of the said village from 27th October 1919 and (*b*) from interfering with the enjoyment of the inamdar of the extent of 1,408 acres referred to above as mamul wet from 27th October 1919. Immediately after the judgment, the plaintiffs claimed the refund of the amounts which the High Court's judgment had declared to be illegal collections, but as the Government preferred an appeal to the Privy Council, the amounts were not refunded. The Privy Council confirmed the decrees of the High Court. A sum of Rs. 28,012–4–10 representing the water-cess and assessment illegally collected from the plaintiffs had to be refunded. The plaintiffs claimed interest from the date on which the amounts had been collected. As the amounts were illegally collected the plaintiffs are entitled to interest on the amount from the date of the High Court's decrees, viz., 14th September 1926. The Government sanctioned the refund of the amount illegally collected (Rs. 28,012–4–10) together with interest amounting to Rs. 16,690–12–7. The interest is debitable to "20. Interest on other oblgations—Interest on miscellaneous accounts." As there is no appropriation under this head an allotment of Rs. 16,700 is required under this head.

(2) *Madras Record Office* (*plus Rs.* 5,300).—The increase is due to the continuance of the temporary staff engaged for the separation of records relating to the Orissa Province beyond the period anticipated and the employment of staff for the separation of records relating to Indian States which will be transferred to the Government of India next year. An amount equal to the expenditure incurred on account of the staff will be paid by the Government of India, the amount being credited to XXXV—Miscellaneous.

(3) & (4) *Local Fund Audit Department* (*plus* Rs. 10,100).—The increase is due to the following causes:—

(*a*) The budget provided for the pay and allowances of the then Examiner under non-voted, but the pay and allowances of his successors, viz., the late Examiner, the present officiating Examiner and the incoming Examiner have to be classed as voted.

(*b*) Owing to two changes in the personnel of the Examiner (consequent on the death of one while on duty) transfer travelling allowance has to be paid to two officers.

(*c*) A compensatory allowance of Rs. 200 per mensem had to be sanctioned to the officer of the Indian Audit and Account Service holding the post of Examiner.

[1st December 1936

Against the additional expenditure under voted, there will be a saving of Rs. 7,300 under non-voted.

(5) *Subdivisonal establishments—Contingencies* (*plus Rs.* 19,200).—This sub-head comprises four detailed account heads, viz., "Service Postage and Telegrams," "Tour charges," "Office expenses" and "Other contingencies" all of which are of a fluctuating character. Against the existing appropriation of Rs. 49,000 under "Service Postage and Telegrams" an expenditure of Rs. 66,500 is anticipated. The increase is due partly to the strict adherence to the Postal rules and partly to the increase in correspondence in connexion with the elections to the Provincial Legislature. A sum of Rs. 17,500 is required to meet the extra expenditure. There has also been a sligbt increase of expenditure under "Tour charges," "Office expenses" and "Other contingencies" which are fluctuating items and the increase could not be foreseen. The anticipated increase under these three items is Rs. 1,700. The Board has applied for a total additional appropriation of Rs. 19,200 under this head.

(6) *Taluk establishments—Contingencies* (*plus Rs.* 38,500).—The Collectors anticipate an excess expenditure of Rs. 32,000 over the sanctioned appropriation mainly under "Service Postage and Telegrams" and "Other contingencies." The increase under the former, viz., Rs. 26,700 is attributed to the reasons furnished under the same head under "Subdivisional establishments." The increase under "Other contingencies" is due to the expenditure on account of the purchase and supply of articles of furniture to the new Patapatnam taluk office in the Vizagapatam district, to the newly restored Deputy Tahsildars' offices at Vanur and Porto Novo in the South Arcot district and to some other offices. There has also been an increase in expenditure under "Tour charges" and "Office expenses." which are fluctuating items. The Board has applied for an additional allotment of Rs. 38,500 under this head.

(7) *Taluk establishments—Supplies and Services* (*plus Rs.* 6,500).—This sub-head comprises three detailed account heads, viz., "Diet and road money to prosecutors and witnesses," "Charges for copies of judgments" and "Other charges." An excess expenditure of Rs. 6,500 is anticipated under these items. The increase has been considerable under "Diet and road money to prosecutors and witnesses" and is due to the increase in the volume of criminal work. In estimating the above excess, the expenditure of Rs. 3,100 on account of the purchase of Salter's spring balances for use in connexion with the agricultural experiments on food crops and sugarcane has also been taken into account.

(8) *Proprietary estates village service—Pay of establishments* (*plus Rs.* 3,600).—The excess under this head, viz., Rs. 5,000 is based on the progress of expenditure during the first half of the year. A sum of Rs. 1,400 will be met by reappropriation.

(9) *Cattle pounds—Petty construction and repairs* (*plus Rs.* 5,000).—The Collectors require additional allotments amounting to Rs. 8,837. As savings usually occur at the end of the year, the Board considers

1st December 1936]

that it will be sufficient if an additional appropriation of Rs. 5,000 only is sanctioned.

(10) 22. *P.E. Charges on account of revenue processes (plus Rs.* 7,000).—The expenditure under this head is of a fluctuating nature. The additional appropriation required is Rs. 7,000.

(11) *to* (13) *Debt redemption scheme (plus Rs.* 39,200).—The Board has applied for an additional allotment of Rs. 39,200 on account of the pay and travelling allowance of the Special Loans Officers and their staff employed for work connected with the grant of loans for the relief of indebtedness. The increased expenditure is reported to be due mainly to the appointment of senior Deputy Collectors as Special Loans Officers, and senior men as clerks and Revenue Inspectors for the administration of the scheme.

2. The total additional appropriation required under the several items mentioned above is Rs. 1,51,100.

(*b*) PAYMENT OF TRAVELLING ALLOWANCES TO MEMBERS OF DEBT CONCILIATION BOARDS AND OTHER EXPENDITURE.

Grant number.	Head of account.	Amount of supplementary grant required in 1936-37.
(1)	(2)	(3)
		RS.
X. Secretariat and Head-quarters establishments—District Administration and Miscellaneous—Reserved.	22. General Administration—Reserved—o. Subdivisional Establishments—I. Debt Conciliation Boards.	100

Explanatory Note.

It is proposed to bring the Madras Debt Conciliation Act into force from the 1st December 1936. Under section 3 of the Act the Government may constitute a Board for any district or part of a district. Under this section, the Chairman of the Board should be a person who holds or has held an office not lower in rank than that of Subordinate Judge or a Deputy Collector and one at least of the members should be a non-official. Section 29 (2) (*e*) of the Act empowers the Government to prescribe the allowances, if any, to be paid to the Chairman and members of the Boards. Rules have been framed in this behalf and will be brought into force with effect from the 1st December 1936. The Board of Revenue has stated that the expenditure on account of the pay of establishment, travelling allowances of the Chairman and members of the Boards and their staff will be about Rs. 194 per mensem in the current year for each Board. A contingent expenditure of Rs. 12-8-0 per mensem is also reported to be required for each Board. It is proposed to establish for the present one Board in each of the six districts, viz., Ramnad, Tanjore, Nellore, Coimbatore, Bellary and Guntur, which provide for all sorts of conditions except those of the West Coast. The total number of Boards that may be ultimately necessary is 34 (one in each

[1st December 1936

of 16 districts, two in each of 6 districts and three in each of the remaining 2 districts) and the total cost is estimated as Rs. 88,300 per annum. It is proposed to obtain a token supplementary demand, as this is expenditure on a new service. The balance will be met by reappropriation this year.

APPENDIX XIII.

[*Vide item VIII (6) at page 203 supra.*]

(6) ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATIONS UNDER 22. GENERAL *ADMINISTRATION—TRANSFERRED.*

(*a*) CONTRIBUTION FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF ACCOUNTS OF *CHARITABLE ENDOWMENTS.*

Grant number. (1)	Head of account. (2)	Item of expenditure. (3)	Amount of supplementary grant required in 1936–37. (4)
			RS.
XI. Ministers, Civil Secretariats and Miscellaneous—Transferred.	22. v. General Administration —*Civil Secretariats—Local* Self-Government Department —3. Other Charges.	Contribution to the Government of India towards the cost of maintenance of accounts of charitable endowments.	3,100

Explanatory Note.

Under the provisions of section 11 of the Charitable Endowments Act, *1890*, read with the Devolution Act, 1920, this Government have appointed the Accountant-General, Madras, to be the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments for this province. The cost which the Accountant-General incurs in maintaining the accounts of the endowments has *hitherto been met from the Central Revenues. Under the Devolution* Rules (item 23—Part II, Schedule I), however, Charitable Endowments form a provincial subject and the audit of these endowments is treated as a provincial responsibility. Owing to the abolition of the post of Deputy Controller of the Currency, as a result of the inauguration of the Reserve Bank, the duty of keeping in safe custody the securities relating to Charitable Endowments also devolves on the Accountant-General. This adds to his work and responsibility and involves additional expenditure.

2. For the reasons stated in paragraph 1, the Government of India considered that the maintenance of accounts of Charitable Endowments should be treated as a provincial liability and the cost thereof met from provincial funds. This Government have concurred in this view. This *Government have also further agreed to accept this liability* with effect from the current financial year commencing from 1st April 1936.

3. The annual cost of maintenance of accounts, including that of the safe custody of the relevant securities relating to the Charitable Endowments vested in the Accountant-General as Treasurer of Charitable Endowments, is estimated at Rs. 3,100. This amount does not

1st December 1936]

appear to be excessive when compared with a sum of Rs. 3,748-8-0 which, it is understood, is charged for Bihar. The expenditure will be debited to 22. v. General Administration—Ministers, Secretariats—Miscellaneous—Transferred—Civil Secretariats—v. A. Local Self-Government—3. Other charges—Contribution to the Central Government towards the cost of maintenance of the accounts of Charitable Endowments.

4. The Government have also decided that this fresh liability thrown on the provincial funds should be made good by corresponding recovery from the receipts of the endowments concerned. They therefore propose to levy on endowments which fetch an interest of Rs. 10,000 or more per annum, a fee of three-fourths per cent and on those which fetch less than Rs. 10,000 per annum, a fee of 1 per cent. There are 7 endowments of the first class and 379 of the second class, including 58 the annual interest on which is Rs. 10 or less each. It is proposed not to levy any fee on the last class. The fees thus recovered will amount to Rs. 3,184. The amount will be credited to XXXV. Miscellaneous—Collection of payments for services rendered.

5. As the contribution in question is a new service and as there is no saving in the provision in the Civil Budget Estimate for 1936–37, it is proposed to move a supplemental demand for a sum of Rs. 3,100 in the Legislative Council.

(b) ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATION ON ACCOUNT OF THE SPECIAL OFFICER FOR BIFURCATION OF DISTRICT BOARDS.

Grant number.	Head of account.	Item of expenditure.	Amount of supplementary grant required in 1936-37.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
			RS.
XI. Ministers, Civil Secretariats and Miscellaneous—Transferred.	22. v. General Administration—B. Inspector of *Municipal Councils and* Local Boards.	1. Pay of officers	9,700
		3. Other charges	1,000
			10,700

Explanatory Note.

In January 1936 the Government decided to examine the financial position of all district boards which had not been bifurcated, and they proposed to order the bifurcation in the course of 1936 of all district boards in respect of which the investigation showed that bifurcation was financially justifiable. A temporary post of Special Officer on the scale of pay of a Deputy Collector was sanctioned by Government (together with the necessary subordinate staff) for a period of six months for the examination of the finances of district boards. The officer appointed has so far examined the financial position of the following district boards:—

Chingleput, Nellore, Coimbatore, Salem, East Godavari, Kistna, West Godavari, Malabar, Ramnad and Madura.

[1st December 1936

It is considered that, to enable the Special Officer to complete the examination of the finances of all district boards, his services will have to be retained till the 31st March 1937. The post of the Special Officer has therefore been ordered to be retained till the above date.

The Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards accordingly requires during the current year in connexion with the pay, travelling and other allowances of the Special Officer, the following additional allotment under 22. v. General Administration—B. Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards:—

		RS.
1. Pay of officers—Voted	.. ..	9,700
3. Other charges—Voted	.. ..	* 3,300
	Total ..	13,000

* Includes Rs. 100 for postage.

A sum of Rs. 2,300 has been found from savings under other heads within Grant XI.

It is accordingly proposed to move a demand for a supplementary grant for the balance of Rs. 10,700 in the Legislative Council.

(c) APPOINTMENT OF DEPUTY INSPECTORS OF MUNICIPAL COUNCILS AND LOCAL BOARDS.

Grant number.	Head of account.	Item of expenditure.	Amount of supplementary grant required in 1936–37.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
			RS.
XI—Ministers—Civil Secretariats and Miscellaneous—Transferred.	22. v. General Administration—Transferred—Civil Secretariats—B. Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards.	Pay of Officers— 3 Deputy Inspectors on Rs. 250—50/2—700.	4,300
		Special pay at Rs. 100 for each of the Deputy Inspectors ..	900
		Pay of Establishments— 3 upper division clerks on Rs. 55—70 .. .. .. 3 lower division clerks on Rs. 30—55 .. .. .. 3 typists on Rs. 30—55 .. .. .. 6 peons on Rs. 12—17	1,600
		Other charges— Travelling allowances and Contingencies..	3,800
			10,600

Explanatory Note.

The Government have observed that for some time past there has een a marked deterioration in the administration of several district oards. Collectors who were in temporary charge of the office of

1st December 1936]

presidents of district boards before the recent election of the new presidents of district boards have drawn the attention of the Government to the unsatisfactory state of district board offices from the standpoint of general administrative efficiency. The condition of affairs in many municipalities also leaves much to be desired and the Government consider that closer and more effective supervision is necessary to assist municipalities in evolving a satisfactory policy and in working harmoniously with their commissioners. Although one of the duties of the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards is to exercise general supervision over the administrative working of local bodies it has not been possible for him, owing to pressure of other work, especially that relating to elections, to give the necessary personal attention to this or to make systematic periodical inspection of their offices.

The Government consider that the only way of improving the standard of administration and also of reducing the ever-increasing volume of work in the Secretariat, with which it is now unable to deal promptly and effectively, is to give the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards adequate superior staff, which could relieve him of some of his routine work and make systematic and periodical inspection of offices of local bodies, and to delegate to the Inspector such of the powers of Government as can appropriately be delegated.

The Government consider that an additional staff of three assistants of Deputy Collectors' rank designated Deputy Inspectors of Municipal Councils and Local Boards with the necessary subordinate and menial staff will be required. Their duties will be to make regular inspection of the offices of district boards and municipalities, to give general advice to them and to enquire into all matters referred to the Deputy Inspectors by the Inspector, the work being distributed on a territorial basis, viz., (*a*) northern; (*b*) southern; and (*c*) western and central areas of the presidency. The Inspector also will continue to undertake a certain number of such inspections each year. One of the main objects of the proposal is to relieve the Inspector of some routine work so as to enable him to exercise a general supervision over the working of local bodies and to be in a position to advise Government with first-hand knowledge of their administration.

It is estimated that the scheme will involve a recurring expenditure of Rs. 38,700 per annum towards pay of officers and subordinate staff, travelling allowance and contingencies and a non-recurring expenditure of Rs. 1,000 towards purchase of furniture, etc.

The Government consider that the matter is urgent and that the proposed scheme should be given effect to in the current year to avoid a progressive deterioration in the administration. The staff will be employed on a temporary basis for a period of one year to start with. As the cost of the scheme has to be treated as expenditure on a New Service the scheme can be given effect to only after the necessary funds are provided by moving a supplementary grant in the Legislative Council. The expenditure anticipated on the scheme in the current year is Rs. 10,600.

Appendix XIV.

[Vide item IX (3) at page 229 supra.]

Education and Public Health Department.

[*U.O. Note No.* 2643-*B* 2, *dated the* 23*rd November* 1936.]

With reference to the answer given to the supplementary question to question No. 30 at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 27th August 1936, an extract of G.O. No. 270, Public, dated the 25th March 1933, is placed on the table of the House.

C. H. Masterman,
Secretary to Government.

Extract of paragraph 1 *of G.O. No.* 270, *Public* (*General*), *dated the* 25*th March* 1933.

The Government have had under consideration the question of curtailment, as a measure of retrenchment, of the lists of newspapers and institutions receiving free supply of papers placed at the disposal of the "Press." It has been decided that the following principles should be observed in revising the lists and for governing future admission to them:—

(*a*) No official publications should be supplied free to the editors of newspapers or other periodicals unless it is shown that they have a wide circulation in this Presidency. In special cases the free supply of technical papers to influential technical journals will be authorized;

(*b*) the free supply of publications to institutions such as Libraries and Associations will be sanctioned only in respect of those serving the whole province;

(*c*) where a newspaper or institution is representative of a particular language area or class of persons free supply may be made even if circulation or field of service is not large, provided the particular language area or class of persons represented is of sufficient importance to be represented;

(*d*) in respect of newspapers and institutions outside the Presidency the following principles should be observed:—

(i) in the case of newspapers, no free supply should be made except in special cases of technical journals which are of real value to officers or departments of this Government and which make a free supply of their journals to this Government; and

(ii) in the case of institutions, including other Governments, no free supply should be made unless this Government receives from them the equivalent of this Government publications in

1st December 1936]

return and that equivalent is of real value to the officers or departments of this Government Exceptions may be made in special cases either when the institution is of exceptional importance, e.g., the International Labour Office which is connected with the League of Nations, or when the purpose of making the supply is to secure the necessary publicity for this Government beyond the limits of this Presidency, e.g., the British Library of Information, New York. With such exceptions supply should be made only on an exchange basis; and

(e) in the case of those both within and without the Presidency—

(i) no free supply should be made to private persons; and

(ii) no free supply should be made to officers of the Central Government who should pay for what they require.

APPENDIX XV.

[Vide item IX (2) at page 229 supra.]

G.O. No. 1793, Revenue, dated 17th August 1936.

READ—the following papers :—

Reference from the Board of Revenue, F. No. 1311-36-2, dated 21st May 1936.

Reference from the Board of Revenue, F. No. 1821/36-1, dated 4th June 1936.

Order—No. 1793, *Revenue, dated 17th August* 1936.

The proposals of the Special Assistant Settlement Officer in charge of the No. II Party for the resettlement of the undermentioned hills and plains villages in the southern taluks of the Salem district have been received :—

Name of tract.	Number of villages.	Taluk.
1 Sitteri hills	10	Harur.
2 Aranuttumalais	7	Salem.
3 Bodamalais	4	Salem and Rasipur.
4 Kollimalais	16	Rasipur and Namakkal.
5 Pachchaikavundanpatti, Kolakkamedu and Kallipatti.	3	Rasipur and Attur.
6 Pachchaimalai and Veppadi	2	Attur.
7 Puludikkuttai, Vellaiyampatti and Malaiyalapatti.	3	Plains villages in Salem.
8 Shevaroys	67	Yercaud.
9 Jarugumalai	1	Salem.
Total ..	113	

2. The Special Assistant Settlement Officer's proposals for the resettlement of these villages were published in an extraordinary issue of the *Salem District Gazette* on the 28th December 1935, and three months' time was allowed for the receipt of criticisms. The period of three months allowed expired on the 28th March 1936. The Settlement Officer's proposals were also laid on the table of the Legislative Council on the 30th January 1936.

3. Only one representation was received and this was from the Shevaroy Planters' Association. The Government have carefully considered the representation and proceed to pass the following orders.

4. The proposals of the Special Assistant Settlement Officer in respect of the following matters have been supported by the Board of Revenue, and are approved :—

(a) *Proposals applicable to the villages comprised in tracts Nos.* 1 *to* 7 *and* 9, *and in the village greens in tract No.* 8 :—

(1) Dry grouping,
(2) Money-rates,
(3) Classification of irrigation sources,
(4) Exemption from charge for second crop cultivated on wet lands, and
(5) Classification of soils.

(b) *Proposals applicable to the villages in all the tracts under resettlement.*—Kistbandi.

5. *Lands cultivated with coffee or other special products in tract No.* 8—*The Shevaroys.*—The Special Assistant Settlement Officer has reported that the coffee estates situated outside the village greens on the Shevaroys have not hitherto been regularly settled, that the assessment now levied on them is based on rates fixed at the time of the original grant or assignment of the individual estates, and not with reference to, or in consideration of, the price of coffee prevailing at the time, and that the assessment is far less than what the lands can afford to pay. For these reasons and with a view to placing their assessment on a sound footing, he has recommended—

(i) that a uniform rate of Rs. 2 per acre should be levied on all lands, the assessment on which is revisable, including the lands in the village greens, which are cultivated with coffee, tea, cinchona, rubber, or any other special crop, or covered by buildings required for or ancillary to, the cultivation of special crops and their preparation for the market, the necessary subdivisions being made where necessary;

(ii) that the existing rates of assessment should be left undisturbed for the rest of the area, not cultivated with coffee or other special products; and

(iii) that the flat rate of Rs. 2 per acre should be imposed at any time during the currency of the resettlement on all lands on which coffee or other special crops may be cultivated in future.

The Government approve the proposals of the Special Assistant Settlement Officer. They have carefully considered the representation made by the Shevaroy Planters' Association, and observe that having regard to the net profits obtained over a series of years in the past, the rate proposed by the Special Assistant Settlement Officer is moderate. In view however of the depressed condition of the coffee, tea and rubber industries, the new rate now ordered to be imposed will not be actually collected, until conditions improve. The Board of Revenue is requested to submit a report on the question at the end of two years.

6. In the press communiqué, dated the 12th December 1935, setting out the policy which the Government have decided to adopt in regard to resettlements, the Government have stated that they propose to leave it to the new Government constituted under the Government of India Act, 1935, to decide whether or not to collect such enhancements as are considered appropriate on a consideration of prices. As the percentage enhancement in the case of the villages mentioned in paragraph 4 (*a*) above is based upon a consideration of the general, social and economic condition of the tract and a comparison of the rates of assessment in the adjoining resettled villages in the plains and not in consideration of a rise in the commutation rates for the staple crops, the policy announced in the press communiqué, dated the 12th December 1935, does not apply to the enhancement of rates ordered for these villages. The new rates should accordingly be brought into effect from the fasli in which the resettlement is introduced.

7. *Increment remission.*—In paragraph 36 of the scheme report the Special Assistant Settlement Officer has proposed the grant of two kinds of increment remission, viz.,

(i) the special increment remission spread over a period of four years in respect of increases arising from the percentage enhancement; and

(ii) the ordinary increment remission spread over a period of 12 years in respect of increases arising from the revision of the grouping or the levy of the flat rate of Rs. 2 per acre on lands planted with coffee, etc., or on lands occupied by buildings ancillary thereto.

Although for the reasons given in paragraph 6 above, the scheme of special increment remission will not strictly apply to this area, the Government are pleased to extend the concession to this area in view of the present level of prices. They accordingly accept the proposals of the Special Assistant Settlement Officer for the grant of both ordinary and special increment remissions for this area.

8. *Duration of the resettlement.*—The resettlement will remain in force for a period of 28 years from fasli 1346 so that the resettlement of these hill villages and the plains villages of the southern taluks may be taken up together on the next occasion.

9. The draft notification submitted by the Board of Revenue is approved as amended and is annexed to this order.

(By order of the Governor in Council)

H. R. UZIELLI,
Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue.
,, Special Assistant Settlement Officer, No. II Party, Salem.
,, Government of India, Department of Education, Health and Lands (with C.L. and with a copy of the scheme report).
,, Collector of Salem.
,, Finance Department.
,, Secretary, *Legislative Council (with 175 copies* to be placed on the table of the Legislative Council).

Press.

APPENDIX.

NOTIFICATION.

I. *Area affected.*

The term of thirty years for which the existing rates of land assessment were sanctioned in respect of the undermentioned hills and plains villages in the southern taluks of the Salem district expired at the end of fasli 1344 (1934–35). This period having, however, been extended by one year, a revision of the rates and the conditions of assessment therein has to be carried out with effect from fasli 1346 (1936–37) in accordance with the orders issued in G.O. No. 1793, Revenue, dated 17th August 1936 :—

Name of tract.	Number of villages.	Taluk.
1 Sitteri hills	10	Harur.
2 Aranuttumalais ..	7	Salem.
3 Bodamalais	4	Salem and Rasipur.
4 Kollimalais	16	Rasipur and Namakkal.
5 Pachchaiyakavundanpatti, Kolakkamedu and Kallipatti.	3	Rasipur and Attur.
6 Pachchaimalai and Veppadi.	2	Attur.
7 Puludikkuttai, Vellaiyampatti and Malaiyalapatti.	3	Plains villages in Salem.
8 Shevaroys	6	Yercaud.
9 Jarugumalai	1	Salem.
Total ..	113	(110 hills and 3 plains villages).

II. *Classification of soils.*

2. (*a*) No general reclassification of the soils will be made at the resettlement. The system of soil classification now prevailing in the respective tracts (viz., three sorts in the Sitteris and five sorts in the other tracts including the three plains villages of Puludikkuttai, Vellaiyampatti and Malaiyalapatti of the Salem taluk), will be retained. The present arrangement by which soils of equal productive capacity are grouped in tarams and the existing method of notation of the different soils will also be retained.

(*b*) There are two classes of soil, viz., red loam and red sand and they will be described by the symbols "VII and VIII" respectively. Arabic numerals below the roman figures in the tables in paragraphs 10 and 13 below denote the sort of the soil. The extra sort below class VIII (red sand) in the third table under paragraph 13 will be denoted as 'A'

3. The officer in charge of the Settlement Party and his gazetted assistants are authorized to assign a classification or suitably alter or adjust, wherever necessary, the existing classification and money-rates in the case of the following lands :—

(*a*) Lands classed as 'poramboke' or 'unassessed' at the last settlement, which have been transferred to the head of assessed waste or assigned by the Revenue Department without assigning a soil classification but at flat rates, the rates at times not agreeing with the sanctioned money-rate table;

(*b*) lands transferred from 'poramboke' or 'unassessed' to 'assessed' during the resettlement;

(*c*) unsurveyed lands since surveyed and transferred to 'assessed';

(*d*) lands affected by the revision of boundaries of plains and hill villages to be reclassified under the system of classification and grouping of the villages with which the mergings have been made;

(*e*) lands in respect of which the taram and rate given in the accounts are not appropriate to the soil classification and where the rates do not agree with the soil classification and taram;

(*f*) the plot of land in Yercaud village brought under Malaivali holding and assessed by the Revenue Department at Re. 0–14–0 an acre without assigning any soil classification; and

(g) coffee lands on the Shevaroys transferred by the Revenue Department to the head of "Village greens" subsequent to the last settlement.

4. In classifying or reclassifying soils as above, the system of classification adopted at the last settlement will be followed.

5. No distinction will be made in the rates of assessment of occupied and unoccupied lands following the procedure adopted at the last settlement.

III. *Classification of irrigation sources.*

6. (a) No change will be made in the existing classification of irrigation sources.

(b) If at any time during the term of the resettlement, a defect on account of which an irrigation source has been placed in a lower class is remedied by the Government or if any source is improved or any new sources are constructed by the Government, the Government shall be at liberty to revise the resettlement classification or to assign a suitable classification, as the case may be, to such sources and to impose such wet rates of assessment or such water-rates as they may deem fit on the lands commanded by such sources.

IV. *Wet lands.*

7. *Revision of wet ayacut—Transfer from dry to wet and vice versa.*—Wet lands exist only on the Kollimalais and all of them have been registered as single crop, unlike in the plains villages. As the villages on the Kollimalais have been dealt with under the new simplified system, transfers from dry to wet and *vice versa* have not been effected by the settlement staff.

8. *Charge for second crop.*—All wet lands will be registered as single crop at the resettlement as at the last settlement. The existing concession of levying no extra charge for a second or subsequent crops will be allowed to continue.

9. *Money-rates.*—After a careful consideration of the social and economic condition of the tract and a detailed comparison of the existing assessment with that of the adjoining resettled plains villages and after making liberal concessions for disadvantages of situation, the *Government* have decided that the existing wet rates should be enhanced by 12½ per cent.

10. The following table compares the existing and new rates of single-crop assessment on wet lands on the Kollimalais:—

Class and sort of soil.			VI class.	
VII	VIII	Taram.	Old rate.	New rate.
			RS. A.	RS. A.
1	..	12	3 6	3 12
2	1	13	2 12	3 2
3	2	14	2 4	2 8
4	3	15	1 12	2 0
5	4	16	1 6	1 9
..	5	17	1 0	1 2

V. *Dry lands.*

11. *Grouping.*—The existing grouping will remain unaltered except for the four villages on the Bodamalais, the villages of Kolakkamedu, Pachchaimalai, Malaiyalapatti and for the Malaiyali holdings of Jarugumalai. The sixth group assigned to the Bodamalais and the Pachchaimalai village will be raised to the fifth and the fifth group assigned

to Kolakkamedu to the fourth. The sixth group assigned to the Malaiyali holdings of Jarugumalai village will also be raised to the fourth group so as to be in conformity with the grouping of the non-Malaiyali holdings of the village. The fourth group assigned to Malaiyalapatti will be reduced to the fifth. The villages of Yercaud and Vasamhadi on the Shevaroys which are situated in the midst of fourth group villages and for which no grouping has been fixed so far, will be assigned the fourth group.

12. *Money-rates*—(*a*) *Ordinary ryotwari lands*.—A careful consideration of the social and economic conditions of the tracts and a detailed comparison of the existing assessment with that of the adjoining resettled plains villages after making liberal concession for disadvantages of situation, show that only certain tracts are capable of bearing an enhancement, while others are not. The Government have accordingly decided that the existing rates of assessment of the seven villages on the Aranuttumalais and of the non-Malaiyali holdings on the Jarugumalais should be left unaltered without any enhancement whatever. The villages referred to in paragraph 11 above for which the dry grouping has been raised will not also be subjected to any percentage enhancement. In the other villages including Malaiyalapatti in respect of which the dry grouping has been reduced from the fourth to the fifth, the rates of assessment will be enhanced by only 6¼ per cent or one anna in the rupee, except for the dry lands on the Kollimalais and the village greens on the Shevaroys, the rates of which will be enhanced by 12½ per cent or two annas in the rupee. The last rates of five annas and four annas in tracts where the rates have been enhanced by 12½ per cent and the rates of 7 annas and below where the enhancement ordered is 6¼ per cent, will be left unaltered. The new rates are thus very lenient and their introduction will not result in any appreciable burden on the villagers.

(*b*) *Lands cultivated with coffee or other special crops*.—On estates on the Shevaroys the assessment of which is revisable, the existing rates of Rs. 2, Re. 1-4-0 and Re. 1 will be replaced by a flat rate of Rs. 2 an acre where they have been planted with coffee or other special crops such as tea, cinchona, rubber, etc., or covered by buildings required for, or ancillary to, the cultivation of the special crops and their preparation for the market, the necessary subdivisions being made, where necessary. For the rest of the area not planted with coffee or other special crops, the existing rates will be left undisturbed. The special rate of Rs. 2 will be imposed also on village greens cultivated with coffee or other special crop such as tea, cinchona, rubber, etc., or covered by buildings required for, or ancillary to, the cultivation of the crops and their preparation for the market.

(*c*) In the estates on which the assessment is revisable and in the village greens the Government reserve the right to impose the special rate of Rs. 2 an acre at any time during the currency of the resettlement on all expansions of cultivation of coffee or other special crops such as tea, cinchona, rubber, etc., and on lands occupied by buildings which are required for, or ancillary to, the cultivation of these crops and their preparation for the market.

(*d*) In view, however, of the present depressed condition of coffee, tea and rubber industries, the new rate of Rs. 2 an acre mentioned in sub-paragraph (*b*) above will not be actually imposed until conditions improve.

13. The following tables compare the existing and new rates in the villages for which a percentage enhancement has been ordered:—

(*a*) Dry lands on the Kollimalais and village greens on the Shevaroys.

Soil classification.			Group III.			Group IV.			Group V.	
VII (1)	VIII (2)	Taram. (3)	Old rate. (4)	New rate. (5)	Taram. (6)	Old rate. (7)	New rate. (8)	Taram. (9)	Old rate. (10)	New rate. (11)
			RS. A.	RS. A.		RS. A.	RS. A.		RS. A.	RS. A.
1	1	6	1 6	1 9	7	1 2	1 4	8	0 14	1 0
2	2	7	1 2	1 4	8	0 14	1 0	9	0 9	0 10
3	3	8	0 14	1 0	9	0 9	0 10	11	0 6	0 7
4	4	10	0 7	0 8	11	0 6	0 7	12	0 5	0 5
5	5	12	0 5	0 5	12	0 5	0 5	13	0 4	0 4

(*b*) Dry lands in Pachchaiyakavundanpatti, Kallippatti, Veppadi, Malaiyalapatti, Vellaiyampatti and Puludikkuttai.

1	1	6	1 6	1 7	7	1 2	1 3	8	0 14	0 15
2	2	7	1 2	1 3	8	0 14	0 15	9	0 9	0 10
3	3	8	0 14	0 15	9	0 9	0 10	11	0 6	0 6
4	4	10	0 7	0 7	11	0 6	0 6	12	0 5	0 5
5	5	12	0 5	0 5	12	0 5	0 5	13	0 4	0 4

NOTE.—(1) The rates of assessment to be levied on dry lands in the villages on the Bodamalais and the Pachchaimalai village whose dry grouping has been raised from VI to V are those shown in column (10) of the above tables, while the rates of assessment to be levied in Kolakkamedu and on the Malaiyali holdings in Jarugumalai placed in the IV group are those shown in column (7) of the above tables.

(2) For the villages on the Aranuttumalais and the non-*Malaiyali holdings* of the Jarugumalai village in respect of which neither revision of grouping nor any percentage enhancement has been made, the existing rates will continue.

(*c*) Dry lands in the Sitteri hill villages.

Soil classification.			Group IV	
VII	VIII	Taram.	Old rate.	New rate.
			RS. A.	RS. A.
1	A	7	1 0	1 1
2	1	8	0 12	0 13
..	2	9	0 8	0 9
3	3	12	0 4	0 4

14. *Water-cess on dry lands.*—The levy of water-cess will be governed by the rules notified by the Government from time to time.

VI. *Ground rent.*

15. The Government reserve the right to impose at any time during the currency of the resettlement whatever ground rent they may deem necessary on occupied ryotwari lands assigned subsequent to the date of this notification, if they are used for building purposes.

VII. *Increment remission.*

16. The Government have decided that some leniency should be shown in the introduction of the new rates of assessment now sanctioned. This will take the form of the grant of increment remissions in respect of the percentage increase of the rates of assessment in the fasli in which the new rates are introduced and the two following *faslis*. This remission will not be allowed in respect of enhancements which are due to increase in area ascertained in the course of resurvey.

In the case of holdings or portions of holdings on which the existing rates are enhanced by 12½ per cent or 6¼ per cent, as the case may be, the process

of reaching the full sanctioned rates of assessment will be spread equally, as far as may be, over a period of four years; the *full rates will be in force* in the fourth fasli of introduction. On Government waste lands the full rate will be enforced with effect from fasli 1346.

The remissions due will be worked out for each patta in accordance with the instructions given below:—

The basis of calculation will be the total assessment due on each patta and not the assessment due on individual survey numbers or subdivisions.

To give effect to the increment remission, deduction will be made as follows:—

	Where the rates have been enhanced by 12½ per cent.	Where the rates have been enhanced by 6¼ per cent.
	A. P.	A. P.
First year	1 6	0 9
Second year	1 0	0 6
Third year	0 6	0 3

In calculating the increment remission due, a sum of eight annas and less of the old assessment will be ignored, while a sum of nine annas and more will be reckoned as a rupee.

17. In respect of village greens cultivated with coffee or other special crops and other lands for which the flat rate of Rs. 2 an acre will be levied and for cases affected by the raising of dry grouping, the ordinary increment remission will be allowed in accordance with the following rules for holdings or portions of holdings in respect of which the increase in assessment exceeds 25 per cent of the original assessment.

Where the increase is more than 25 per cent in the assessment payable on any individual holding or portion thereof, the increment will be spread over a series of years. This concession will not be applied to enhancements due to increase in area ascertained in the course of resurvey in excess of 10 per cent of the original extent or to cases in which the total increase does not exceed one rupee. In cases in which this concession is admissible, the assessment payable in the first year will be the old assessment *plus* an additional sum not exceeding 25 per cent thereof; in the second year the assessment payable will be the old assessment *plus* an additional sum not exceeding 37½ per cent of the old assessment; in the third year a *further addition* of not more than 12½ per cent will be made and so on until the full resettlement rate is reached; provided that the increment of assessment in any one year shall not be less than one rupee unless and until the full resettlement rate is reached. If, in any case, it should happen that the application of this method will not admit of the full resettlement rate being reached by the twelfth year, the percentage rate of increase to be adopted in the second and succeeding years will be so raised that the full resettlement rate shall be reached in the twelfth year. This remission will be shown in a separate section in the increment remission account.

18. If the whole or any portion of the land held by a registered holder at resettlement is alienated or relinquished and reassigned, the full resettlement rate will be levied from the new holder with effect from the fasli in which the transfer takes place. In such cases, the amount of remission equitably due on any portion of the holding which remains in the possession of the original holder will be fixed by the Revenue Divisional Officer subject to the control of the District Collector by the application of the principles laid down above. When one of the holders of the joint holding transfers his *interest therein either to his co-holder or to a* stranger, increment remission will be admissible so long as the joint holding remains intact and so long

as one or more of the original holders of the holding retains his or their interest therein; but when all the joint holders have transferred their interest in the holding, the full resettlement rate will be levied *with effect from the fasli in which the last of such* transfers takes place.

VIII. *Registry of holdings.*

19. Preliminary to resettlement, the latest Revenue adangal was brought up to date in the resurveyed villages and in the villages dealt with under the old system of resettlement procedure and the results were embodied in a fresh land register. In other tracts the registry in the Revenue Accounts has been adopted for purposes of resettlement. Registered holders or other persons possessing any interest in land forming the subject of resettlement in the tracts can obtain any information relating to their holdings from the officer in charge of Settlement Party No. 11, Salem, or from the Special *Assistant Settlement Officer in charge of the Branch* Settlement office of the taluk in which the land about which information is required lies.

IX. *Rough Pattas.*

20. At the time of resettlement no rough pattas will be issued for any of the 18 villages on the Kollimalais, Pachchaiyakavundanpatti, Kolakkamedu, Pachchaimalai, Veppadi and for seven out of the ten villages on the Sitteris which are unresurveyed areas dealt with under the simplified system. In the remaining villages referred to in paragraph 1 above which are either resurveyed or dealt with under the old system, a rough patta will be issued through the village headman to each registered holder in those villages where notices embodying the changes made in connexion with revision of adangals or resurvey or both, as the case may be, have not already been communicated. In the case of villages, where notices of such changes have already been given to the registered holders and their objections, if any, have been duly heard and disposed of, there will be no further issue of rough pattas at the time of resettlement. A notice will, however, be given to the registered holders concerned in these and other unresurveyed villages dealt with under the *simplified* system referred to above for which no rough pattas will be issued, of such alterations in the soil classification, taram or rate as may be carried out in respect of his holding in accordance with the *principles enumerated* in the *preceding paragraphs.* Where, however, the alterations in rate and assessment are due merely to the percentage increase of the old rates, such notices will not be issued. The procedure *in regard to the* service of these notices will be the same as that prescribed for the service of rough pattas. Every endeavour will be made to secure prompt delivery to *the registered holders concerned of the rough pattas* and notices referred to above, but non-resident and absentee registered holders must make their own arrangements to obtain them from the village headman.

21. *Objections to be heard.*—In the case of villages which are either resurveyed or dealt with under the old system in respect of which notices embodying the changes made in connexion with revision of adangals or resurvey have not already been communicated and objections heard, the rough patta to be issued at resettlement will show the old survey numbers and assessment, the resurvey numbers (wherever the old numbering has been altered), the *names of* registered holders, the description of the land and the assessment which will hereafter be levied thereon. The date on which and the place at which objections to entries in, or omissions from, a *rough patta will* be heard, will also be entered therein. Notice of the time and place fixed for hearing objections will also be posted in the village chavadi or where there is no village chavadi in some other *conspicuous place in* the village and will be

published in the village by beat of tom-tom not less than ten days previous to the date of hearing. The headman and the karnam will attend the hearing at the time and place fixed for the disposal of objections. Objections to entries in or omissions from, the patta will be heard and disposed of on the day and at a place notified therein. No objection petition will be received by the Settlement Officer after the date notified in the manner set forth above unless the delay in presenting the petition is explained to his satisfaction. The manner in which objections to the entries in the notices of alterations referred to above will be received and disposed of will be set forth in the notices themselves.

22. Errors found in the rough pattas and notices in regard to survey nnmbers, areas, names of registered holders and the registration of lands as dry, wet, ryotwari, inam, poramboke or the like can be corrected at any time during or after the resettlement *if brought to notice by the party interested.* Petitions for alteration of demarcation, however, are barred by the provisions of the Madras Survey and Boundaries Act VIII of 1923 and will not be entertained.

23. *Objections barred.*—No objection will he admitted as to the rates of assessment in the case of lands on which the old money rate remains unaltered or on which the special rate of Rs. 2 per acre will be levied in accordance with paragraph 12 (*b*) above. Nor will any objection be entertained regarding the alteration in the rates of assessment in view of the decision of the Government to impose the percentage increase mentioned in paragraphs 9 and 12 (*a*) above.

24. *Appeals.*—There is no right of appeal in cases of transfer of registry ordered hy a Supervisor or a Special Deputy Tahsildar. But a revision petition may be filed before the Special Assistant Settlement Officer of the taluk or the officer in charge of the Party against the orders of the abovementioned *subordinates.* A similar revision petition may be filed before the District Collector against the orders passed by a Gazetted Officer of the Settlement Party in matters relating to revenue registry. In cases of assignment of lands, appeals against the orders of the Supervisor or Special Deputy Tahsildar shall lie to the Revenue Divisional Officer and those against the orders of a Special Settlement Officer or Special Assistant Settlement Officer to the Collector. In regard to other matters, appeals lie only to the Board of Revenue. Parties must obtain a public copy of the order in each case before filing an appeal or revision petition. Appeals may be preferred to the Revenue Divisional Officer or Collector within 30 days and to the Board of Revenue within 40 days from the date of communication of the order appealed against. These periods are exclusive of the time occupied in obtaining copies of the orders appealed against, and in cases in which the original order was communicated by post, they are also exclusive of the time which the order would take to reach the party in the ordinary course of business. With the appeal petition must be sent the original or a copy of the order appealed against. Appeal petitions need not he stamped hut copies and enclosures appended thereto must be stamped in accordance with the rules.

In the case of taluks and parts of taluks where the hearing of the objections to changes made in connexion with revision of adangals or resurvey has been completed before the issue of this notification, appeals against the orders passed at such objection hearing may be preferred to the Collector or the Board, as the case may be, at any time within two months of the issue of this notification.

X. *Relinquishments.*

25.* The date fixed for the relinqnishment of holdings is the 15th July. As this notification cannot be published before that date, the time within which the relinquishments may he made will he extended

until a month after its publication. Further, if in any of the tracts, under resettlement it is found impossible to issue the rough pattas and notices referred to in paragraphs 20 and 21 above, before the date fixed for the acceptance of relinquishments, the time within which the relinquishments may be made will be extended up to a month after the date of the order on the objections to the notices and rough pattas in order to enable landholders to make such changes in their holdings as they may decide to make with reference to the revised rates imposed at the resettlement. Lands relinquished must consist of entire survey fields or entire subdivisions indicated by sub-numbers or subdivision letters which are separately recorded in the rough pattas or notices or in the revenue accounts.

XI. *Kistbandi.*

26. The existing kistbandi in the tracts that have now to be resettled will remain unaltered.

XII. *Duration of Resettlement.*

27. (*a*) Subject to the provisions of clauses (*b*) and (*c*) below, the changes now introduced in accordance with the terms of the previous paragraphs and those relating to the Rs. 2 rate to be introduced later on will remain in force until the next resettlement of the plains villages of the southern taluks of the Salem district and no other change in the rates of assessment will be carried out during that period. The Government reserve to themselves the right to revise thereafter the assessment on lands in such manner as may then seem just and proper, but no enhancement of assessment will then be made in respect of any additional value which may have been imparted to lands by improvements effected by the ryots, whether such improvements have been carried out by money borrowed from the Government or otherwise.

(*b*) The Government reserve the right to alter or revise within the period fixed for the duration of the resettlement, the classification of lands adopted at the resettlement and to impose additional assessment or to substitute ground-rent for assessment, as the case may be, in the following cases:—

(i) Where ryotwari lands assigned subsequent to the date of this notification are used for building purposes.

(ii) Where the irrigation of the land has been improved by the Government during the currency of the resettlement.

(iii) Where the lands have been included in the ayacut of any irrigation work constructed or extended by the Government during the currency of the resettlement.

(iv) Where dry lands are converted to wet or vice versa.

(v) Where unassessed lands come under occupation.

(vi) Where village greens or other lands on the Shevaroys which are held on revisable tenure are planted with coffee or other special crops or are occupied by buildings required for or ancillary to the cultivation of the special crops and their preparation for the market.

(*c*) The Government also reserve the right to change from time to time the rate of water charge and the method of calculating it in the case of lands not registered as wet.

APPENDIX XVI.

[Vide item IX (4) at page 229 supra.]

G.O. No. 1711, Development, dated 2nd October 1936.

READ—the following paper :—

G.O. No. 780, Development, dated 16th May 1936.

Order—No. 1711, *Development, dated 2nd October* 1936.

In Notification No. 259, dated the 16th May 1936, published at pages 684–685 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 26th May 1936, the Government, under sub-sections (1) and (2) of section 65 of the Madras Co-operative Societies Act (VI of 1932), published, as required by sub-section (3) of the said section, certain amendments to the rules issued under the Act. No objections or suggestions were received by Government within the period allowed in the notification. The amendments published are hereby confirmed subject to slight alterations. The appended notification will be published in the *Fort St. George Gazette.*

(By order of the Government, Ministry of Public Works)

C. J. PAUL,
Secretary to Government.

To the Registrar of Co-operative Societies.
,, Superintendent, Government Press (for publication of notification).
Copy to other Local Governments and Administrations except North-West Frontier Province (with C.L.).
,, the Secretary, Legislative Council (for placing on Council Table).

APPENDIX

NOTIFICATION.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (1) and (2) of section 65 of the Madras Co-operative Societies Act, 1932 (Madras Act VI of 1932), the Governor acting with Ministers is hereby pleased to make the following amendments to the rules published with Development Department Notification No. 264, dated the 1st August 1933, at pages 1178–1185 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 1st August 1933, as subsequently amended, the same having been previously published as required by sub-section (3) of the said section:—

AMENDMENTS.

1. After the second proviso to rule XIII of the said rules, the following proviso shall be added, namely:—

"Provided also that when a society is prohibited by its by-laws from borrowing either from its members or from others, the whole of its reserve fund may be utilized in its business."

2. For rule XIV of the said rules, the following rule shall be substituted, *namely*:—

Object of reserve fund and disposal thereof after dissolution of society.

"XIV. (1) The reserve fund shall belong to the society as a whole and is intended to meet unforeseen losses. It shall be indivisible and no member shall have any claim to a share in it. It may be drawn upon with the special sanction of the Registrar to meet unforeseen losses.

(2) On the dissolution of the society, the reserve fund together with other funds constituted by the society in accordance with its by-laws including the common good fund and the dividend equalisation fund shall be applied by the liquidator to the discharge of such liabilities of the society as may remain undischarged out of the assets of the society, in the following order, namely:—

(*a*) the debts of the society;

(*b*) the paid-up share capital; and

(*c*) the dividend upon paid-up share capital, at a rate not exceeding 9 per cent per annum in the case of a society with limited liability and 6¼ per cent per annum in the case of a society with unlimited liability for any period or periods for which no dividend has been paid.

No dividend shall, however, be paid on share capital if the by-laws of the society do not provide for payment of dividend.

Exception.—This sub-rule shall not apply to the Dividend Equalization fund built up by the Trichinopoly District Co-operative Central Bank, Limited, prior to the 1st July 1920. The amount to the credit of that Fund on that date shall be kept separate and dealt with in accordance with the conditions on which it was built up.

(3) Any surplus funds remaining after the payments mentioned in sub-rule (2), shall be utilized in the following manner and subject to the following conditions, namely:—

(*a*) *In the case of a society other than a financing bank or a supervising union.*

(i) The surplus funds shall be applied to such object of public utility within the area in which the dissolved society carried on its operations as may be selected by its general body at a meeting and approved by the Registrar. The funds shall, until they are disbursed for such object, be kept invested in a financing bank; and it shall be the duty of the committee of such bank to see that any amount withdrawn is spent properly and to allow withdrawal of funds in instalments as the work for which they are intended progresses to its satisfaction.

(ii) If within 30 days after the issue of notice by the liquidator appointed to wind up the affairs of the society, the general body fails to make any selection that is approved by the Registrar, the Registrar may place the surplus funds on deposit

or otherwise with a financing bank working in the area in which the dissolved society carried on its operations, until a new co-operative society with similar objects is registered in such area, in which case the funds shall be credited to the reserve fund of such society. If, in the opinion of the Registrar, there is no prospect of a new society being formed in such area within a reasonable time, the Registrar shall assign the amount to the bad debt reserve or the reserve fund of the financing bank working in such area.

(b) *In the case of a financing bank.*

The surplus funds shall be assigned by the Registrar to the reserve fund or funds of any other financing bank or banks to which the societies working in the area in which the dissolved financing bank carried on its operations, are affiliated or transferred. If there is no financing bank working in such area, the Registrar shall invest the amount on interest in the Madras Provincial Co-operative Bank, until a new financing bank is formed in such area, in which case the funds shall be credited to the reserve fund of such financing bank.

(c) *In the case of a supervising union.*

The surplus funds shall be handed over to the financing bank or other supervising body which undertakes the supervision of the societies which were affiliated to the dissolved supervising union."

3. For sub-rule (5) of rule XV of the said rules, the following sub-rule shall be substituted, namely:—

"(5) (a) The Registrar shall have power to require the person referring a dispute under sub-section (1) of section 51 of the Act or a revision petition under sub-section (5) of that section to deposit in advance the fee prescribed by the Registrar for deciding the dispute or revision petition, as the case may be.

(b) The Registrar, arbitrator or body of arbitrators or other person deciding the dispute under sub-section (2) of section 51 aforesaid and the Registrar deciding a revision petition under sub-section (5) of that section shall have power to order the expenses incurred in determining such dispute or revision petition to be paid either out of the funds of the society or by such party or parties to the dispute or the revision petition as he or they may think fit.

(c) The Registrar may in his discretion remit the whole or any part of the fee collected under clause (a)."

4. After sub-rule (7) of the said rule XV, the following sub-rule shall be added, namely:—

"(8) The Civil Court to which a decision or award has been sent for execution under clause (c) of sub-rule (7) shall, on the application of the person in whose favour the same was passed or of the Registrar of the district, return such decision or award to such person or Registrar, as the case may be, in the manner provided in rule 6 of Order XXI of the First Schedule to the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908."

5. For rule XVIII of the said rules, the following rule shall be substituted, namely:—

Disabilities of defaulting members.

"XVIII. No member who at the time is in default to the society, in respect of any loan or loans taken by him, for such period as is prescribed in its by-laws or in any case for a period exceeding three months shall be appointed by the society to its committee or to the committee of another society or to represent the society in another society and vote; and any member of a society who has been appointed to its committee or to the committee of another society or to represent the society in another society and vote, shall cease to hold his appointment as such, if he is in default to the society of which he is a member, for the period prescribed in its by-laws or in any case for a period of three months."

6. In clause (a) of sub-rule (4) of rule XXII of the said rules, the third and fourth sentences beginning with the words "During the interval" and

ending with the words "made good by the decree-holder" shall be omitted.

7. After clause (*a*) of sub-rule (4) of the said rule XXII, the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

Custody of di trained property.

"(*aa*) After the distress is made, the sale officer may arrange for the custody of the property attached, with the decree-holder or otherwise.

If the sale officer requires the decree-holder to undertake the custody of the property, he shall be bound to do so and any loss incurred owing to his negligence shall be made good by the decree-holder. If the attached property is livestock, the decree-holder shall be responsible for providing the necessary food therefor.

The sale officer may, at the instance of the defaulter or of any person claiming an interest in such property, leave it in the village or place where it was attached, in the charge of such defaulter or person, if he enters into a bond in the form prescribed by the Registrar with one or more sufficient sureties for the production of the property when called for."

8. For clause (i) of sub-rule (4) of the said rule XXII, the following clause shall be substituted, namely:—

Sale how conducted.

"(i) At the appointed time, the property shall be put up in one or more lots, as the sale officer may consider advisable, and shall be disposed of to the highest bidder:

Provided that it shall be open to the sale officer to decline to accept the highest bid where the price offered appears to be unduly low or for other reasons.

Where the property may sell for more than the amount due, the excess amount, after deducting the interest and the expenses of process and the other charges, shall be paid to the defaulter."

9. In sub-rule (5) of the said rule XXII, after the word 'allowances' wherever it occurs, the words 'or wages' shall be inserted.

10. To clause (*b*) of sub-rule (7) of the said rule XXII, the following proviso shall be added, namely:—

"Provided that where the Registrar is satisfied that a defaulter with intent to defeat or delay the execution proceedings against him is about to dispose of the whole or any part of his property, the demand notice issued by the Registrar under sub-rule (2) shall not allow any time to the defaulter for payment of the amount due by him and the property of the defaulter shall be attached forthwith."

11. For clause (*f*) of sub-rule (7) of the said rule XXII, the following clause shall be substituted, namely:—

Sale to be by public auction.

"(*f*) When any immovable property is sold under these rules, the sale shall be subject to the prior encumbrances on the property, if any. The decree-holder shall, when the amount for the realization of which the sale is held exceeds Rs. 100, furnish to the sale officer within such time as may be fixed by him or by the Registrar of the district, an encumbrance certificate from the Registration department for a period of not less than twelve years prior to the date of attachment of the property sought to be sold. The time for production of the encumbrance certificate may be extended at the discretion of the sale officer or the Registrar of the district, as the case may be. The sale shall be by public auction to the highest bidder, provided that it shall be open to the sale officer to decline to accept the highest bid where the price offered appears to be unduly low or for other reasons. The interval between the actual date of sale and the service of the notice of attachment of the property shall be at least 30 days. The time and place of sale shall be fixed by the Registrar of the district and the place of sale shall be the village where the property to be sold is situated or such adjoining prominent place of public resort as may be fixed by the said Registrar."

[1st December 1936

Appendix XVII.

[Vide item IX (5) at page 229 supra.]

Revenue Department.

COMMUNICATION TO THE COUNCIL.

With reference to the answer given to question No. 49 at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 27th August 1936, the following statement is laid on the table:—

The Commissioner of Excise in his report dated 31st August 1936 stated that a new toddy shop would be opened from 1st October 1936 at Vysarpady, that the Excise Licensing Board had approved of the location of the new shop at Vysarpady and that representations had been received from certain bodies which were considered by the Commissioner, who also personally inspected the sites.

H. R. Uzielli—23-11-36.

APPENDIX XVIII.

[Vide item IX (6) at page 229 infra.]

With reference to the answer given to the supplementary question to question No. 162 at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 31st August last, the report of the Elementary Education Sub-Committee of the Provincial Economic Council is laid on the table.

REPORT OF THE ELEMENTARY EDUCATION SUB-COMMITTEE OF THE PROVINCIAL ECONOMIC COUNCIL.

The Committee was appointed to consider ways and means for expanding elementary education and the possibility of introducing compulsion in all villages and towns with a population of 5,000 and over.

2. Although our terms of reference thus related particularly to the possibility of introducing compulsion more widely, we considered that it was *not possible to confine* our investigations to this question and we have accordingly not excluded from consideration any measures by which the existing *system of voluntary* elementary education might not only be expanded, but improved.

3. According to the latest census figures, *there are in the* Madras Presidency rather over 6½ million boys and girls of the elementary school-going age; according to the latest figures furnished by the Education Department, there are 2,773,352 boys and girls reading in elementary schools. In our view the problem which confronts us, stated in its most general terms, is as to how best to ensure that as many as possible of these 6½ million children, not merely attend school, but become permanently literate, before they reach the age of 12. To compel all of them to attend school and to remain at school up to the fifth standard would be one method of achieving this object. *It would* involve the imposition of penalties on parents; in the present economic condition of a majority of the population, especially in rural areas, *it would entail* real hardship; it would mean enormous expense, and above all is, as we shall show later, quite impracticable in the absence of a *sufficient number* of school buildings and an adequate trained

staff of teachers. While therefore we do not rule out the possibility of introducing compulsion at once in certain areas and where certain conditions are fulfilled, we are of the opinion that the wholesale introduction of compulsion is quite impossible immediately, and owing to the parent's lack of sympathy with the idea would be ineffective in achieving the object at which we aim. Before compulsion can be introduced, or even voluntary elementary education largely extended, the parent must be convinced of the value of education for his children and the education provided for the child must be of such a type as will appeal to the parent. We envisage a time when every child of school-going age will be under instruction and when those who do not go to school voluntarily will be compelled to go, but we consider that there are many changes in the existing system which should be made as a necessary preliminary to any widespread extension of the compulsory system. We believe therefore that the first step in the solution of the tremendous problem with which we have to deal lies in an immediate overhaul and reform of the existing system of voluntary elementary education rather than in any large expansion of compulsory education.

4. Reform in the voluntary system is called for in our opinion in two directions—in the direction of concentration and contraction and in the direction of expansion and extension. On the one hand, as we shall show later, there is at present an enormous waste of money and teaching endeavour in educating children in the lower standards of elementary schools, who leave school without attaining permanent literacy; it is therefore necessary to concentrate the available resources for elementary education on the education of children who will complete the course found necessary for the attainment of permanent literacy and not to dissipate those resources on the education of children who never do, and under existing conditions who never can, attain that standard. On the other hand, about 60 per cent of the children of school-going age at the present time never go to school at all; it is therefore necessary at the same time to expand and to devise measures to encourage parents to send their children to school.

5. The object of our recommendations is thus two-fold. Firstly to prevent the waste on educating children who now attend school but who leave it without attaining permanent literacy and secondly to encourage children, who do not now attend school at

all, to attend in future. These two objects are not contradictory. The two processes should go on at the same time, but we wish at the outset to utter a warning against the fallacy of assuming that expanding figures of the number of children who attend school and of the number of schools are indices of the progress of elementary education. Our object in both directions is the same, to increase the number of permanent literates. This may involve, and probably will involve, a decrease in the number of schools and temporarily possibly a decrease in the number of children attending school. But, if the number of permanently literate children increases by reason of our recommendations, we shall have achieved the object in view.

6. Our recommendations are thus grouped under three headings :—

I. Recommendations to eliminate the present waste of educating children who attend school, but who leave it before they attain permanent literacy.

II. Recommendations to encourage more children to attend school voluntarily.

III. Recommendations as to how far compulsion should be resorted to to compel children to attend school and to remain there until they attain permanent literacy.

7. And of these we consider that the first presents the most important and pressing problem. For it is obvious that *before* a large number of children can be compelled to attend school and before even a large number can be induced to attend school voluntarily the constitution of our schools. the efficiency of our teachers and the quality of the school course must be adequate to educate the children up to the standard of permanent literacy.

8. The statement below shows the number of children in each of the five standards of our elementary schools :—

Standards.	I	II	III	IV	V	Total.
Boys	870,948	411,143	316,444	260,787	98,246	1,957,568
Girls	448,563	162,038	107,251	70,051	27,881	815,784
Total ..	1,319,511	573,181	423,695	330,838	126,127	2,773,352

It will be observed that 48 per cent are in standard I and 28 per cent in standard II, whereas only 12 per cent are in standard IV and only 5 per cent in standard V. In other words, 68 per cent are in the two lowest standards and only 17 per cent in the two highest standards. The figures for a 5-year period show that out of 1,164,788 boys in standard I in 1930–31, only 270,479 appear in standard IV in 1933–34, that is to say, that approximately 900,000 boys do not survive even a 4-year course. If the figures for children of school-going age, as distinct from children of any age, reading in elementary schools for the same period are examined, the situation will be found to be equally bad. In 1930–31 there were 262,037 pupils aged between 6 and 7 reading in the first standard, of which only 40,720 reappear in the fourth standard in 1933–34 and only 15,773 in the fifth standard in 1934–35. It will be agreed that these figures reveal a most deplorable state of affairs. They indicate without any shadow of doubt that a very large proportion of the children on whom money, time and energy are being spent, stagnates in standards I and II and never advances to anything like permanent literacy.

9. The first cause of this stagnation and wastage is, we believe, to be found in the poverty of the parent. Before the age of 6 a child is of little value as a wage earner; after the age of 6 he has some considerable economic value to the parent. It is therefore not unnatural that the parent likes to place the young child where he will at least be safe, while he himself goes out to work, but is reluctant to keep him there when he is older. We do not wish to discourage efforts directed towards the care and welfare of the infant, but the health and wellbeing of the infant are questions with which the Public Health Department rather than the Education Department should deal, and it is clearly not legitimate to spend the limited resources available for elementary education on maintaining creches or nurseries. Our first recommendation therefore is that no boy should be admitted into an elementary school before he is at least 5½ years old, and we should prefer the normal age of admission to be after the completion of his sixth year, and that no girl should be admitted before she has completed her fifth year.

10. But the major problem still remains. How is the child to be kept at school till he has completed the school course? Short of compulsion, which we discuss later,

there are various ways by which we believe that the school course might be made more attractive to the child and less burdensome to the parent.

11. We have considered a scheme for the provision of midday meals and we have regretfully to record that the cost of providing midday meals to all poor children makes the introduction of any such scheme quite impossible. It has been estimated that to provide a midday meal at 7 pies a head for all children of poor parents would cost the tax-payer Rs. 110 lakhs a year.

12. But if we cannot for financial reasons relieve the parent of the expense of feeding his child while at school, we can at least reduce the cost of education to the parent in other ways whether it be the negative cost which is involved in depriving the parent of the contribution of the child to the family budget by his labour or his wages or the positive cost of providing him with equipment for school. With this end in view we recommend an increase in the subsidies granted for books to poor parents and at the same time we consider that the cost of books to the parent might well be considerably reduced by limiting the number of text-books required and by prohibiting frequent changes in text-books. One of our members would like to see the preparation and publication of all text-books in the hands of Government. There is no doubt that by the uniformity thus secured there would be some considerable economy and a check might be imposed on the undesirable " touting for orders " which now goes on amongst authors and publishers, but the majority of us consider that the proposal would lead to too stereotyped a curriculum and would be an undesirable interference with the private enterprise and endeavour of those who are now working on lines of their own for the improvement of the school curriculum. We consider that it is most desirable that there should be a class by class syllabus—a recommendation which we have made later for other reasons—and if this was done, we believe that the number of text-books required could be considerably reduced.

13. Secondly we are convinced that the loss of the economic value of the child to the parent, while the former is at school, could be reduced if more elasticity was allowed in the arrangement of school hours and holidays according to local conditions. The seasons of harvest, the dates of market days and festivals, and even the hours of agricultural

operations, vary in different parts of the Presidency and there is no reason why by an adjustment of school hours and by an adjustment of holidays and vacations the programme of the school course should not be made flexible enough to meet the needs of the various classes of pupils who for various reasons cannot attend school at the hours or on the working days now commonly adopted. According to the rule as it stands at present the full-school day should consist of four hours and the minimum attendance for the year should be 200 school days calculated on a basis of a 4-hour school day. We recommend that attendance should be calculated, not on the basis of school days, but on the basis of hours per year, and that managements should be allowed to regulate their working hours per day and their holidays according to their particular needs or the particular conditions of the locality, with the proviso that not more than six hours within any one day, should be reckoned in the total.

14. The poverty of the parent is a cause of the stagnation of pupils in the lower standards which unfortunately for obvious reasons cannot be wholly eliminated by any recommendations which we can make. We can make recommendations to lighten to of a very large number of our elementary schools and this is a cause for which it should some extent the parent's financial burden of educating his children. We cannot relieve his poverty. That is a problem which we are not now discussing. But another cause of the stagnation in standards I and II is to be found in the incomplete constitution of a very large number of our elementary schools and this is a case for which it should be possible for us to supply a complete remedy.

15. We have considered the possibility of shortening the elementary school course to a four-standard course in order to relieve the parent, but we are convinced that the average child will not attain permanent literacy until he has passed out of the fifth standard successfully, and that it will normally take five years for the child to accomplish this. We are therefore in favour of retaining the five-standard course as the normal primary school course and we think it would be a most retrograde step to aim at any lower standard. At the same time we realize that the particularly bright child can easily complete the course in less than five years and we therefore recommend that double promotions should be encouraged.

16. Of the 42,574 lower elementary schools in the Presidency, 1,757 have only two standards and 369 have only one standard. Some of these 1 and 2 standard schools may send on their pupils to more complete schools with higher standards, but it is certain that a great many do not, and that therefore the majority of pupils in these schools never receive instruction beyond the second standard. Of the 42,574 lower elementary schools in the Presidency no less than 18,639 are single-teacher schools, of which 284 have at any rate nominally five standards and 12,714 four standards, and 13,084 are two-teacher schools, of which 1,891 have five standards and 9,535 have four standards. Although in some places the number of pupils of school-going age may not be sufficient to warrant the employment of more than one or two teachers, it is clear that in the majority of such schools the instruction given must be most inefficient since it is impossible for one, or even two teachers, to give efficient instruction to pupils in five or four different standards at the same time.

17. Our aim then should be to eliminate such inefficient and incomplete schools by withdrawing aid or recognition. The ideal to be aimed at is the five-standard school with a teacher for each standard. This we would define as a complete lower elementary school. But we would permit five-standard schools to have a minimum of three teachers where the strength does not justify more than this number. We realize, however, that local conditions make it impossihle that every school should be of this type. The younger children cannot walk far to school and it is impracticable to set up a school at every mile. We would therefore recognize also the feeder school consisting of standards I and II and even in exceptional cases standards I, II and III. But we would only recognize it as long as it was a real feeder school, that is to say, so long as it could show that its pupils were passing on to complete schools. In some places too the number of pupils of school-going age is so small that they are not sufficient to fill each standard and in such isolated areas (and by isolated we mean not merely isolated by distance, bnt isolated for other reasons). We would allow a fewer number of teachers, but we would still insist on instruction up to the fifth standard. We would thus recommend the elimination of all incomplete and inefficient schools by the refusal of aid or subsidy to all those which do not conform to our definition of "the complete school," "the feeder school" and "the isolated school." We realize that these ideals cannot be wholly attained in one or

two years and we therefore recommend that time be given to management to make the necessary adjustments.

18. Control over the elimination of such incomplete and inefficient schools and of all schools which do not come up to the standard required, lies in the power of Government or their agents of refusing recognition, and in the case of aided schools of refusing or reducing Government grants. It is therefore of importance to decide the basis on which grants-in-aid should be assessed. We have considered the system proposed by Mr. Champion under which grants would be assessed according to results and we have considered a system proposed by Mr. Saunders under which grants would be assessed according to a consideration both of teachers' qualifications and the number of pupils in the various standards. We consider that the latter is too complicated to be workable. The former has obvious advantages. It provides a direct inducement to produce the maximum number of permanently literate pupils, but we consider that it is open to serious practical disadvantages, and we therefore recommend that the basic method of assessing grants on the qualifications of the teacher should remain, but that the rules should be so amended as to make provision for the relating of the total amount of grant to the distribution of pupils in the different standards and to the number of literates in standards IV and V and for the fixing of a minimum attendance figure before the school could qualify for grant. We also recommend that a system of bonuses should be introduced for depressed class pupils, for pupils of other backward communities and for Muslim girls, who have been made permanently literate and who have been passed out as fit from the fifth standard.

19. Any reform in the structure of our elementary schools would clearly by itself be ineffective unless the curriculum for the school course is suitable and the teachers sufficiently efficient to bring the child standard by standard to literacy in the fifth standard.

20. At present a scheme of studies is prescribed for the whole course. We recommend that a suitable class by class syllabus should be prepared and adhered to in all elementary schools and we recommend that religious instruction may be permitted as a recognized part of the school curriculum. We also think that more attention should be paid to a test of literacy at the end of the course. We do not recommend an all-Presidency

departmental examination at the end of the primary course, since the conduct of such an examination and the financing of it would present very great difficulties, but we think that inspecting officers should be instructed to pay greater attention to the examination of all pupils leaving standard V and to the granting of elementary school-leaving certificates as is now prescribed in the Madras Inspection Code.

21. We lay great stress on the importance of improving the quality of elementary school teachers. The real worth of elementary education to the child depends very largely on the efficiency of the teacher. It is obvious that the change in the curriculum, which we have already recommended, will mean a revision of the present course of training for elementary school teachers and it is clear that this revision must be made. We approve of the policy of Government to eliminate the untrained and lower elementary trained teacher as quickly as possible and we think that the process might be accelerated by the provision of a larger number of training schools. By the elimination of the untrained teacher the provision under which preference for admissions to training schools is given to persons with teaching experience will obviously in time disappear and we think that the time has now come to permit the admission of more pupils to training schools direct from school who have not had teaching experience. In this connexion we desire to emphasise the great importance which we attach to efficient and suitable teaching in the two lowest standards and we are of the opinion that generally speaking women teachers properly trained are better fitted to handle these classes than men.

22. At this point we would emphasise that none of the above recommendations can be put into effect, and that there can be no real improvement in elementary education, unless a large increase is made in the Inspectorate. Frequent inspection is necessary to judge the efficiency of teachers, to examine the genuine progress of pupils and particularly to test the reality of the attendance of pupils and the regular daily working of the school. At present a Deputy Inspector of Schools has to inspect in many districts as many as 150 elementary schools in the year. It is clear especially when they are not concentrated that he can inspect only a very few schools more than once in the year. We consider that a large increase in the Inspectorate is essential if our recommendations are to be effective.

23. II. We hope that many of the recommendations which we have already made will not only encourage the parent to keep his child at school till he reaches the fifth standard, but will also induce those parents who now fail to send their children to school to do so in future. We have, however, further recommendations to make to this latter end.

24. So much has been written about compulsion that the possibilities of moral persuasion to induce the parent to send his children to school have tended to be forgotten. In rural areas we believe that the village headman could be a very useful instrument in expanding elementary education. It is he that knows intimately the number of children of school-going age in his village and where in any particular case there are real difficulties of attendance. We should like to make the village headman responsible for seeing that at any rate a reasonable proportion of the children of school-going age attend school and his work in that respect assessed by the Collector and the Revenue Divisional Officer.

25. We hope that the increase in the inspectorate which we have recommended will leave the Inspectors more time to give better attention to using persuasive methods with the parents to send their children to school, and, more important, to keep them in school, and we should not be averse to the formation of small local committees composed as far as possible of retired educationists doing honorary work to this same end.

26. But the most powerful inducement to the parent to educate his child lies in our ability to convince him that there are practical advantages in doing so.

27. We would for this reason recommend a more liberal provision for libraries in villages. There is some truth in the criticism frequently made that it is of little use to teach the child to read if there is nothing for him to read in his village, when he leaves school, and no inducement to keep up the practice of reading.

28. For the same reason we strongly recommend the continuance and encouragement of higher elementary schools especially in rural parts, but we consider that these schools need complete reorganization. Their proper function should be to strengthen the whole system of elementary education by prolonging the elementary school course so as to ensure a greater chance of permanent literacy for boys and girls who enter elementary

schools, and secondly to provide a course of instruction, largely vocational in character and closely related to the after-school conditions of the life of the child, to meet the needs of those who look forward to a career on the land or in a trade. At present in many cases the higher elementary school is hardly to he differentiated from the middle school, and instead of fulfilling its proper function in the scheme of elementary education, it has become but another avenue of admission to the cycle of the secondary school, the college and the university. We have perused the report of the Committee on Higher Elementary Schools of 1932, which is published with this report, and we agree with the main conclusions of that Committee, that the whole curriculum of the higher elementary school course should be changed to differentiate it from the middle school, by giving greater weight to pre-vocational training and instruction in the vernacular and less weight to the teaching of English. We recommend that the proposals of that Committee should be brought into effect without delay and we desire only to add the following observations on the recommendations made in its report.

29. (1) While we are in agreement with the Committee's view as to the importance of *vernacular teaching in these* schools, we think that the recommendation which they make that English should not be taught beyond the standard of Form I of a secondary school is too drastic. A knowledge of English has a definite commercial value and we do not think it is fair to put obstacles in the way of a boy learning English in these schools, if he shows any aptitude for it. We consider that the standard to be aimed at should be a working knowledge of English suitable to the needs of practical life. We suggest further that for those pupils who intend to enter a high school after the higher elementary school course a special one-year course in English in the high school should be instituted.

(2) The Committee of 1932 recommends that no pupil should proceed from a higher elementary school to a technical school until he has completed the eighth standard successfully. We consider that this recommendation, if rigorously applied, would unduly restrict admission to technical schools in which in many cases general education is given. We would therefore modify this recommendation and lay down that no pupil should ordinarily proceed from an elementary school to a technical or industrial school till he

has completed at least the fifth standard and unless provision is made for his further general education in the technical or industrial school.

(3) We agree with the main recommendations of the Committee as to the curriculum to be prescribed and would only add that the importance of instruction in elementary surveying and mensuration should not be forgotten and that the syllabus of physical training should include some form of scouting and drill as well as field games.

(4) The Committee of 1932 recommends that an elementary school final examination should be held at the end of the eighth standard. We think it desirable that this examination should not be an all-Presidency examination but should be held at each individual school and the results of the examinations correlated by the Director of Public Instruction in order to keep the standard uniform. We suggest further that the marks for English at this examination should be separately assessed so that on the results the headmaster of a high school could decide, in the case of pupils intending to enter a high school, whether to admit the boy direct into a high school form or into the special English course proposed above.

30. With these observations, and the necessary modifications which they imply, we are in agreement with the recommendations of the Committee and we recommend that its proposals should be brought into effect.

31. III. In the light of what we have previously stated it will be clear that we strongly deprecate the introduction of compulsory education in any area, unless there are a sufficient number of school buildings, a sufficient number of schools with the complete structure of five standards, and sufficient staff and equipment to render the proper working of compulsion possible.

32. In areas where compulsion has already been introduced, though attendance figures have risen, it is very doubtful, owing to the continued stagnation of pupils in standards I and II, whether the outturn of permanent literates has risen at all, and, if it has not,

we are merely countenancing in these areas a still larger waste of money and energy. We hope that the recommendations which we have already made will help to bring the conditions necessary for the successful introduction of compulsion into being, and at the same time that the numbers of children who attend school voluntarily will increase. If our expectations are fulfilled, the introduction of compulsion should be possible in a progressively wider area and at the same time the numbers in any given area, who have to be compelled, will be less and compulsion therefore easier. But we would emphasize once more that it is essential to prepare the ground first and tben apply compulsion as a necessary method of getting into school and retaining in school these sections of the school-going population who will never respond to persuasion. Otherwise any scheme of compulsion is bound to be ineffective and extremely wasteful.

33. The immediate introduction of compulsion on a large scale is thus severely conditioned, but we would certainly be in favour of the extension of the system as a necessary method of achieving our object of increasing the number of permanently literate children if the conditions precedent to its successful extension are fulfilled, and we therefore think it desirable to lay down for the future certain general propositions with regard to the direction which we consider that expansion should take.

34. In the first place compulsion is a weapon which has been used in other countries, not so much for the purpose of seeing that children of classes who normally send their children to school are compelled to attend school, but to bring into school the recalcitrant sections of the community who for occupational, financial and social reasons keep away from school. In this Presidency glaring inequalities exist in the educational backwardness or forwardness of various communities and the inequalities in literacy figures between community and community are extremely undesirable features of the present state of mass education. Compulsion, therefore, given the conditions for its effective introduction anywhere, should, we consider, be applied primarily to rural rather than to municipal areas and to areas where backward communities predominate rather than to areas where education has already spread among the majority of the population. We do not of course desire to hinder municipalities and the larger villages from introducing compulsion, for

we consider that it is one of their primary duties to see that all the children of school-going age within their limits are being made literate, but, if it is a question of spending a limited amount of money on the extension of compulsory education, we think that generally speaking our efforts should be directed to an extension in rural areas and among the more backward classes rather than in towns and large villages and among the more advanced classes of the population.

35. Secondly, there is at present a very marked inequality in the figures of literacy not only between communities but between the sexes. We would lay great stress on the importance of the education of girls. In the next generation, we are convinced, it will be the mothers rather than the fathers who will play the more important part in that extension of elementary education to which we look forward. It is therefore of the greatest importance in our view to educate the future mothers of our children. Hitherto schemes for the compulsion of girls have been very few. We recommend that in every future scheme girls should be included equally with boys.

36. Thirdly compulsion, if it is to be effective, must be a reality. As more children are induced to attend school voluntarily, which we hope will be the case, compulsion will only be necessary in the case of those who may be termed "incorrigible." Obviously for most of these the mere threat of penalties and fines will be ineffective. Measures must be devised not merely for the legal imposition of fines but for their realization, and the law must be rigidly applied. We suggest further in this connexion that the fines collected under the law should be spent on the education of children in the compulsory area in which they are collected.

37. Lastly we would emphasize that it is a waste of money to compel children to attend school without at the same time compelling them to remain at school till they become literate. We would also point out that it is equally a waste of money to compel a child who is approaching the maximum of the school-age to attend school for the first time. If, for instance, compulsion is applied for the first time to a boy of 11, there is only one year during which he can be compelled to attend school. He cannot attain

literacy within that one year and his one year's education is therefore entirely wasted. We have already recommended that the normal school-age should be between 6 and 12 for boys and between 5 and 11 for girls. It follows that, if there is to be regular progress up to the fifth standard, the normal age for each of the standards would be for boys, from 6 to 7 or 8 for the first standard, from 7 to 8 or 9 for the second standard, from 8 to 9 or 10 for the third standard, from 9 to 10 or 11 for the fourth standard, and from 10 to 11 or 12 for the fifth standard, and for girls one year younger in each standard. At present, out of about 850,000 boys in standard I in both compulsory and non-compulsory areas only about 300,000 are between the ages of 6 and 8. Some of the remaining 550,000 are no doubt under 6, but many are considerably overaged, and it is clear that the indiscriminate application of compulsion to all children of between 6 and 12 would mean the continuance of the evil which we are attempting to remedy—the concentration of a large proportion of pupils *in the lowest standards*, who would leave school from those standards without making any contribution at all to the literacy of the population.

38. We therefore recommend that, when compulsion is introduced in any area, we should insist on the attendance at school for the first time only of all boys between 6 and 8 and of all girls between 5 and 7, but having been compelled to enter school at the appropriate ages they should be compelled to remain at school until they reach the age of 12 (or 11 in the case of girls) or until they have completed the fifth standard. By repeating this process in each successive year, we should gradually ensure that all pupils between the ages of 6 and 12 would enter at the age of 6 to 8 at the bottom of our elementary schools and emerge, we hope, from standard V permanently literate at the age of 11 or 12, four or five years later.

39. It will further be clear from what we have already stated that we attach greater importance to retaining children in school till they reach the fifth standard than in getting them into the lowest standard. We therefore recommend that *all children, who are* already in school voluntarily and who are of the appropriate age for the standard in which they are reading, should be compelled to remain in school until they become

permanently literate in the fifth standard, and we consider that this modified form of compulsion could be usefully introduced even in places where conditions make it impossible to compel all children of school age to go to school.

S. KUMARASWAMI (*Chairman*).
P. V. KRISHNAYYA CHOWDARI.
N. RANGANATHAM.
E. W. LEGH.
DANIEL THOMAS.
HARRY MADRAS.
T. GAVAN DUFFY.
C. BASU DEV.
R. M. STATHAM.
C. H. MASTERMAN (*Secretary*).

ENCLOSURE.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON HIGHER ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS, 1932.

The Committee have heen asked to consider—

(1) the courses of study in rural higher elementary schools for boys,

(2) the question of bifurcation after standard V,

(3) the giving of vocational or pre-vocational instruction in the higher standards of higher elementary schools, and

(4) the consequential changes which would be necessary in the courses of study in training schools.

2. Although the terms of reference particularly relate to rural higher elementary schools we do not consider it possible to exclude altogether from consideration the higher elementary schools in urban areas. In point of fact our investigations have revealed the urgent necessity for altering the existing conditions in urban higher elementary schools as well as in rural schools.

3. The total number of higher elementary schools for boys is 1,311. The majority of these schools are located in rural areas, the figures as reported by the District Educational Officers being, rural schools 1,151, urban schools 160. These figures, however, are obviously slightly misleading since a number of schools classified as rural are actually located in urban areas not classed as municipalities. The total number of higher elementary schools with Standard VIII is 703, the remainder being incomplete higher elementary schools, 230 having Standard VII, 378 having Standard VI. Twenty-two schools are Government schools, 50 municipal schools, 712 local board schools, and 527 aided schools. Twenty of the schools are in the Agencies; 11 of these being Government, 6 local board and 3 aided. Sixty of the 527 aided schools are night schools. The total number of pupils reading in the three higher standards of higher elementary schools is approximately as follows:—

Standard VI	21,000
Do. VII	13,000
Do. VIII	10,000

One thousand two hundred schools employed at least one secondary trained teacher. One hundred and twenty-seven schools give vocational instruction and 559 schools have some kind of garden.

4. We have collected figures for recent years which show that out of the total number of pupils reading in Standards VI, VII and VIII, approximately only 18 per cent proceed for further study to secondary schools. The number of pupils who proceed to secondary schools, however, varies largely between district and district, and varies also in relation to the number and proximity of secondary schools. It is clear, however, that the majority of pupils who continue their studies in secondary schools come from higher elementary schools located in urban areas.

5. It would appear to be a fair deduction from the above data that the great majority of pupils in higher elementary schools complete their education in such schools. This is clearly so in so far as general education is concerned and largely so even with regard to vocational education. The number of technical and industrial schools in the Presidency is so small and the age of admission of pupils into these schools so low that the number of pupils proceeding from the higher standards of higher elementary schools into industrial schools must necessarily be small. In view of these facts we consider that the aim of education in higher elementary schools and the type of instruction imparted in such schools should be radically different to and distinct from the aims and courses in middle schools and high schools. We are, of course, aware that this is no new point of view and that several previous attempts have been made to keep the two courses separate and distinct. We

are, nevertheless, hopeful of making in this report suggestions, which, if adopted, might alter and improve the system of higher elementary education.

6. Though in recent years there has been no important alteration in the higher elementary school system the necessity for a strict differentiation between higher elementary schools and secondary schools has been repeatedly asserted. In 1929, for example, Government in their Order No. 158, Education, dated 28th January 1929, stated that—

> "The Government agree with the Conference (The Secondary Education Reorganization Committee) and the Director that higher elementary schools should not be converted into middle schools but should be kept distinct. They consider that attempts should be made to make the course of studies in higher elementary schools really distinct from that in middle schools so that it may be suited to the class of pupils who will attend them."

We are in agreement with this view and as a preliminary condition we consider it essential that Government should formulate and carry out a policy which will prohibit the opening and development of higher elementary schools in all areas, both urban and rural, where secondary schools already exist unless the higher elementary schools have entirely distinct aims and courses and are radically different in character to the secondary schools. Our investigations have revealed the fact that in the great majority of places existing higher elementary schools are only unsatisfactory imitations of middle schools. They use the same syllabuses and teach the same subjects as middle schools, but are less efficient as regards buildings, staff and equipment; in the result they provide less suitable instrnction than the instruction given in middle schools even for those pupils who desire a middle school education or a preparatory course before proceeding to secondary schools; more importantly, they provide a type of education distinctly unsuited to a large majority of pupils who end their general education in Standards VI, VII or VIII and who normally proceed to rural or industrial occupations. All District Educational Officers are agreed on these facts and it is possible to produce detailed evidence to show the similarity of the type of education and of the courses of study, syllabuses, etc., adopted in higher elementary and middle schools.

7. We believe that in most cases the managements of higher elementary schools consciously imitate middle schools. But whatever may be the intentions of the managements it has not, we think, been sufficiently realized that higher elementary schools must, in any case, under the existing conditions be much less well staffed and equipped than middle schools. The Madras Educational Rules, for example, require as a condition of recognition that all complete middle schools should have on their staffs at least one trained graduate and secondary trained teachers for all the classes in the school. In addition, a middle school must employ a qualified pandit and an instructor for drawing

and drill. In striking contrast to these conditions, the Elementary Education Act of 1920 *only* requires that the headmaster of a higher elementary school should ordinarily be a secondary trained *teacher*. *The* grade of training of the other members of the staff is not prescribed as a condition of recognition. Actually, in 1930–31, 163 gradnates and 887 secondary trained teachers were employed in the 179 middle schools for boys in this presidency whereas out of a total of 1,311 higher elementary schools for hoys 111 had no secondary *trained teacher* and 500 employed only one secondary trained teacher. If, as we have shown, the majority of the higher elementary schools are endeavouring to function as middle schools their staffs are ludicrously inadequate for the purpose. The provision of equipment in middle schools is governed by the Madras *Educational Rules* which state—

> "That every school should be provided with furniture, apparatus and appliances declared by the District Educational Officer to be necessary for the standard of instruction up to which it teaches."

The provision of equipment in higher elementary schools is governed by the rules framed under the Elementary Education Act of 1920 *which state that*—

> "The provision of much furniture need not be insisted upon but there *should* be a supply of suitable pictures and other simple appliances."

In the matter of accommodation middle school managements have to conform to strict departmental requirements and the plans of school buildings have to be approved hy the Director of Pnblic Instruction. Higher elementary school buildings, however, are *subject* to no such careful snpervision and are merely required by the rules framed under the Act to bo "suitable," though the rules offer advice as to the dimensions of the class-room and provide a minimum floor space of 9¼ square feet per pupil. Unfortunately, the 9¼ square feet rule is seldom *adhered* to *and the* total floor area generally includes verandas and small and unsuitable rooms. It is clear, therefore, that higher *elementary schools* can obtain recognition and be approved with staffs and equipment and buildings wholly inadequate for the type of work which most of them are endeavouring to do.

8. There is *another* aspect of this contrast between higher elementary schools and middle schools which deserves serious consideration. *In many areas the* higher elementary schools, which we have already described as functioning only as unsatisfactory imitations of middle schools, are costing public funds much larger *sums of money than* middle schools. Accurate figures, however, can only be given for aided schools. It can definitely be stated that *higher elementary* aided schools as a class are from the point of view of grant-in-aid much better off than aided middle schools. This means *not only that* the less *satisfactory type of school* gets more money but also that there is an obvious inducement to promote secondary education through the medium of *higher elementary*

schools rather than through middle schools. The figures in our possession show that Rs. 1,360 is the average grant paid to a middle school, whereas the average grant paid to a higher elementary school is Rs. 1,490. Actually higher elementary schools with much lower strength in the higher standards than middle schools are receiving grants in some cases amounting to several thousands of rupees. The following list gives actual examples of such cases:—

District.	Number and name of higher elementary school.	Strength in Standards. VI	VII	VIII	Total.	Grant paid in 1930–31.
Vizagapatam	1 Moosalikantivari, Vizagapatam ..	5	..	..	480	2,810
East Godavari ..	2 U.L.C.M., Dowlaishwaram	21	17	15	230	2,408
Cuddapah	3 S.B.V.D. Sabha, Pullampet ..	25	15	10	200	3,084
Nellore	4 D. Subrama Ayya's School, Nellore Town.	23	10	2	401	*4,467
Chingleput	5 Hindu Religious, Walajabad ..	17	11	11	259	3,505
Ramnad	6 Kamuti	12	14	2	316	2,133
Do.	7 Uppattur	7	5	4	137	1,005
Tinnevelly	8 Kulasekharapatnam	16	10	8	274	2,534
Do.	9 C.M.S., Reddipatti	12	11	7	189	1,596
North Malabar ..	10 Badagar Mission	5	4	4	238	1,676
South Malabar ..	11 Vandazhi	16	11	12	300	1,925

* Grant paid for 1929–30.

The schools in the above list all draw in accordance with the rules framed under the Act increased grants by virtue of their being higher elementary schools. But obviously, the large additional grants were actually paid to the schools on account of their high strength in Standards I to V and not on account of the strength in the higher elementary standards. School No. 1 received an 80 per cent increase as a higher elementary school but there were only 5 pupils in Standard VI, and nil in Standards VII and VIII as against a strength of 102 in Standard I. School No. 4 had 183 pupils in Standard I. School No. 6 had 122 pupils in Standard I. School No. 8 had a strength of 116 in Standard I. School No. 9 is perhaps the best example of the disquieting state of affairs. This school had 60 pupils in Standard I out of a total strength of 189 and though it was a complete higher elementary school it had not even one secondary grade trained teacher on its staff. Even in cases where higher elementary schools have moderately good strength in their standards one would expect

that owing to cheaper staff and less equipment, etc., they would receive lower grants than better equipped and more efficient middle schools. In practice, however, they have been receiving grants twice and three times as much as those paid to many middle schools. The following list gives actual illustrations on this point:—

District.	Number and name of higher elementary school.	Strength in Standards, VI.	VII.	VIII.	Grant paid in 1930-31.
East Godavari	1 C.B.M., Samalkota	39	26	26	3,430
West Godavari	2 C.B.M., Akkividu	28	36	19	2,827
Guntur	3 A.B.M., Ongole	68	39	33	3,250
Chingleput	4 Peravellore	42	23	18	3,363
North Arcot	5 Victoria School, Tiruvannamalai	53	45	22	4,169
Chittoor	6 Hope School, Madanapalle	41	26	31	3,888
Do.	7 A.V.H. School, Madanapalle	37	38	35	3,554
South Arcot	8 George School, Velamur	37	20	20	3,486
Ramnad	9 H.N.V., Sivakasi	87	66	..	5,068
Do.	10 Virudunagar School	42	34	..	3,711
Coimbatore	11 Viraswami Mudaliyar School, Coimbatore	44	21	16	2,670
Tinnevelly	12 E.C.M., Kallakad	29	24	12	2,662
South Malabar	13 Taikad	26	39	8	2,576
South Kanara	14 St. Sebastian, Baindur	86	49	28	3,543

It should be noted here that we are well aware that under the present system of grant-in-aid to secondary schools a large strength in a middle school means a reduction and not an increase in grant. But, in the case of higher elementary schools which are only imitations of middle schools this fact only lays greater stress on the points we have made. In fact a higher elementary school with very little strength in Standards VI, VII and VIII can under the rules framed under the Act earn a large increased grant whereas under the existing rules the strength in the three highest forms of a middle school and the average daily attendance of pupils in Forms I, II and III of middle schools has to reach a prescribed minimum before the school is eligible for any grant-in-aid at all.

9. Not only do many higher elementary schools apparently draw unduly large grants as indicated above but in several cases these schools are actually functioning as rival secondary schools in

competition with actual secondary schools in one and the same locality. The following list shows actual examples of such cases:—

District.	Name of school.	Strength in Forms I, II, III or Standards VI, VII, VIII.			Grant paid in 1930-31.
					RS.
Vizagapatam ..	1 Salur U.L.C.M. Middle School	8	19	23	888
Do. ..	2 Salur Kumanagari Higher Elementary School.	18	10	34	2,103
East Godavari ..	3 Dowlaishwaram Local Board Middle School..	25	14	20	..
Do. ..	4 Dowlaishwaram U.L.C.M. Higher Elementary School.	21	17	15	2,408
West Godavari ..	5 Akkividu Board Middle School	45	16	14	..
Do. ..	6 Akkividu C.B.M. Higher Elementary School.	28	35	19	2,827
Guntur	7 Ongole P.V.R. Middle School	73	50	76	544
Do.	8 Ongole A.B.M. Higher Elementary School ..	68	39	33	3,250
Chingleput	9 Walajabad C.M.S. Secondary School	34	19	18	1,215
Do.	10 Walajabad Hindu Religious Elementary School.	17	11	11	3,505
Chittoor	11 Madanapalle Board High School	3	9	21	..
Do.	12 Madanapalle Theosophical High School ..	3	7	22	1,037
Do.	13 Madanapalle A.V. Higher Elementary School.	37	38	35	3,554
Do.	14 Madanapalle Hope Higher Elementary School.	41	26	31	3,888
Ramnad	15 Sivakasi Nadars' High School	25	31	61	3,545
Do.	16 Sivakasi H.V.N. Higher Elementary School..	87	66	..	5,068
Tinnevelly	17 Alvartirunagari Middle School	15	11	8	1,672
Do.	18 S.P.G. Higher Elementary School	24	10	17	1,551
South Kanara ..	19 Baindur Local Board Middle School	23	14	16	..
Do. ..	20 St. Sebastian Higher Elementary School ..	86	49	28	3,543

The above figures not only show how large higher elementary school grants can be as compared with grants paid to secondary schools but they also prove that some higher elementary schools, for example, the schools at Madanapalle, are undoubtedly responsible for the low strength in Forms I, II, and III of locally situated middle and high schools.

10. It seems evident that managements have not been altogether unaware of the advantages to be obtained since 1920 from conducting a higher elementary school which aims at imparting secondary education instead of conducting an ordinary middle school. It cannot, we think, be a coincidence that during the last decade while the number of middle schools has considerably fallen

the number of higher elementary schools has largely increased. Moreover, it would appear that a number of schools which were middle schools some years ago have been deliberately converted into higher elementary schools. It is further evident that in a number of cases where prior to 1920 middle schools would normally have been developed higher elementary schools have been developed instead. During the last six years the total number of higher elementary schools has increased from 818 to 1,311 and the number of complete higher elementary schools has increased from 359 to 703. On the other hand, middle schools, which between 1917 and 1922 increased from 165 to 206, have fallen in number to 169. The number of aided middle schools alone fell from 99 to 76. The following facts and figures regarding actual examples of aided middle schools which have been converted into higher elementary schools are worth consideration. In 1928–29, the Bestwarpet A.B.M. Middle school in the Kurnool district was a middle school with five classes and a total strength of 113. The strength of Forms I, II and III was 35, 25 and 19, respectively, and the school received a grant-in-aid of Rs. 466. In 1929–30 this school became a higher elementary school and in 1930–31 the total strength of the school was 119 with a strength of 26, 23 and 18 in Standards VI, VII and VIII, respectively. In the same year, it received a grant-in-aid of Rs. 1,342. It should be noted that the middle school had on its staff one graduate headmaster and one secondary trained teacher while the higher elementary school had on its staff only one secondary grade trained teacher.

11. In 1925 the Hope High school at Madanapalle was a high school with a total strength of 133 and 52 pupils in Forms I to III. The high school received a grant-in-aid of Rs. 708. In 1930-31 the same school was a higher elementary school with a total strength of 246, the strength in Standards VI, VII and VIII being 41, 26 and 31, respectively. As higher elementary school it received a grant-in-aid of Rs. 3,888. While working as a high school it was staffed by trained graduates but there is now no graduate on the staff.

12. In 1925 there was a middle school at Alvarkurichchi. The total strength of the school was 93 and the total strength of Forms I to III, 58. The middle school received a grant-in-aid of Rs. 465. In 1930–31 the Alvarkurichchi higher elementary school had a total strength of 97, the strength in Standards VI, VII and VIII being 6, 5 and 9 respectively. The higher elementary school received a grant of Rs. 1,238.

13. In 1925 there was a Mission middle school at Rentachintala in Guntur district. The middle school had a total strength of 167 with a strength of 56 in Forms I to III. As a middle school it received a grant-in-aid of Rs. 972. In 1931, this school was a higher elementary school with a total strength of 229, the strength in Standards VI, VII and VIII being 16, 27 and 27, respectively. The higher elementary school received a grant of Rs. 2,248.

14. In 1922 there was a C.B.M. middle school at Bimlipatam in the Vizagapatam district. The middle school had a total strength of 91 and 30, 17 and 15 in Forms I, II and III respectively. The middle school received a grant of Rs. 817. In 1931, the Mission higher elementary school at Bimlipatam had a total strength of 238; but the strength in Standards VI, VII and VIII was only 28, 16 and 17 respectively. The school received a grant of Rs. 2,253.

15. In 1922, there was an A.B.M. Mission school at Allur, Nellore district. The school had a total strength of 138 with a strength of 20, 18 and 22 in Forms I, II and III, respectively. The middle school received a grant of Rs. 1,447. In 1931, the Mission higher elementary school at Allur had a total strength of 93 and a strength of 14, 13 and 10 in Standards VI, VII and VIII respectively. The higher elementary school received a grant of Rs. 1,583. Actually the existing rules would appear to facilitate the conversion of secondary schools into higher elementary schools, since the rules regarding supplemental recognition specifically makes provision for such conversions.

16. Summarizing the deductions to be made from the facts and figures given, we have good reasons for believing that (i) most of the higher elementary schools attempt to function as middle schools, (ii) higher elementary schools are less efficient and less well-equipped for providing secondary education than middle schools, (iii) higher elementary schools can obtain recognition on much easier terms than middle schools and (iv) aided higher elementary schools can obtain large grant-in-aid with greater ease and generally with less justification than middle schools.

17. The fact that many of the higher elementary schools managed by local bodies are functioning as middle schools has led to a curious anomaly. Such schools, which are maintained by taluk boards, are in a sense contravening the Local Boards Act since it is the intention of the Act that taluk board finance should be spent only on elementary education. The present position amounts to a diversion of funds from elementary education to the provision of what can only be regarded as secondary schools.

18. It must not be assumed from what has been stated so far that we consider higher elementary schools as such in both urban and rural areas either undesirable or superfluous. On the contrary, we feel strongly that higher elementary schools are educationally necessary both in urban and rural areas, and that their development should bo encouraged. We beleive, however, that the justification for these schools lies in the creation through them of a distinctive type of school, and a school which will not be and cannot be either a rival or copy of the ordinary middle school. In [illegible] to see that the higher elementary school system should primarily meet the needs of

those pupils who will have no further general education by providing courses of instruction largely vocational in character and closely related to the after-school conditions of the life of both rural and urban pupils. Further, in our view, the higher elementary school system should be regarded as an extension and strengthening of the whole system of elementary education and one of its main objects should be the prolongation of the elementary school course to 6 or 8 classes so as to ensure a greater chance of permanent literacy for the majority of pupils entering elementary schools. All over India it has now come to be recognized that an elementary school with 6 or 8 classes and with better staff, more adequate supervision, larger equipment, etc., provides much greater guarantees against wastage and stagnation than a 4 or 5 class elementary school can be expected to do. It is true that we have pointed out that higher elementary schools are less well-staffed and equipped than middle schools; but while a higher elementary school may be a poor type of secondary school it can be and should be a good type of elementary school. In developing, altering and improving higher elementary schools a further aim has to be remembered. Since it is the intention of Government as far as possible and as early as possible to eliminate the lower elementary trained teacher, higher elementary schools, particularly those in rural areas, will, in future, form the main recruiting ground from which to draw the staffs of elementary schools. We must also emphasize the fact that a good vernacular higher elementary school can be a much greater force in the sphere of rural reconstruction work than an imitation secondary school.

19. In order to differentiate between the higher elementary school system and the secondary school system it is, in our opinion, essential to establish an elementary school final examination at the end of the VIII standard. This final examination, if introduced, will not only mark the close of an independent elementary course but will serve as a minimum qualification both for entering training schools and for entering technical and industrial schools. The present tests conducted by the Deputy Inspectors of Schools are not, in our opinion, a sufficient conclusion to an independent course of studies, and they have proved to be in many ways unsatisfactory. We realize that it will not be possible or desirable to conduct the examination on a provincial basis. But, it should be possible for the district educational officers to hold examinations for each district or possibly for groups of districts. We have not attempted to estimate the possible cost of conducting such an examination but the levy of a small examination fee will obviously be necessary. We have reason to believe that the establishment of a higher elementary school final examination will be welcomed, and that the parents will feel that it will be more worth while than at present to encourage their children to continue up to the end of the elementary school course. Such an examination will further enable the existing lower elementary teachers, who have been debarred from undergoing

lower elementary training, to improve their qualifications by passing the new examination and making themselves fit for higher elementary training.

20. In most other provinces in India the distinction between the elementary system and the secondary system has been maintained by making the elementary system almost entirely a vernacular course. In this province, however, the prominence given to the teaching of English even in higher elementary schools has been largely responsible for the lack of differentiation and for the gradual absorption of the higher elementary school system into the secondary system. If, therefore, there is to be a radical change, one of the most important points for consideration is the place of English in higher elementary schools. Under the rules framed under the Madras Elementary Education Act, 1920, English is at present optional. But, out of a total number of 1,311 higher elementary schools 1,057 are reported by the district educational officers to be teaching English. It is, indeed, our belief, based on experience, that practically all the schools are teaching English. As we have indicated, it is largely the time and attention given to English which have resulted in the higher elementary schools approximating to middle schools, and we find that the great majority of the schools are actually using middle school English syllabuses and are aiming at the same standard in English as the middle schools. In order to prevent this anomaly we recommend that higher elementary schools should not be permitted to teach English up to the middle school standard. We realize, however, that even if new English syllabuses are prescribed some managements may succeed in giving extra tuition in English and we appreciate the fact that it will be difficult in practice to prevent such action. But, we consider that extra tuition in English can be discouraged by penalizing any school in which the Inspector considers that the other subjects of the course have been neglected in order to devote more time to English. We are of the opinion that the standard of attainment in English required in higher elementary schools should be limited to the standard normally attained in Form I of a secondary school. And in consequence we recommend that the number of hours of English instruction should be much curtailed. We have been informed that in many higher elementary schools 10 to 12 periods a week are devoted to English instruction. This is obviously in excess of the requirements of a separate and distinctive elementary course and we recommend that in the new course which will have to be drawn up optional English should be limited to four periods of instruction per week. It will be further necessary to insist on English being really optional and not in practice actually compulsory.

21. Though we desire to make the higher elementary schools largely vernacular schools a certain amount of optional English must be permitted since we have to take into consideration the needs of the few pupils who proceed from elementary schools to secondary schools. The needs of these

pupils can, however, be met without endangering the success of the new system of higher elementary education we are advocating. While, therefore, we do not desire to leave the gulf between the elementary and secondary school entirely unbridged, we feel very strongly that the interests of the majority of the pupils should be considered first and that the aims of the higher elementary school system should not be subordinated to the needs of the few pupils who may desire to proceed to secondary schools for further study.

22. Our proposals, however, *will not prevent the small number of pupils who pass from higher* elementary schools to secondary schools from continuing to do so. As at present such pupils will be examined by headmasters of secondary schools and will be admitted into the class or form for which they are found fit, the only difference being that owing to the lower standard of English instruction in higher elementary schools a pupil will not in future be able to gain admission into as high a class or form in a secondary school as he can at present. A pupil of the VIII standard of a higher elementary school, for example, will obviously not be up to the standard of the III Form. But, this cannot be considered either as a hardship or as something undesirable, since even at present pupils in higher elementary schools are not ordinarily fit for direct admission into the corresponding forms of secondary schools although in practice they are unfortunately so being admitted. If our proposals are adopted, the question of the admission of pupils from higher elementary schools into secondary schools will probably only arise in rural areas where there are no secondary schools, since, in places where there are both higher elementary schools and secondary schools, pupils are likely to join the lower classes of secondary schools in the first instance if they intend ultimately to undergo secondary education.

23. One of the reasons why the majority of higher elementary schools have, in the past, been able to undertake the teaching of English and so aspire to middle school standards has been the fact that in many schools English has been handled by unqualified teachers. If the teaching of *English by unqualified teachers* is prohibited the number of schools teaching optional English will be reduced and at the same time a better standard of instruction will be attained in those schools which continue to teach English. While we recommend, therefore, that less attention should be paid to English we also recommend that the teaching of optional English should not be permitted in any elementary school unless it is taught by a secondary grade trained teacher.

24. The place of English in the higher elementary school course having been determined we desire to see the remaining subjects of study in the syllabus so revised as to ensure a new relationship between the courses of study and the rural or urban life and occupations of those pupils whose

general education will end at the VIII standard or earlier. It is at present a common and well-founded complaint that the teaching in elementary schools usually tends to divorce the pupils from a knowledge of and an interest in their immediate surroundings. Many factors have helped to bring about this undesirable result, not the least of which have been the staffing of rural elementary schools by town-bred teachers, the unsatisfactory nature of the courses in training schools, the use in higher elementary schools of secondary school text-books and syllabuses and the formal teaching of arithmetic, history and geography. The last factor has perhaps been the most serious handicap in the way of establishing satisfactory and attractive courses of study. In most schools, arithmetic, history and geography, etc., are taught as if they were foreign and isolated pieces of information to be assimilated and they are kept, at any rate in the minds of pupils, entirely unrelated to the agricultural or industrial life which is going on around the school. This problem of formal instruction in rural elementary schools is not a problem in any way peculiar to India, though the fact that India is so largely an agricultural country has intensified the problem. In recent years strenuous efforts have been made all over the world to provide for the pupils of elementary schools a new type of instruction interpreted as far as possible in the light of local conditions. The curricula adopted in the rural elementary schools of the agricultural countries of Europe are some of the best examples of what can be done in this direction and in England the Board of Education now insists on a rural bias being given to the instruction imparted in all rural elementary schools.

25. In this presidency, with the exception of a few experimental schools, most of the teaching in elementary schools has remained formal in character and based mainly on text-book work. It is not so much that the subjects of study have been unsuitable as the fact that the method of instruction has been too stereotyped and inelastic. In order to secure a change, the fundamental needs are, better qualified teachers and an alteration in the courses of study in the training schools. The mere alteration of the curricula of higher elementary schools will not produce the results required unless the teachers have been so trained that they can impart the necessary bias whether rural, industrial or vocational in their teaching. It follows, therefore, that if our suggestions regarding the curricula of higher elementary schools are accepted, the courses of study in higher elementary and secondary training schools will have to be modified so as to produce teachers with special aptitude for the new type of teaching. Most of the pupils in elementary schools approach their subjects of study or are made to approach their subjects of study, as if they were isolated or mysterious quantities of knowledge to be painfully acquired. In practice with a little conscious effort on the part of the teacher we consider that it should be perfectly simple to make the pupils not merely interested in their studies but alive to the fact that the acquisition of knowledge can be intimately related

to the every-day happenings of life in their home surroundings. The proper way to relate the work done in an elementary school to the surrounding conditions of life is to give instruction in the subjects set for study in such a manner that the young pupil will be able to learn his nature study, geography, mathematics and civics not from text-books alone but from an interest in and an understanding of local industry and trade, the working of local administration, local agricultural operations, local topography and natural conditions, local communications and transport, the work of co-operative societies and allied societies and the local condition of sanitation and public health. Such a method of study presumes either actual observation of the various activities referred to or the reproduction in miniature in class room or compound of the various activities going on in the neighbourhood of the school.

26. Actual observation should be possible in many cases; but even if it is not, the reconstruction by the teachers and pupils of most of the local activities should be made to form a definite part of daily study. The successful adoption of this method of learning involves an extensive use of the project method in the lower standards and the insistence on a large amount of practical work in the higher standards.

27. A large amount of literature has, in recent years, been published, which deals with the project method of teaching and in India, several experiments have been conducted mostly in fairly well-known training schools. Unfortunately, much of the literature which has been published has tended to make the project method appear complex and difficult. Most of the experiments also have been developed on unsuitable lines. High-flown technical terminology has been introduced into the scheme and for the ordinary elementary teacher the proper understanding of what is really a simple method has been rendered almost impossible by long discourses on the psychology of the plan and of the teacher and the pupils. Further, in several schools where the experiment has been introduced silly and unsuitable projects have been made into class subjects of study. Actually, properly used, the project method is perfectly simple in application. It requires no study of educational psychology and no high-flown terminology. The method can be taught in training schools in a short time to teachers of very limited capacity and practically no new or costly apparatus is required. The simplest and most straightforward projects, such as the local post office, the local shop, the magistrate's court and the railway station and the use of the school garden can assist the teaching of almost all the subjects of study in the elementary course. A little interested play acting on the part of the pupils and a little imagination, combined with training school instruction,

on the part of the teacher are all that are required to make a moderate success of any simple project connected with the working of the *administration or with* the trade and industry of the country.

28. We have already insisted on the need for giving a practical bias as far as possible to class teaching but in the higher standards we consider it essential that definite pre-vocational work should be introduced. We recommend accordingly that pre-vocational instruction should be given in all higher elementary schools. Throughout *the school* course the school garden can be used for practical work and we recommend that all higher elementary schools in rural areas should have at least some kind of garden attached. We further consider that the elements of agriculture should be learnt through the medium of practical gardening in the higher standards of all rural higher elementary schools. If our proposals are agreed to higher elementary schools will, in future, have as an essential part of their curricula practical gardening and pre-vocational instruction related as far as possible to local industries.

29. The attempt to start agricultural bias schools in several provinces in India has led to considerable controversy. We, therefore, wish it to be very clearly understood that we are unanimously agreed that no attempt should be made to teach agriculture *as such in* higher elementary schools. Similarly, there has been in all parts of India a prolonged controversy regarding the place of vocational *instruction in elementary* schools; and we wish to make it quite clear that we do not consider that real technical or industrial training can be given in schools for general education. These two possible misinterpretations of our scheme having been disposed of, there should be no room left for the criticism that we are attempting to do in elementary schools work which can properly be done only in agricultural and technical schools. Our real aim is that a pupil in a higher elementary school, while *learning his set subjects of* study, should be trained to understand intelligently the workings of nature, plant growth, the production, marketing and the use of local products, the working of local industries and every-day matters of rural and civic importance and that at the same time he should acquire sufficient practice in some vocational work to enable him to turn it to practical account if circumstances necessitate.

30. The changes we desire to introduce in the higher elementary schools will depend very largely on the *manner* in which the subjects set for study are interpreted and taught by the teachers. Even the drafting of new syllabuses cannot fully indicate the manner in which the teacher may relate the subjects to local conditions and keep them within the atmosphere to which the pupils are already accustomed. We consider, however, that new syllabuses should be prepared *for most of* the subjects

of study and that alterations should be made in the present division of subjects into compulsory and additional subjects. In the rules framed under the Madras Elementary Education Act of 1920 the following subjects of study are compulsory:—

(1) Vernacular (reading and writing).
(2) Arithmetic.
(3) Nature study.
(4) Drawing.
(5) Physical training.

and the following are optional subjects:—

(1) Hygiene.
(2) First aid.
(3) History.
(4) Geography.
(5) Civics.
(6) English or a vernacular of the Presidency.
(7) Practical instruction.

We propose that the subjects of study should be altered as follows:—

Compulsory subjects—

(1) A vernacular.
(2) Nature study.
(3) Gardening for rural schools.
(4) Pre-vocational work.
(5) Physical training.
(6) Arithmetic.
(7) History with Civics.
(8) Geography.

Optional subjects—

(1) English.
(2) Gardening for urban schools.

We have omitted hygiene and first aid from the curriculam as they should find a place under "Civics." We have also omitted "Drawing" since we consider that drawing should not be taught as a separate formal subject but that it should be correlated with other subjects of study and should be taught along with nature study, geography and history. The scheme of studies for elementary schools refers only to Indian games and physical training and we consider that the syllabus should be redrafted so as not to exclude field games. A well-established higher elementary school, for example, should be able to introduce football and hockey for its pupils.

31. We do not consider it necessary at this stage to submit detailed syllabuses for all subjects along with this report. But, we shall deal briefly with certain essential changes needed in each of the subjects of study.

32. *A Vernacular*.—In our opinion the standard of vernacular instruction should be raised considerably. The standard at present is low and unsatisfactory. The aim and scope of the course should be altered and the texts used should include suitable passages from classical and modern literature. The number of periods devoted to the teaching of the vernacular should be increased to at least eight periods per week and more care should be taken in approving the teachers in charge of vernacular instruction. In this connexion we think that the present restriction on the recruitment of pandits to higher elementary schools should be withdrawn, and that wherever possible trained pandits should be appointed. We recognize, however, that the trained class teacher is better than the old type of untrained pandit, and we suggest, therefore, that under no circumstances should untrained pandits be appointed.

33. We believe that one of the main reasons for the unsatisfactory state of vernacular teaching is the extremely unsatisfactory character of most of the text-books used. We have been at pains to examine in detail a number of vernacular texts in common use and it is evident that something more is needed to make them suitable for higher elementary schools than the mere approval of the Text-Book Committee. Even in the case of text-books published by well-reputed firms we find that there is much defect in the selection and nature of the lessons printed in the text-books. It seems to be the accepted practice to include in the texts lessons on such topics as elementary science, hygiene, civics, geography, industry, mechanical transport, etc. We consider that this diversity of subject-matter in the vernacular text-books is unnecessary in view of the fact that such subjects can be more fittingly and better taught under civics, history, geography, etc. It is our unfortunate experience that usually the writer of vernacular text-books possesses a very limited general knowledge and is not, therefore, capable of writing intelligently on such topics as we have mentioned. Usually, the author attempts to translate passages dealing with such subjects direct from an English text-book. We have read lessons, for example, on the motor-car and aeroplane, which are entirely misleading as regards facts and incorrect in explanations. In a recently published text-book Milan is given as the capital of Italy, and Aden is referred to as an island. Most of the lessons we are referring to make no attempt at continuous narrative but consist of disjointed statements. The following is an actual example from a V Standard Reader in a lesson on "Orange Gardens":—

> "Some Western people have become millionaires through income derived from orange gardens. People who take every morning after a bath half a cupful of orange juice will be without illness. There are many kinds of oranges."

The foregoing is a complete paragraph and not sentences taken out of their context. In a modern reader for the VI standard we find the statement that an aeroplane flies with the terrific speed

of a railway mail train. Further illustrations are not necessary; it is sufficient to state that, speaking quite generally, the vernacular text-books are badly written, ill-informed and unsatisfactory from the point of view of print, get-up and illustrations. In consequence it is not to be wondered at that the elementary school teacher finds it difficult to understand the text-book himself, let alone to convey accurate information to the pupils. The teaching of the vernacular is made worse by the fact that little attempt seems to have been made properly to grade the text-books for the various standards, either from the point of view of simplicity of style or of the type of subject suitable for study by a pupil at any particular stage. Most of the lessons are the author's own composition and generally do not possess any literary excellence, and with the exception of a few pieces of poetry there is almost an entire absence of good passages either from classical or modern literature. The Text-Book Committee cannot be expected to select text-books especially for higher elementary schools or to choose text-books properly fitted by style and grade for each standard in the schools. At present there is no distinction made by the Text-Book Committee between the books approved for elementary schools and books approved for secondary schools, nor is any attempt made in the published lists to indicate for which standard books are suitable. We consider the matter so important that we recommend that the Director of Public Instruction should be given power to nominate a small committee consisting of experienced district educational officers and headmasters to deal with the preparation and approval of text-books for higher elementary schools.

34. *Elementary Mathematics.*—We consider that the space and number work syllabus in the present scheme of studies should be altered so as to indicate to the teacher the manner in which the mathematics syllabus should be adapted so as to enable the pupils to do much of their elementary mathematics while studying local conditions and phenomena such as crop cultivation, import and export of produce, bazaar transactions, etc., in the manner we have already indicated while writing about the project method. In this connexion, we must draw attention to what has already been done in this direction by the publication of "Agricultural Mathematics" by Mr. V. Raghunatha Ayyar for use in the Agricultural Middle School, Anakapalle, and by the publication of a similar book by the same author for use in the Agricultural Middle School, Taliparamba.

35. *Geography.*—The teaching of geography obviously provides great scope for using local conditions and phenomena as the basis of class teaching and also for relating the teaching directly to the conditions of life in which the pupils are already interested. In spite of the fact that the present geography syllabus, as detailed in the scheme of studies for elementary schools for boys, fixes the attention of the teacher and the pupil on local conditions, we have found that in the

majority of higher elementary schools middle school text-books on geography are being used and much attention is being paid to the study of the geography of countries other than India. We recommend, therefore, that geography should be confined to the geography of India in general and of the local area in particular. Two members of our Committee have prepared a detailed geography syllabus, but we think that it should most fittingly be considered at the time when the other syllabuses in the scheme of studies are taken up for revision. We would refer, however, to an excellent example of the manner in which the study of geography can, in our view, be rightly approached as illustrated in the detailed syllabus prepared by Mr. H. Champion, I.E.S., Principal of the Teachers' College, Saidapet, for use by the teachers of the Agricultural School, Taliparamba, Malabar district. It deals with the district of Malabar in seventeen sections which include the district generally, the hills, rivers, backwaters, canals, the sea and the coast, the soil, the monsoons, the climate, vegetation, agriculture, occupations and industries, communications, commerce, towns, population and history.

36. *Nature study.*—In the present scheme of studies for elementary schools nature study is disposed of in a few lines. It is obvious that a new and detailed syllabus for nature study and *gardening* will have to be prepared. It will be necessary to indicate in the syllabus both the new methods of handling the class teaching and the essential importance of daily practical work in the garden and elsewhere. We have already described in this report how effective the teaching of nature study can be made in connexion with the pupils' general education. The whole question of the proper use of school gardens attached to higher elementary schools has already been investigated in the office of the Director of Public Instruction and the report of the Committee appointed by the Director of Public Instruction in August 1927 has been printed. In that report detailed recommendations have been made regarding the proper use of a school garden in higher elementary schools and a sample syllabus has been drawn up for Standards VI, VII and VIII showing the correlation between class instruction and practical work. In their report the members of the Committee stated that—

> "We hope that, in this sketch, we have made the idea lying behind the use of a school garden for teaching of elementary science which can lead not only to a study of agriculture but also hygiene, etc., clear. In the hands of a skilled teacher there is no limit to the field which can be covered gradually and quite naturally."

At the time this report was written it was proposed to experiment with a limited number of schools distributed over the main language areas of the Presidency. Our Committee, however, has come to the conclusion that the use of a garden is an indispensable part of the instruction given in every

rural higher elementary school. Though limited by their terms of reference, the authors of the 1927 Committee were clearly in agreement with our present proposal since they stated—

> "The value of school gardening as a subject of instruction in the higher standards of elementary schools needs no elaboration; in its utilitarian vocational aspect, and in the interest it should inculcate in the pupils in regard to plant life and the farming operations of the locality, it deserves recommendation as a staple subject of the curriculum."

37. *Indian History and Civics.*—The present syllabus in civics is fairly comprehensive, but it requires revision in two ways. Firstly, it should indicate that the study of civics should be made not mainly from text-books, but, from an interest in and understanding of local affairs. Secondly, the syllabus should be graded so as to enable the teacher gradually to lead his pupils from a knowledge and understanding of local affairs to special and wider problems of general administration. We find in practice that in the great majority of higher elementary schools civics is being either badly taught or almost entirely neglected. As we have already suggested, by the use of the project method, the study of civics can easily be made both interesting and entertaining. It is mainly in the teaching of civics that the teacher can directly relate the daily work of the school to local interests and affairs and we desire to lay stress on the importance of the proper handling of this subject. We are agreed that the teaching of the outlines of Indian history from the beginning of modern times should be continued; but we should like the syllabus to indicate that stress should be laid on the distinctive contribution of the Hindu, Muhammadan and British periods of Indian history to the civilization and culture of India.

38. *Pre-vocational work.*—The question of vocational instruction in higher elementary schools presents considerable difficulties. At the outset we must point out that in this Presidency except in the case of a few Government technical institutes there is no correlation between schools for general education and technical and industrial schools. For this reason, we are unable to suggest, for example, that boys in higher elementary schools should, at a particular age or at a particular stage of education, be diverted into industrial schools. There are only about sixty such schools in the whole Presidency. And, the majority of these schools, which included classes for training teachers, recruit pupils at such an early age and with such a low standard of education that, in our opinion, they are neither satisfactory for training pupils to earn their *livelihood in practical occupations nor* desirable as producers of manual instructors. In the Code of Regulations for Industrial Schools, published by the Department of Industries, we are unable to find any rule providing a minimum general educational qualification for a pupil entering an industrial school. But, we understand that V standard pupils are ordinarily

recruited though in a number of cases pupils are even admitted from the III standard. The Code of Regulations in regard to the award of scholarships states that

> "the general educational attainments of candidates should be such as would enable them to profit by the training provided,"

and scholarships are apparently being given to students coming from the V standard. We feel strongly that pupils from the V standard are too immature to receive proper industrial training and that it is even more undesirable to admit pupils from lower standards into industrial schools. We are aware that there are some orphanages and Mission schools which give industrial training and general education side by side almost from the lowest standard. But we are not convinced that this is a satisfactory procedure. We find from the Code of Regulations that full-time industrial schools should devote a minimum of 32 hours per week to practical work and that children under 12 should not attend for more than 32 hours' instruction per week. We are not intimately acquainted with the working of these schools and it may be that we may have misjudged their arrangements. But, it would appear strange that, while there is legislation regarding the employment of young children in industrial labour, children under the age of 12, very inadequately equipped with general education, appear to be made to do hard practical work for about five hours a day in industrial schools. We consider that ordinarily no pupil should proceed from a school for general education to a technical school until he has completed the VIII standard and passed the Elementary Final Examination which we have proposed.

39. As we have indicated, we desire to lay special stress on the double value of pre-vocational work and practical training in Standards VI, VII and VIII. As a form of general education practical work is valuable and necessary and as a form of pre-vocational instruction it may in many cases help a pupil to earn a living when he leaves school or give him a grounding for later technical study. The practical work to be done in higher elementary schools has, in our view, a further value. Just in the same way as we desire pupils in higher elementary schools to acquire their knowledge of elementary science, geography, mathematics, etc., through the project medium of local agricultural and other conditions, we desire pupils, both rural and urban, to acquire similar knowledge through the project medium of the working of cottage industries or the industrial and artisan occupations in urban areas. The manual work done at present in higher elementary schools includes spinning, weaving, knitting, dyeing, carpentry, rattan work, basket work, string work, bead making, cloth printing, clay modelling, poultry farming, agriculture, gardening, tailoring, blacksmithy, binding, brick and tile making. The number of schools doing manual work is only 127 and we are doubtful how far the variety of work to which we have referred is being used as a project method for general instruction or is being confined

to hand and eye training. In any attempt to relate the pre-vocational work in higher elementary schools to the local occupations and industries we are aware that there is a danger of teachers trying to train boys in a craft in a less satisfactory manner than the hereditary apprentice way. If, however, the aim of an improved type of general education is kept prominently in view the practical work done will, under any circumstances, retain its full value. For deciding the particular pre-vocational work to be adopted in any higher elementary school a knowledge of local conditions will be essential, and we can only at this stage recommend the widespread introduction of suitable pre-vocational work, related as far as possible to cottage and other industries, in Standards VI, VII and VIII. If manual training has been considered necessary for pupils in high school classes, it appears to us obviously even more necessary for students in higher elementary schools the majority of whom complete their education in those schools and many of whom will in after-life be able to make a practical use of their vocational training. Such manual training as wood-work, metal-work of various kinds, sericultnre in certain places, lac turnery, mica work, tinsmithy, toy making, weaving of various kinds, spinning and engraving, tailoring and leather work will, in many cases, assist the higher elementary school pupils to earn a livelihood after leaving school. We would note, especially, that in areas where there are a large number of pupils belonging to the depressed classes whose ordinary occupation is manual labour in the fields, pre-vocational instruction in weaving, for example, might prove to be actually a training for a new additional occupation.

40. We have already emphasized the fact that greater attention should be paid to practical work and the vernacular. We do not desire, however, to propose a definite allocation of the number of periods reqnired for each subject. Bnt, we suggest that the number of periods allotted to each subject during a week for Standards VI, VII and VIII should approximately be in the following proportion:—

English	4	History and Civics	3
Vernacular	8	Nature study	6
Mathematics	4	Pre-vocational work	6
Geography	2	Physical training	2

41. The acceptance of our recommendations presupposes considerahle changes in the training schools. It is essential that much better instruction in the vernacular should be given in all bigher elementary training schools, and that the teaching of the vernacular should not be left to any ordinary class teacher hut should be handled by a trained vernacular teacher. The position of pre-vocational instruction needs greatly to be improved. At present practical work is not an examination subject and is therefore badly supervised and neglected. We suggest that steps should be

taken to see that practical instruction in training schools is more properly organized and controlled, that better manual training instructors are appointed and that a greater variety of practical work is taught, the teacher under training being specially equipped to supervise practical work related to the crafts and industries of his local school area. In view of what we have already said, we consider it further essential that all teachers under training should undergo practice in the use of the project method. In all training schools there should be suitable gardens which are actually used for practical garden work. We find that, at present, even where there are gardens they are not being put to proper and regular use. It follows that the syllabus for nature study must be revised in order to bring the instruction in training schools into line with the revised course we have recommended for adoption in the higher elementary schools. In our opinion, it is further essential that more attention should be paid to professional instruction both in secondary grade training schools and in higher elementary training schools. In this connexion we would draw attention to the syllabus for the theory and practice of education (Part A) proposed by the Principal, Teachers' College, Saidapet, in his letter R.O.C. No. 399-D/30, dated 9th June 1931, to the Secretary to the Commissioner for Government Examinations, Madras. We consider that much of what is in this syllabus should be taught not only in the secondary training schools but to all teachers of the higher elementary grade. In this connexion, we would point out that in our opinion the present examination for the teachers of the higher elementary grade is far from satisfactory in so far as most of the questions set deal mainly with school subjects of study and do not relate to the practical difficulties with which teachers are faced in the conduct of their daily school work. More questions are obviously needed on the practice of education. The training schools cannot hope to function successfully unless there are satisfactory model schools under their direct control. We recommend, therefore, the improvement and the strengthening of the existing model schools and the opening of model schools under the direct management of the training schools in all places where the training schools do not at present have their own model schools.

42. As we have already indicated in this report we regard the reorganization of higher elementary schools as of fundamental importance. We do not consider, however, that it will be possible to bring about the changes which we have recommended either in the case of aided higher elementary schools or in the case of public managed elementary schools if the present system of recognition and grant-in-aid is allowed to continue. In order to secure a complete change in the character of higher elementary schools and a uniform development of the new type of higher elementary school, both urban and rural, throughout the province, it appears to us essential that there should be one controlling authority at least for such period of time as will suffice for the firm establishment

of a new higher elementary system. The district educational councils, representing various interests and with an inherited policy of regarding higher elementary schools more or less as substitutes for secondary schools, will find it difficult, either on their own initiative or under instructions from Government, to bring about the changes we require through their control of recognition and aid. It will also be difficult to persuade local hodies, who have largely contributed to the building up of the present system, to take the necessary steps to change altogether the type of schools now under their control. We, therefore, recommend that the power of granting recognition to higher elementary schools, both aided and publicly managed, be vested in the Director of Public Instruction and that the assessment and distribution of grants-in-aid to aided higher elementary schools be vested in the officers of the Education department. If this is done it will be possible for the Education department to control and regulate the opening of new higher elementary schools, the appointment of trained teachers, the required changes in the curricula and the introduction of practical instruction. It will further enable the Education department to secure not merely uniformity of development and a distinctive character in higher elementary schools, hut also to secure what is urgently required—uniformity of practice in the matter of recognition, grant-in-aid, equipment, staffing, accommodation, etc. The centralization of control will also make it possible to eradicate the present competition between the higher elementary system and the secondary system.

43. Although we have criticized the present manner of assigning grants to higher elementary schools, we consider that the present method of assessing and assigning grants based on the qualifications of the teaching staff should be continued. If the assigning of grants is left to the departmental officers, the excessive liberality complained of is not likely to continue and the final assignment of grants in the case of higher elementary schools will be made to depend mainly on the strength of the three highest classes and on the quality of instruction imparted. Further, if higher elementary schools develop into new types of institutions and are made entirely different to and distinct from middle schools, there will be less objection to their receiving higher grant-in-aid than there is at present.

44. In the light of facts and figures set forth in this report, it seems clear that, if our recommendations in regard to policy and the centralization of control are accepted, there will be less likelihood of waste and therefore less annual expenditure from provincial fnnds on the payment of teaching grants assuming that the number of higher elementary schools remains stationary. Actually, if the "imitation" type of school is eliminated the number of higher elementary schools will tend to decrease.

We are not examining in detail the financial effects of our recommendations but from the brief summary that we append below it will be seen that the majority of our recommendations involve only changes in policy. *Those of them that require some outlay of funds, chiefly of a non-recurring* nature, are (1) the provision of land for gardens attached to rural higher elementary and all training schools, (2) the introduction of pre-vocational instruction in one or two subjects directly related to local industries and (3) the opening of model schools attached to training schools arranged in their order of importance.

45. So far as the first two of the above recommendations are concerned we feel strongly that they are important enough to deserve immediate and serious consideration, for they constitute the basis of higher elementary education for both urban and rural areas as it should be in the future. Although we realize that the present is hardly the time to make recommendations involving expenditure, we think that if higher elementary schools are to continue to exist, they should work on the lines indicated in this report and not on the lines they work on now.

46. We recommend that full grants should be given to the managements of aided higher elementary schools for initial outlay under land and equipment in cases in which the Government is satisfied that the managements have no other resources. We suggest this course for the obvious reason that without full grants for these items of expenditure teacher-managers of higher elementary schools will not easily come into line with the requirements of the new scheme. We recommend that local board managements should be paid half grants. We suggest that local bodies should be permitted to levy fees at suitable rates in Standards VI to VIII of higher elementary schools in compulsory areas.

Summary of recommendations.

The following is a summary of our main recommendations:—

(1) Higher elementary schools should be continued both in rural and urban areas but the higher elementary system needs to be entirely reorganized.

(2) Government should formulate and carry out a policy which will prohibit the opening of higher elementary schools where secondary schools already exist unless the former have entirely distinct aims and courses, and are radically different in character to the secondary schools.

(3) It is necessary to establish an elementary school final examination at the end of the VIII Standard. Such an examination may be conducted by the district educational officers for each district or for groups of districts.

(4) Higher elementary schools should not be permitted to teach English up to the standard of a middle school but the standard to be aimed at in the VIII Standard should roughly correspond to that attained in Form I of a secondary school. English should not be taught in standards below V, and its teaching should not be permitted unless it is done by a secondary grade teacher.

(5) In our opinion the successful adoption of the new methods of instruction advocated in this report involves an extensive use of the project method in the lower standards and the insistence on a large amount of practical work in the higher standards.

(6) Pre-vocational instruction should be given in all higher elementary schools and a large proportion of working hours should be devoted to the teaching of class subjects through the medium of practical work.

(7) In rural areas all higher elementary schools should have some kind of garden attached.

(8) The scheme of compulsory and optional subjects in the rules framed under the Elementary Education Act, 1920, should be altered as follows:—

Compulsory subjects—

(1) A vernacular.
(2) Nature study.
(3) Gardening for rural schools.
(4) Pre-vocational work.
(5) Physical training.
(6) Arithmetic.
(7) History with Civics.
(8) Geography.

Optional subjects—

(1) English.
(2) Gardening for urban schools.

(9) The syllabus for physical training should be redrafted so as to include field games.

(10) The standard of vernacular instruction should be raised considerably and to that end we suggest an increase in the number of periods devoted to vernacular teaching, the appointment of trained pandits and the use of more suitable text-books.

(11) There should be a separate departmental organization for the supervision of the preparation of appropriate text-books and for the approval of text-books for use in each standard.

For this purpose the Director of Public Instruction should be given the power to nominate a small committee consisting of experienced district educational officers and headmasters to deal with the approval of text-books for higher elementary schools.

(12) Practical work in the garden should be an indispensable part of the instruction given in every rural higher elementary school.

(13) No pupil should ordinarily proceed from a school for general education to a technical school until he has completed the VIII Standard and passed the final examination.

(14) The following are our recommendations regarding the consequential changes *to* be *made* in the scheme of work in training schools:—

(1) The teaching of the vernaculars should be much improved.
(2) Greater importance should be given to vocational instruction.
(3) Teachers under training *should undergo* training in the project method.
(4) There should be a suitable garden actually in use for practical work in all training schools.
(5) The nature study syllabus should be revised.
(6) Greater attention should be paid to professional instruction.
(7) All training schools should have their *own model* schools.

(15) The power of granting recognition to higher elementary schools should be vested in the Director of Public *Instruction and the* assessment and distribution of grants should be done by the officers of the Education department.

(16) The present *method* of assessing grants based on the qualifications of teachers should be continued.

(17) Fees may be levied in Standards VI to VIII in schools under public management in compulsory areas.

R. M. STATHAM (*Chairman*).
ABDUL HAMID.
G. LOBO.
D. S. REDDI (*Secretary*).

APPENDIX XIX.

[Vide item IX (7) at page 229 supra.]

NOTIFICATION.

Fort St. George, November 12, 1936.

(*G.O. No.* 4948, *L.S.G.*).

No. 1286.—Whereas in the opinion of the Governor acting with Ministers the area comprised within the jurisdiction of the District Board of Coimbatore cannot, after the abolition of taluk boards, be conveniently administered by a single district board:

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (2) of section 3-A of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920 (Madras Act XIV of 1920), the Governor acting with Ministers is hereby pleased to declare that with effect on and from the afternoon of the 1st December 1936, the local areas specified in Schedules A and B below shall be districts for the purposes of the Act, and to name them the Coimbatore district and the Erode district, respectively.

SCHEDULE A.

The revenue taluks of Coimbatore, Avanashi, Pollachi, Palladam and Udamalpet.

SCHEDULE B.

The revenue taluks of Kollegal, Gohichettipalaiyam, Bhavani-Dharapuram and Erode.

T. B. RUSSELL,
Secretary to Government.

APPENDIX XX.

[Vide item IX (8) at page 229 supra.]

NOTIFICATION.

Fort St. George, November 16, 1936.

(*G.O. No.* 5000, *L.S.G.*).

No. 1289.—Whereas in the opinion of the Governor acting with Ministers the area comprised within the jurisdiction of the District Board of Kistna cannot, after the abolition of taluk boards, be conveniently administered by a single district board:

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (2) of section 3-A of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920 (Madras Act XIV of 1920), the Governor acting with Ministers is hereby pleased to declare that with effect on and from the afternoon of the 1st December 1936, the local areas specified in Schedules A and B below shall be districts for the purposes of the said Act, and to name them the Bezwada district and the Kistna district, respectively.

SCHEDULE A.

The revenue taluks of—

(1) Bezwada, (2) Nandigama, (3) Tiruvur, (4) Nuzvid and (5) Gannavaram.

SCHEDULE B.

The revenue taluks of—

(1) Bandar, (2) Divi, (3) Gudivada and (4) Kaikalur.

T. B. RUSSELL,
Secretary to Government.

[1st December 1936

Appendix XX-A.

[Vide item IX (8) at page 229 supra.]

NOTIFICATION.

Fort St. George, November 16, 1936.

(G.O. No. 5002, L.S.G.).

No. 1287.—Whereas in the opinion of the Governor acting with Ministers the area comprised within the jurisdiction of the District Board of Nellore cannot, after the abolition of taluk boards, be conveniently administered by a single district board:

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (2) of section 3-A of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920 (Madras Act XIV of 1920), the Governor acting with Ministers is hereby pleased to declare that with effect on and from the afternoon of the 1st December 1936, the local areas specified in Schedules A and B below shall be districts for the purposes of the said Act, and to name them the North Nellore district and the South Nellore district, respectively.

Schedule A.

The revenue taluks of—

(1) Kovur, (2) Kavali, (3) Udayagiri, (4) Kandukur, (4) Kanigiri, (5) Podili and (7) Darsi.

Schedule B.

The revenue taluks of—

(1) Atmakur, (2) Gudur, (3) Nellore, (4) Rapur, (5) Sulurpet and (6) Venkatagiri.

T. B. Russell,
Secretary to Government.

Appendix XX-B.

[Vide item IX (8) at page 229 supra.]

NOTIFICATION.

Fort St. George, November 16, 1936.

(G.O. No. 5001, L.S.G.).

No. 1288.—Whereas in the opinion of the Governor acting with Ministers the area comprised within the jurisdiction of the District Board of Salem cannot, after the abolition of taluk boards, be conveniently administered by a single district board:

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (2) of section 3-A of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920 (Madras Act XIV of 1920), the Governor acting with Ministers is hereby pleased to declare that with effect on and from the afternoon of the 1st December 1936, the local areas specified in Schedules A and B below shall be districts for the purposes of the said Act, and to name them, the Dharmapuri district and the Salem district, respectively.

Schedule A.

The revenue taluks of—

(1) Hosur, (2) Krishnagiri, (3) Dharmapuri, (4) Harur, and (5) Omalur.

Schedule B.

The revenue taluks of—

(1) Attur, (2) Salem, (3) Yercaud, (4) Namakkal, (5) Rasipuram, and (6) Tiruchengode.

T. B. Russell,
Secretary to Government.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

Thursday, the 3rd December 1936.

The House met at eleven of the clock, Mr. President (the Hon. Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI) in the Chair.

PRESENT:

Reddi Nayudu, Kt., The Hon. Rai Bahadur Sir K. V.
Paunirselvam, The Hon. Rao Bahadur A. T.
Souter, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S., The Hon. Sir Charles.
Bracken, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S., The Hon. Sir Geoffrey.
Raja of Bobbili, K.C.I.E., The Hon. the.
Rajan, The Hon. Mr. P. T.
Muthayya Chettiyar of Chettinad, The Hon. Rajkumar.
Abdul Hameed Khan Sahib Bahadur.
Ahmed Meeran Sahib Bahadur.
Alamelumangathayaramma, Mrs. K.
Annamalai Chettiyar, Mr. S. A. A.
Appadurai Pillai, Diwan Bahadur A.
Arasu, Mr. V. T.
Ari Gowder, Mr. H. B.
Basheer Ahmed Sayeed Sahib Bahadur.
Basu Dev, Mr. C.
Beyabani Sahib Bahadur, S. M. K.
Bhanoji Rao, Mr. A. V.
Birley, Mr. F.
Dalavoi, Mr. R.
Davis, Mr. J. A.
Devadasan, Mr. M.
Dharmalingam Pillai, Rao Sahib V.
Duraiswami Reddiyar, Mr. K. M.
Ellappa Chettiyar, Diwan Bahadur S.
Foulkes, Mr. G. F. F.
Gopalaswami Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur M.
Halasyam Ayyar, Mr. N.
Hodgson, Mr. G. H.
Hood, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. H. M.
Indrayya, Mr. C.
Iswaran Pillai, Mr. I. C.
Jagannatham, Mr. H. M.
Jayaram Nayudu, Rao Sahib C.
Jones, I.C.S., Mr. C. E.
Kesavaramamurti Nayudu, Mr. K.
Khalif-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur P.
Kolanda Reddi, Rai Sahib C.
Koti Reddi, Mr. K.
Krishnayya Choudari, Mr. P. V.
Krishnamurti, Rao Bahadur D.
Krishnan Avargal, Mr. C.
Kumararaja of Venkatagiri, The.
Kuppuswami Choudari, Mr. J.
Langley, Mr. W. K. M.
Madanagopal Nayudu, Mr. R.
Mahabaleswarappa, Mr. Y.
Mahboob Ali Baig Sahib Bahadur.
Manikkavelu Nayakar, Mr. M. A.
Moidoo, Khan Bahadur T. M.
Moses, Mr. P. C.
Muhammad Meera Ravuttar Bahadur, K. P. V. S.
Muniswami Pillai, Rao Sahib V. I.
Murugappa Chettiyar, Diwan Bahadur A. M. M.
Muthu Chettiyar, Rao Bahadur P. C.
Nachiyappa Gounder, Mr. K. A.
Nadimuthu Pillai, Mr. A. Pl. N. V.
Nanjappa, Rao Bahadur Subadar-Major S. A.
Narasa Reddi, Mr. T.
Narasimhaswami, Rao Sahib D. V.
Narayanan Nambiyar, Mr. V. P.
Natesa Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur C.
Nayagam, Mr. C. D.
Obi Reddi, Mr. C.
Palat, Mr. R. M.
Parthasarathi Ayyangar, Mr. C. R.
Patro, K.C.I.E., Rao Bahadur Sir A. P.
Pattabhiramayya, Mr. K.
Peddi Raju, Mr. P.
Premayya, Mr. G. R.
Rajagopala Pillai, Rao Sahib P. V.
Ramachandra Padayachi, Mr. P. K.
Ramakrishna Reddi, Mr. A.
Ramalingam Chettiyar, Diwan Bahadur T. A.
Ramamurti, Rao Sahib Pandit Ganala.
Raman Menon, Mr. K. P.
Ramaswami Ayyar, Mr. T. S.
Ramaswami Mudaliyar, Mr. V. M.
Rameswara Rao, Mr. G.
Rangaswami Reddi, Mr. M. B.
Ratnavelu Thevar, Mr. P.
Rukmani Lakshmipathi, Mrs. A.
Russell, I.C.S., Mr. T. B.
Sahajanandam, Swami A. S.
Schamnad Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur Mahmud.
Scott Brown, I.C.S., Mr. W.
Sesha Reddi, Rao Bahadur B. P.
Shaiku Mohamad Laljan Sahib Bahadur.
Shetty, Mr. A. B.

PRESENT—*cont.*

Simhachalam Pantulu, Mr. G.
Siva Raj, Rao Sahib N.
Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar, Mr. K. S.
Smith, Mr. J. M.
Soundara Pandian, Mr. W. P. A.
Sreshta, Mr. M. S.
Srinivasan, Diwan Bahadur R.
Sriramulu, Mr. G.
Subrahmanya Bhatt, Mr. U. C.
Sundara Rao Nayudu, Mr. T.
Syed Tajudin Sahib Bahadur, Khan Sahib.
Templeman, Mr. C. J.
Thangal, Mr. P. M.
Thomas, Mr. Daniel.
Masterman, I.C.S., Mr. C. H.
Vasudeva Pillai, Mr. V. G.
Vedachala Mudaliyar, Rao Sahib M.
Venkatrama Ayyar, Mr. K. R.
Venugopal Nayudu, Rao Bahadur R. K.
Yakub Hasan Sahib Bahadur.
Zamindar of Bodinayakkanur, The.
Zamindar of Tekkali, Senior, The.

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS

Electricity

Possibility of using local timber for transmission lines in hydro-electric works.

* 484 *Q.*—Mr. M. B. Rangaswami Reddi: Will the Hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) the expenditure incurred on indigenous and foreign stores for local timber chemically treated under the new process for transmission the execution of hydro-electric works in this presidency; and

(*b*) whether the Government have made any attempts to utilize lines?

A.—(*a*) The Government have no information. As the Electricity Department has been incurring heavy expenditure on hydro-electric works for the last eight years the collection of the statistics required would entail a very large amount of work and would take a long time.

(*b*) No regular supply of chemically treated wooden poles for transmission lines is available from any public or private agency.

Mr. V. M. Ramaswami Mudaliyar:—"May I know, Sir, whether any general direction has been given to this department to buy Indian-made materials as far as possible?"

The Hon. Sir K. V. Reddi Nayudu:—"I think anything like a general direction would be a very serious matter, but the department is purchasing materials in India as far as possible, if they are available in the country."

Mr. V. M. Ramaswami Mudaliyar:—"May I ask whether the Hon. Member has assured himself that the materials purchased have been as far as possible ordered from the Indian market?"

The Hon. Sir K. V. Reddi Nayudu:—"As far as possible, yes."

Arms and Ammunition

Reasons for the alleged decrease in the issue of licences for the possession of fire-arms.

* 485 *Q.*—Mr. M. B. Rangaswami Reddi: Will the Hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of licences for the possession of revolvers and guns issued for the last five years (districtwar figures may be given);

(*b*) the number of licences for the possession of revolvers and guns cancelled during the last five years (districtwar);

(*c*) what is the reason for the gradual decrease, if any, in the issue of licences for the possession of arms; and

(*d*) what are the steps taken by the Government to protect the crops and villages that are situated on the borders of reserve forests which contain wild beasts?

A.—(*a*) A statement is annexed.[a]

(*b*) The information is not available with the Government.

(*c*) The licensing authorities have evidently found it necessary to cancel licences, or to refuse renewal, in certain cases.

(*d*) There is provision in the Arms Rules for the issue of licences for the possession of arms and ammunition and for going armed for the destruction of wild animals doing injury to human beings, crops or cattle, and licences are accordingly being granted when such necessity is shown.

Irrigation

Progress of the Tungabhadra Project.

* 486 *Q.*—Diwan Bahadur M. Gopalaswami Mudaliyar: Will the Hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state at what stage the Tungabhadra Project is?

A.—The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to question No. 51, dated 27th August 1936. The matter is still under correspondence with the Government of India.

S. M. K. Beyabani Sahib Bahadur:—" May I know, Sir, whether any steps have been taken to protect the crops in the Kurnool district? "

The Hon. Sir Charles Souter:—" I may say, Sir, that very important steps have been taken in this direction."

Progress of work of the Palar Enquiry Committee.

* 487 *Q.*—Mr. V. M. Ramaswami Mudaliyar: Will the Hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Palar Enquiry Committee has submitted any report, and if so, when;

(*b*) what the contents of the report are, and whether a copy of the same will be placed on the table;

---

[a] Printed as Appendix I on page 443 infra.

[3rd December 1936

(c) what action have the Government taken on the report;

(d) whether the Committee concluded its deliberation and, if not, why not;

(e) whether the information called for by the Committee has been furnished and, if not, why not; and

(f) whether the Government intend to take any action at all in the matter?

A.—Tbe attentiuon of the hon. Member is invited to the answers given to questions Nos. 748, dated 9th March 1934, 713, dated 25th February 1935, 544, dated 29th January 1936, and to clause (b) of question No. 462. At the suggestion of the Chief Engineer, certain further particulars have been called for from the Mysore Government and these are awaited.

Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—" May I know if it is not a fact that we have already waited for six years for the information called for? "

The Hon. Sir CHARLES SOUTER:—" I am ready to inform the hon. Member that it is quite true that we have waited for six years; but I am afraid we cannot help it when the Mysore Government takes all the time that it does to reply to our enquiries."

Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—" Are we to take it that we are powerless to get this information from the Mysore Government? "

The Hon. Sir CHARLES SOUTER:—" So far as the Madras Government is concerned, we can only approach the Mysore Government, in a case like this, through the Government of India."

Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—" May I ask if the Hon. Member thinks that the Government of Madras have been diligent or businesslike in getting this information required by the Committee as far back as the year 1931? "

The Hon. Sir CHARLES SOUTER:—" I think, Sir, that the Madras Government have been quite businesslike."

Progress of work of the Palar Committee.

* 488 Q.—Mr. M. B. RANGASWAMI REDDI: Will the Hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received all particulars regarding the storage of water in Bethamangalam and Ramsagar tanks which are fed by the Palar river; and

(b) whether the Palar Committee has completed its work?

A.—No.

Freshes in the Palar.

* 489 *Q.*—Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR: Will the Hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state for how many days there have been freshes in the river Palar during each of the last five years?

A.—The Government have no information.

Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—" Will the Government call for the information, or have they already called for it? "

The Hon. Sir CHARLES SOUTER:—" Sir, I think the hon. Member can get the information he wants from the statistics maintained in the Collector's offices, if he likes, within a few minutes."

Progress made in minor irrigation works under the accelerated programme.

* 490 *Q.*—Mr. M. B. RANGASWAMI REDDI: Will the Hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government will be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing the up to date expenditure on the accelerated programme of minor irrigation works in each district;

(*b*) the amount spent on the establishment;

(*c*) the number of channels taken under the programme in each district; and

(*d*) how many supply channels which were in disorder were restored?

A.—(*a*) A list arranged by districts, of works taken up for execution during 1935–36 with the total allotment for each district was placed on the Council table on 27th August 1936. The list for 1936–37 is not complete. The Government propose to issue a press communiqué shortly giving full information about the works taken up under the programme in each district.

(*b*) Actual figures are not available. The budget allotments for 1935–36 and 1936–37 are Rs. 2·39 and 3·6 lakhs respectively.

(*c*) & (*d*) The Government have no information other than that contained in the list referred to in clause (*a*) above.

Land Revenue Administration

Proposals for land revenue remission.

* 491 *Q.*—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the Hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state what percentage of remission in land revenue Government have decided to give in the current year in the different districts of this province?

A.—The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the Press communiqué, dated 21st October 1936 [a] announcing the land revenue concessions for fasli 1346.

[a] Printed as Appendix II on pages 444–446 *infra*.

[3rd December 1936

MR. A. B. SHETTY:—" May I know, Sir, whether in view of the adjournment motion that was carried the other day by the House, the Government propose to reconsider the matter and give any remission to dry lands? "

The Hon. Sir CHARLES SOUTER:—" The Government have not yet considered that point, Sir."

Land revenue remission in South Kanara on account of the " Mahali Pest ".

* 492 *Q*.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the Hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether Government have decided to give full or partial remission in the assessment due on areca gardens which have been affected by mahali disease in South Kanara; and

(*b*) what the total amount of each remission will be?

A.—The Government are awaiting a report from the Board of Revenue.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—" May I know when the Government expect a report from the Board of Revenue? "

The Hon. Sir CHARLES SOUTER:—" I shall take steps to remind the Board of Revenue, Sir."

Extent of lands relinquished in favour of or otherwise taken over by the Government for non-payment of land revenue in the North Arcot district.

* 493 *Q*.—Mr. M. B. RANGASWAMI REDDI: Will the Hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) what is the extent of lands that have been relinquished for non-payment of land revenue under wet and dry for the last three years in the North Arcot district (talukwar);

(*b*) what is the extent of land that has been taken over by the Government in public auction (talukwar figures may be given);

(*c*) how much of the extent relinquished was relinquished by the Adi-Dravidas voluntarily; and

(*d*) what is the extent of land belonging to Adi-Dravidas taken over by the Government in public auction?

A.—(*a*) & (*c*) The Government do not require persons to relinquish lands for non-payment of revenue. All relinquishments are voluntary.

(*b*), (*c*) & (*d*) A statement is appended * showing:

(1) the extent of lands relinquished by the ryots and the extent of lands bought in by the Government in each taluk of the North Arcot district during the last three faslis, and

(2) the extent belonging to Adi-Dravidas out of the extents mentioned above.

Mineral Development

Mining industry in the presidency.

* 494 *Q.*—Mr. M. B. Rangaswami Reddi: Will the Hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) what are the minerals mined in this presidency;

(*b*) what is the quantity so mined under each mineral per annum; and

(*c*) whether any steps have been taken or are proposed to be taken to utilize the raw minerals within the presidency?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) The statement [a] appended furnishes the information.

(*c*) In the present state of industrial development of the province there is little prospect of utilizing these minerals to any large extent, except in the case of stones.

Archæology

Publication of Silpa Sastras and Vastu Sastras by Government.

* 495 *Q.*—Rao Sahib Pandit Ganala Ramamurti: Will the Hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state—

(*a*) how many Silpa Sastras and Vastu Sastras were published by the Government or by their aid either in Sanskrit or in vernaculars till now;

(*b*) how much money was granted to various educational institutions for the publication of Silpa and Vastu Sastras in the past;

(*c*) whether the Government are contemplating to publish any more of such books direct or through some agency; and

(*d*) if so, the names of such books and their authors?

A.—The Madras Government have neither published nor made any grant for the publication of silpa and vastu sastras. Archaeology is a Central subject.

Finance

Utilization of the grants received from the Government of India during 1935–36.

* 496 *Q.*—Mr. A. B. Shetty: Will the Hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state—

(*a*) the amount of various grants received from the Government of India during 1935–36 and how they have been utilised;

(*b*) whether he will be pleased to place on the table of the House such reports as have been submitted to the Government of India in respect of each grant; and

(*c*) the grants likely to be received during 1936–37 and the conditions imposed in respect of each grant?

---

[a] Printed as Appendix IV on page 448 infra.

[3rd December 1936

A.—(*a*) The Government of India have sanctioned the following grants during 1935–36:—

Purpose of the grant.	Amount.
	RS.
(1) Road Development	15,71,180
(2) Rural Uplift (excluding Rs. 27,000 for Orissa)	13,73,000
(3) Development of Handloom Industry.	59,500
(4) Development of Sericulture Industry	16,610

Note.—The above figures do not include contributions made by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research for special schemes.

(1) *Grant for Road Development.*—The amounts allotted to Provinces do not lapse at the end of the year but accrue to their share in the Road Development Account. The amount spent in a year is thus not exactly from the grant made for that year. A sum of Rs. 2,56,971 was spent during the year. A list of works on which the amount was spent is given in Annexure A.*

(2) *Rural Uplift.*—Here too the amounts allotted to Provinces do not lapse at the end of the year. Out of the 14 lakhs granted to this Government a sum of Rs. 27,000 has been allotted for expenditure in the areas transferred from this Province to the new Orissa Province. The details of the allotment sanctioned for various schemes and the progress of expenditure up to 30th June 1936 is given in Annexure B.*

(3) *Handloom Industry.*—The grant has been utilized to provide a subsidy to the Madras Handloom Weavers' Society, Ltd. A sum of Rs. 21,831–10–0 has been disbursed to the Society up to 31st March 1936.

(4) *Sericulture Industry.*—A sum of Rs. 16,610 has been allotted to this Province for the following schemes:—

	Non-recurring.	Recurring.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Research schemes ..	1,000	1,260	2,260
Production of disease-free seed—Government of India share.	3,150	11,200	14,350

A statement showing the work done during 1935–36 is given in Annexure C.*

(*b*) A copy of the report furnished to the Government of India showing the expenditure up to 30th June 1936 from the grant for Rural Uplift is given in Annexure D.*

* Printed as Appendix V on pages 449–460 infra.

3rd December 1936]

No reports are sent to the Government of India about the expenditure on Road Development as their sanction is obtained for each scheme to be financed from the Road Development Fund. No report has been sent to the Government of India regarding the improvement of Handloom Weaving and Sericulture Industry.

(c) The grants sanctioned or likely to be sanctioned by the Government of India during 1936–37 are given below:—

	RS.
(1) Road Development	14,88,000
(2) Rural Uplift	15,00,000
(3) Development of Handloom Weaving Industry	68,800
(4) Development of Sericulture Industry	11,088
(5) Provision for Co-operative Training.	2,95,600

NOTE.—Out of the grant of Rs. 2,95,600 (excluding Rs. 7,400 for Orissa) a sum of Rs. 98,583 representing one-third of the allotment has now been placed at the disposal of the Local Government as the first instalment of the grant.

The conditions to be imposed in respect of expenditure from the Road Development Fund are under the consideration of the Government of India. These will be communicated to the Local Government when the grant for 1936–37 is finally allotted. An abstract of the main conditions imposed by the Government of India in respect of expenditure from the grant for Rural Uplift will be found in Annexure E.[a]

No conditions have been imposed by the Government of India in respect of the remaining grants as the schemes drawn up by the Local Government in connexion with the expenditure from these grants have already been approved by the Government of India. A reference to the Government of India will be necessary only if a substantial modification of an approved scheme is later on found to be desirable.

Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" May I ask what will happen to the amounts that have been allotted but have not been spent—whether they would lapse or would be carried over to the next year? "

The Hon. Sir GEOFFREY BRACKEN :—" They will be carried over."

Local Self- Government

Financial effect on district boards due to the abolition of taluk boards.

* 497 *Q.*—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) in what way the finances of each district board have been affected as the result of the abolition of taluk boards; and

(*b*) whether any saving in expenditure has been made and, if so, to what extent in each case?

[a] Printed as Appendix V on pages 449–460 infra.

[3rd December 1936

A.—(*a*) A statement [a] showing the total ordinary expenditure incurred by the district and taluk boards in 1933–34 and the ordinary expenditure incurred by the district boards in 1934–35 is placed on the table.

(*b*) There has been a reduction in expenditure on the whole but it is not possible to calculate the actual saving due to the abolition of taluk boards separately for each district as increases and decreases may be due to other causes also.

Excise

Discontinuance of ganja plantation in Santavasal, North Arcot district.

* 498 *Q.*—MR. M. B. RANGASWAMI REDDI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education and Public Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) why the plantation of ganja has been abandoned at Santavasal of Polur taluk in North Arcot district and transferred to another place;

(*b*) whether there has been any saving to the Government by such a transfer and what it is;

(*c*) whether there has been any improvement in the quality of ganja by plantation in the new place; and

(*d*) whether there is any proposal before the Government to re-transfer the plantation to Santavasal?

A.—(*a*) The ganja produced at Santavasal was of poor quality.

(*b*) No.

(*c*) Yes.

(*d*) No.

Medical Administration

Admission of students into the Medical Colleges at Madras and Vizagapatam.

* 499 *Q.*—MR. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDER: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education and Public Health be pleased to state how many applications have been received for admission into the Medical Colleges at Madras and at Vizagapatam (each separately) for the current year and for each of the past three years; and of these, how many have been selected for admission (communitywar and districtwar figures may be furnished)?

A.—Statements showing the available information are appended. [b] Information is not available as to the number of applications received from each district for admission to the Medical Colleges, as the applications of candidates who were not selected for admission have been retnrned to them.

---

[a] Printed as Appendix VI on page 460 infra.

[b] Printed as Appendix VII on pages 461–465 infra.

Restrictions on the admission of patients for treatment in the Government Eye Hospital, Egmore.

* 500 *Q.*—MR. C. BASU DEV: With reference to the promise made in the answer to the supplementary question to question No. 1037 on the 26th March 1936, will the Hon. the Minister for Education and Public Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the ban on persons having a monthly salary of Rs. 100 or more and members of their families from having treatment in the Government Ophthalmic Hospital, Egmore, has been lifted;

(*b*) if so, whether a copy of the orders will be placed on the table of the House; and

(*c*) if not, when favourable orders making the treatment in the Ophthalmic Hospital uniform with that obtaining in other Government hospitals will be passed?

A.—(*a*) No.

(*b*) Does not arise.

(*c*) The practice obtaining in the Government Ophthalmic Hospital is the same as that obtaining in other Government Hospitals in the City. The Government have decided that it is not necessary to change the existing practice.

Public Health

Appointment of midwives in rural dispensaries.

* 501 *Q.*—MR. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDER: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education and Public Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) how many rural dispensaries are working in each district during the current year;

(*b*) in how many of these, midwives are employed in each district;

(*c*) what the reasons are for not employing midwives in others;

(*d*) whether any general orders have been issued directing the district boards or the rural medical practitioners not to employ midwives without the specific sanction of Government;

(*e*) if so, whether a copy of it will be placed on the table; and

(*f*) whether the said order is still in force?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) A statement [a] furnishing the information is laid on the table.

(*c*) *to* (*f*) In view of financial stringency, the Surgeon-General suggested in 1931 that no midwives should be appointed to the subsidized rural dispensaries in which they had not hitherto been employed. The Government accepted the suggestion and issued orders accordingly in March 1932. A copy of the order is laid on the table.[a] It is still in force so far as payment of subsidy from Provincial

[a] Printed as Appendix VIII on pages 465–466 infra.

[3rd December 1936

funds is concerned. In view of the uncertain state of Provincial finances the Government have not hitherto been able to lift this ban and make provision in their budget towards the payment of subsidies for the appointment of midwives in rural dispensaries though they were keenly alive to the needs of the rural female population in this respect. But the Government have now taken up the question of removing the ban. It will be considered as a Part II Scheme for 1937–38.

In September 1935 the Government stated that they had no objection to district boards employing midwives in subsidized rural dispensaries if their services were found indispensable in such dispensaries and if the district boards were prepared to meet the cost of employment of midwives from their own funds. In December 1935 the Government again urged upon the district boards the need for the appointment, at their cost, of midwives in rural medical institutions both subsidized and non-subsidized.

Mr. K. A. Nachiyappa Gounder:—"May I ask the Hon. Minister, Sir, since the ban is to be removed shortly, whether any scheme has been prepared for the selection of the rural dispensaries to which midwives should be appointed?"

The Hon. Rajkumar Muthayya Chettiyar of Chettinad:—"It is too premature for me to answer that question. It will be considered when the ban is removed."

Incidence of leprosy in Malabar and South Kanara.

* 502 *Q.*—Mr. M. S. Sreshta: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education and Public Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether any statistics are available regarding the incidence of leprosy in South Kanara and Malabar districts;

(*b*) how many clinics exist now in each of these districts and how many of them are maintained by (1) the Government, (2) local bodies, (3) private bodies;

(*c*) whether it is a fact that leprosy has increased to an alarming extent at Shirwa in South Kanara district;

(*d*) if the Government have no information on the point, whether they will be pleased to call for it at once;

(*e*) how many leper asylums other than mere clinics are there in this Presidency;

(*f*) where they are situated;

(*g*) how many cases under treatment and how many burnt out cases are there in each of these asylums; and

(*h*) whether there are proposals to establish more of such asylums; if so, where?

3rd December 1936]

A.—(*a*) The number of cases registered in the clinics in the Malabar and South Kanara districts from January 1933 up to June 1936 was 4,822 in Malabar and 1,214 in South Kanara.

(*b*) In Malabar there are 22 clinics, of which 7 are maintained by the Government, 14 by the District Board and 1 by a Mission. In South Kanara there are 10 clinics, of which 5 are Government Institutions, 4 District Board and 1 private (Mission).

(*c*) No. The registered number of cases from Shirwa and surrounding villages is 214. More lepers may be found in Shirwa than formerly because they now come there for treatment from surrounding villages.

(*d*) Does not arise.

(*e*), (*f*) & (*g*) There are 12 leper asylums including the Leper Settlement at Tirumani. The names of the asylums and the number of inmates and burnt out cases are given below:

Name of the asylum.	Total number of inmates on 1st August 1936.	Number of burnt out cases.
(1) St. Joseph's Leper Asylum, Mangalore ..	101	18
(2) *Mission Leper Asylum, Calicut*	312	16
(3) Dayapuram Leper Home, Manamadura.	288	21
(4) Leper Asylum, Vadathorasaloor	147	14
(5) St. Mary's Leper Home, Kumbakonam ..	262	59
(6) Lady Willingdon Leper Settlement, Tirumani	662	26
(7) Salvation Army Leper Colony, Bapatla.	168	70
(8) Mission Leper Asylum, Kodur	*	†
(9) Mission Leper Asylum, Narasapur ..	129	Nil.
(10) Mission Leper Asylum, Ramachandrapur	110	37
(11) *Mission Leper Asylum, Vizianagram* ..	94	14
(12) Mission Leper Asylum, Salur	123	15

* Number of inmates at the beginning of 1933 was 35.

† Information not available.

(*h*) The Kistna District Silver Jubilee Committee propose to open a leper colony near Gannavaram. The Commissioner of the Tirumalai-Tirupati Devasthanams has a scheme for opening a leper home in or near Tirupati.

Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"May I ask whether the Government contemplate the introduction of any measure for the segregation of lepers in asylums and dispensaries?"

The Hon. Rajkumar MUTHAYYA CHETTIYAR of Chettinad:—"To some extent it is done in the asylums themselves."

Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"My question was whether Government would take power to segregate lepers from the streets of the various towns in the province in these asylums?"

The Hon. Rajkumar MUTHAYYA CHETTIYAR of Chettinad:—"It involves a very wide question to be decided by the Government. It is a question of principle whether we can enforce the segregation of lepers."

Mr. M. S. SRESHTA:—"As regards the answer to clause (c) of the question, has the Hon. Minister enquired whether the number of lepers has actually increased or not?"

The Hon. Rajkumar MUTHAYYA CHETTIYAR of Chettinad:—"As stated in the answer, the increase in the number is not due to greater number of lepers in the locality, but due to the more number of persons coming in for treatment from the surrounding areas."

Mr. M. S. SRESHTA:—"My question has not been understood. I am referring to the number attending the clinics. The number in the locality has increased; but I want to know whether the number attending the clinics has increased?"

The Hon. Rajkumar MUTHAYYA CHETTIYAR of Chettinad:—"The matter will be enquired into."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"May I ask whether it is not possible for the Government to obtain sanction from the Governor-General and introduce a measure for the segregation of these lepers and also for preventing the immigration of people suffering from contagious diseases into cities like Madras?"

The Hon. Rajkumar MUTHAYYA CHETTIYAR of Chettinad:—"I am at one with the hon. Member, but the financial implication of such a measure has got to be considered."

Mr. T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"May I know whether the Government intend to take power to segregate vagrant lepers and beggars, so that leprosy may not spread?"

The Hon. Rajkumar MUTHAYYA CHETTIYAR of Chettinad:—"It is a bigger problem than the one suggested by my hon. Friend Mr. Basheer Ahmed; it will mean a lot of money, and I think it will have to be left to the new Government to tackle."

Mr. T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"Has any attempt been made by this Government in this direction?"

The Hon. Rajkumar MUTHAYYA CHETTIYAR of Chettinad:—"This Government have been experiencing a period of great financial stringency, and they have not been able to tackle such problems as the beggar problem."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"May I ask whether the Government will give power to the Corporation of Madras to segregate lepers found within the city?"

The Hon. Rajkumar MUTHAYYA CHETTIYAR of Chettinad:—"First of all, if the Corporation of Madras puts up a reasonable proposal

3rd December 1936]

to the Government and states that it will be able to finance the entire scheme, the Government will consider the question favourably."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—" May I know whether the Hon. the Minister is aware that some time ago in this House a Bill was brought forward by an hon. Member and that the Government were opposed to it not on financial grounds, but on the ground that each Member of Government did not know to whom that portfolio belonged? " (Laughter.)

The Hon. Rajkumar MUTHAYYA CHETTIYAR of Chettinad :—" I do not remember the incident."

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Local Self-Government

Principles governing the award of grants to district boards for the maintenance of second-class roads.

503 *Q.*—Mr. Y. MAHABALESWARAPPA : Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that in the matter of allotment of grants to district boards in respect of second-class roads in this Presidency, districts with a larger mileage are given less sums than those with a comparatively less mileage; and

(*b*) whether the Government have under contemplation the addition to the existing first-class (trunk) roads of roads of great importance on account of interprovincial interests which were not included in the original classification; whether an enquiry will be started to make out a list of important additions?

A.—(*a*) Yes. The grant for the maintenance of second-class roads is not based upon the mileage of roads but represents the old grant-in-aid of the general resources of the district boards distributed on the basis of their land-cess income.

(*b*) No addition to the existing trunk roads is contemplated as such additions are impossible on financial grounds.

Public Health

Policy of Government regarding medical relief in rural areas.

504 *Q.*—Mr. Y. MAHABALESWARAPPA : Will the Hon. the Minister for Education and Public Health be pleased to state what is the present policy of the Government in the matter of the extension of rural medical relief, and the starting of subsidized dispensaries in rural areas in the future and the granting of permission to start those rural dispensaries that have been already sanctioned?

[3rd December 1936

A.—In 1924, the Government inaugurated a scheme for the extension of medical relief in rural areas by subsidizing private medical practitioners who agree to settle in specified villages and treat the necessitous poor free. In 1932, on account of financial stringency the Government, on the suggestion of the Surgeon-General, instructed the presidents of local boards not to open the subsidized rural dispensaries which had been sanctioned but had not been opened and to defer the appointment of midwives in subsidized rural dispensaries in which they had not been employed till then. Four hundred and eighty-one subsidized rural dispensaries are working at present. The question of lifting the ban referred to above and of sanctioning subsidies for new rural dispensaries is under consideration as a Part II Scheme for 1937–38.

STARRED QUESTIONS

Education

Election of eight members to the District Educational Council, Tinnevelly, by the District Board.

* 505 *Q.*—Mr. V. M. Ramaswami Mudaliyar: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education and Public Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that the election of eight members to the District Educational Council, Tinnevelly, by the District Board, reported to Government on 8th May 1936 was declared invalid and set aside by an order, dated 27th July 1936;

(*b*) the grounds on which the said election was considered by Government to be invalid and set aside;

(*c*) the cause of delay of two months and a half in passing orders on the matter; and

(*d*) whether any legal opinion was obtained before passing orders, and if so, what the legal opinion was; if not, why it was not obtained?

A.—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) Due regard was not paid to the procedure prescribed in rules 1 and 2 of the rules framed under the Madras Elementary Education Act for the election of members to the District Educational Councils by local bodies.

(*c*) The allegations in the objection petition had to be examined and necessary investigations conducted.

(*d*) No. It was not considered necessary to do so.

Objections to the election of eight members to the District Educational Council, Tinnevelly, by the District Board.

* 506 *Q.*—Mr. V. M. Ramaswami Mudaliyar: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education and Public Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether any objection to the election on 7th May 1936 of eight members to the District Educational Council, Tinnevelly, was filed before the Government, and if so, when;

(*b*) whether any report on the allegations contained in the objection petition was called for from the president of the district board, and if so, when;

(*c*) what the delay was in calling for the report from the president of the board;

(*d*) whether any telegrams or other communications were received by Government in the meantime from the president of the board to expedite action, and if so, on what date or dates; and

(*e*) what steps were taken by Government to expedite action in response to his telegrams and communications?

A.—(*a*) Yes. On 13th May 1936.

(*b*) Yes. On 24th June 1936.

(*c*) The allegations were under examination.

(*d*) Yes. One letter on 30th May 1936. Another on 31st May 1936. A telegram on 2nd June 1936.

(*e*) All possible steps were taken.

Re-election of eight members to the Tinnevelly District Educational Council by the District Board.

* 507 *Q.*—Mr. V. M. Ramaswami Mudaliyar: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education and Public Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that fresh elections to the eight vacant seats on the District Educational Council, Tinnevelly, were held by the District Board, Tinnevelly, on 22nd of August last as per orders of Government, dated 27th July 1936, and reported to Government duly on 23rd August 1936; and if so, why the said elections were not gazetted till 13th October 1936;

(*b*) whether any objection was filed to these elections too, and if so, when;

(*c*) whether any report on the said objection was called for from the president of the district board and whether his reply to it was received by Government, and if so, when; and

(*d*) what the delay is in passing orders on the same and publishing the names in the gazette?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) Yes. An objection petition to the election was received on 29th August 1936. Government had to examine the allegation made therein.

(*c*) Yes. A report was called for on 3rd September 1936 and the president's report was received on 10th September 1936.

(*d*) There was no avoidable delay.

Nomination of members to the Tinnevelly District Educational Council.

* 508 *Q.*—Mr. V. M. Ramaswami Mudaliyar: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education and Public Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether three nominated members of the District Educational Council, Tinnevelly, vacated their office on 26th September 1936;

(*b*) if so, the names of those members and the interests they represented on the Council;

(*c*) whether any proposals to fill up the said vacancies have been received by Government from the president of the council;

(*d*) if so, when they were submitted by the president and whether it was before or after the expiry of the term of office of those nominated members;

(*e*) whether any proposals were called for by Government from the president or whether they were submitted by him *suo motu;*

(*f*) whether it is a fact that the president of the council has recommended the re-nomination of the same out-going members, and if so, what are his grounds for recommending the same persons over again;

(*g*) how long have they served previously on the council as nominated members;

(*h*) whether the Government cannot secure the services of other non-officials who are willing to serve on the council;

(*i*) whether the Government are aware that the out-going lady member is a relation of the president of the council; and

(*j*) whether nominations to the council are primarily intended for representation of minority interests and whether the Adi-Dravida community is not properly represented by a Hindu Adi-Dravida, on the council as at present constituted?

A.—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) 1. Mr. M. Devadasan—Depressed classes.
2. Mrs. Thangaswamy—Women.
3. Janab A. K. Bijili Sahib Bahadur—Muhammadans.

(*c*) Proposals were received in respect of two vacancies.

(*d*) On 8th October 1936.

(*e*) Submitted by the President *suo motu.*

(*f*) & (*h*) Yes; in respect of the two vacancies referred to. The president considered them to be well suited to represent the interests concerned.

(*g*) Mr. Devadasan, nine years.
Mrs. Thangaswamy, three years.

(*i*) No.

(*j*) Yes. The interests of the Adi-Dravida community have been adequately represented by the present member.

3rd December 1936]

Proposals for filling the three vacancies on the Tinnevelly District Educational Council.

* 509 *Q.*—Mr. V. M. Ramaswami Mudaliyar: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education and Public Health be pleased to state whether orders have been passed on the proposals of the President of the District Educational Council, Tinnevelly, to fill up the three vacant seats, and if so, when?

A.—The President, District Educational Council, Tinnevelly, submitted proposals in regard to filling up the vacancies in two nominated seats. Orders were issued on 24th November 1936.

Restrictions on the number of chances for candidates appearing for the S.S.L.C. Examination.

* 510 *Q.*—Mr. G. Rameswara Rao: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education and Public Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether candidates are not given a chance to sit for S.S.L.C. examination more than thrice;

(*b*) if so, on what principle or on whose recommendation it was so fixed;

(*c*) whether the public or any institutions of municipalities or local boards were consulted before fixing the maximum number at three chances only;

(*d*) whether any representations were received by the Director of Public Instruction or by the Government that such a limit should be done away with; and

(*e*) if so, what the Government have decided about the matter?

A.—(*a*) The number of times a candidate may appear for the examination is limited to three.

(*b*) On the recommendation of the S.S.L.C. Board and the Director of Public Instruction.

(*c*) No.

(*d*) & (*e*) Certain representations were received by Government but it was not considered necessary to amend the rule restricting the number of times a candidate may appear.

Mr. G. Rameswara Rao:—"Sir, with regard to the answer to clause (*c*), may I know why the public and the local boards were not taken into confidence by the Government before making the rule final that no candidate should appear more than thrice?

The Hon. Rajkumar Muthayya Chettiyar of Chettinad:—"The S.S.L.C. Board and the Director of Public Instruction who are concerned in this matter, were consulted. In fact, the Board is the proper authority to give an opinion on this matter.

Mr. G. Rameswara Rao:—"May I know whether the public is not as much interested in their children as the S.S.L.C. Board is, which is an examining body? Could not the representations received be considered by referring the matter to the public bodies?"

[3rd December 1936

(*d*) the number of typists and clerks in the above hospitals; and

(*e*) whether there are any proposals to increase the number of quarters and beds and the staff in the Government Caste and Gosha Hospital?

A.—(*a*) The information is furnished in the statement below:—

Classes of the nursing staff.	Government Victoria Caste and Gosha Hospital, Madras.				Government General Hospital, Madras.		
	Number of staff nurses including the Matron and Sister.	Number of pupil nurses.	Number of pupil midwives.	Number of vernacular midwives.	Number of staff nurses including the Matron Superintendent, Assistant Matrons and Sisters.	Number of pupil nurses.	Number of male nurses.
Indians	4	15	14	13	7	44	2
Europeans and Anglo-Indians	11	10	2	..	45	59	..

(*b*) The old Electrical Engineer's office is being used as Indian Nurses' quarters. Three staff nurses, 15 pupil nurses, 14 pupil midwives and 13 vernacular midwives are occupying the quarters.

Twenty-three nurses and one sister are occupying ten rooms and one dormitory in the Anglo-Indian Nurses' quarters.

(*c*) In the Government Victoria Caste and Gosha Hospital, the number of beds for labour cases is 86 and for surgical cases 5 plus 28 extra patients accommodated in the veranda.

In the Government General Hospital, Madras, there are no beds for labour cases. There are 277 beds for surgical cases excluding 34 beds for venereal cases and 55 common beds (including isolation wards).

(*d*) In the Government Victoria Caste and Gosha Hospital, Madras, there are five clerks, but there is no typist.

In the Government General Hospital, Madras, there are twenty clerks and three typists.

(*e*) The following proposals are under consideration:—

(1) *Quarters.*—Construction of quarters for one matron, two sisters and 44 nurses.

(2) *Beds.*—(i) Construction of a special ward of 17 beds for radium treatment; and

(ii) construction of a ward of 80 beds for clean labour and surgical cases.

(3) *Staff.*—Additional clerical staff for the hospital. Proposals relating to items (1) and (2) are awaited from the Surgeon-General.

3rd December 1936]

Mr. V. T. Arasu:—" May I know whether the Hon. Minister is satisfied that the accommodation provided for Indian nurses in the Victoria Caste and Gosha Hospital, Madras, is satisfactory or conducive to the well-being of the nurses there?"

The Hon. Rajkumar Muthayya Chettiyar of Chettinad:—" I am not satisfied."

Mrs. K. Alamelumangathayaramma (in Tamil):—" May I know whether the Minister will consider the question of appointing a typist to this hospital?"

The Hon. Rajkumar Muthayya Chettiyar of Chettinad (began to answer in Tamil):—(Hon Members: 'In English please.') " As the hon. the Lady Member spoke in Tamil, I wanted to answer the question in Tamil. Would you permit me to answer it in Tamil, Mr. President?"

The Hon. the President:—" No, Sir."

The Hon. Rajkumar Muthayya Chettiyar of Chettinad:—" I may inform the hon. the Lady Member that the question of the necessity for the appointment of a typist will be gone into."

Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed:—" May I ask whether the Government will expedite the construction of the special ward of seventeen beds for radium treatment and also the construction of a ward of eighty beds for clean labour and surgical cases, as they have been pending for a long time now?"

The Hon. Rajkumar Muthayya Chettiyar of Chettinad:—" They have been pending for some time and they are being expedited."

Mr. V. T. Arasu:—" In view of the fact that it is admitted by the Hon. Minister that the accommodation provided for the nurses is very unsatisfactory, what steps do the Government propose to take for providing better accommodation?"

The Hon. Rajkumar Muthayya Chettiyar of Chettinad:—" There is a proposal under consideration to build additional quarters."

Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan:—" Are the Government aware of the fact that as many as 28 patients have to be accommodated in the veranda? If so, what steps have they taken to get over the difficulty?"

The Hon. Rajkumar Muthayya Chettiyar of Chettinad:—" I have already answered the question that there is a proposal to build extra wards."

Mrs. A. Rukmani Lakshmipathi:—" Is the Hon. Minister aware of the fact that the present quarters for the Indian nurses particularly are very unsatisfactory and they are being allotted quarters in the out-houses belonging to the hospital?"

The Hon. Rajkumar MUTHAYYA CHETTIYAR of Chettinad:—"I have answered the question already, but as the hon. the Lady Member has asked the question again, I shall repeat the answer. I do think that accommodation is not enough and Government are aware of the unsatisfactory nature of the accommodation provided for these nurses. They have already taken steps to provide more accommodation, but I cannot say when it will be possible to build these additional quarters."

Rules regulating the appointment of Rural Medical Practitioners to regular dispensaries under the District Boards.

* 513 *Q.*—Mr. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDER: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education and Public Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) what the rules governing the appointment of Rural Medical Practitioners to the regular dispensaries under the district boards are;

(*b*) whether the District Medical Officer, and the Surgeon-General are to be consulted by the presidents of district boards, in the matter of such appointments, and their advice followed;

(*c*) whether any cases of disregard to the recommendations of the District Medical Officer or the Surgeon-General in such a matter have been brought to the notice of Government in each year for the past three years including the current year: and

(*d*) if so, how many in each year, from which of the districts, and what the reasons are for the deviation in each case and what orders have been passed by Government in each of such cases?

A.—(*a*) Rural medical practitioners are eligible for appointment as sub-assistant surgeons in regular local fund medical institutions, if—

(1) they possess the qualifications for the time being in force for selection for admission to the service of the Local Government as sub-assistant surgeons;

(2) they are below the age of 35 or exempted by the Government in case they are over-aged; and

(3) they are eligible for appointment according to the communal rule.

(*b*) Under the rules relating to the appointment and punishment of officers and servants of local boards, consultation with the Principal, Indian Medical School, is necessary in the case of appointment of medical officers to be in charge of the local fund institutions of Indian or Homœopathic medicine and the District Medical Officer or the Surgeon-General as the case may be, in regard to appointment of medical officers in charge of other local fund medical institutions.

(*c*) & (*d*) Yes; a statement [a] showing the information is laid on the table.

---

[a] Printed as Appendix IX on pages 466-468 infra.

3rd December 1936]

Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO:—" Sir, with reference to the answer to clause (b) I understand that the Principal of the Indian School of Medicine is the consulting authority with regard to the appointment of homœopaths. May I know, Sir, whether any principles have been formulated by the Principal of the Indian School of Medicine regarding qualifications, etc., and whether such qualifications have been recognized? " 11-11 a.m.

The Hon. Rajkumar M. A. MUTHAYYA CHETTIYAR of Chettinad:—" The answer refers to the appointment of homœopaths also. But I presume the Principal of Indian School of Medicine will go by certain minimum qualifications."

Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO:—" May I know what qualifications are laid down in their case? "

The Hon. Rajkumar M. A. MUTHAYYA CHETTIYAR of Chettinad:—" If the hon. Member had put in a specific question I would have been in a better position to answer him fully."

Agriculture

Extent of paddy and sugarcane cultivation under the Cumbum tank, Kurnool district.

* 514 *Q.*—S. M. K. BEYABANI SAHIB Bahadur: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) how many acres of paddy and sugarcane have been sown this year under the Cumbum tank (Kurnool district); and

(b) whether any special agricultural demonstrator has been deputed to specially supervise these fields?

A.—(a) The Government have not got the information.

(b) Agricultural demonstrators do not supervise operations in the fields of private individuals except where they are working demonstration plots.

S. M. K. BEYABANI SAHIB Bahadur:—" May I know, Sir, whether in view of the fact that there are large acres of land under both sugarcane and paddy, the Hon. the Minister will consider the desirability of appointing a special demonstrator in that area? "

The Hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—" If there is any need for posting a special demonstrator, I am prepared to consider the question."

Propaganda for bee-keeping.

* 515 *Q.*—Mr. M. B. RANGASWAMI REDDI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether any propaganda is carried on in the Development Department to advise the ryots to take to bee-farming; and

(b) if so, whether there is a good demand for the honey so produced?

A.—(*a*) *Yes.* Propaganda is carried on, on the following lines:—

(1) By maintaining apiaries in almost all the agricultural research stations of this Presidency;

(2) by exhibiting apicultural requisites, posters, etc., at fairs and exhibitions wherever possible and by supplying apicultural requisites to the ryots at cheap rates;

(3) by conducting demonstrations in various parts of the Presidency;

(4) by giving a practical training in short courses instituted in select centres; and

(5) by means of publications.

(*b*) There is a very good demand for all the honey produced by the department as well as in the private apiaries.

Co-operative

Proposals for opening additional Land Mortgage Banks during 1937–38.

* 516 *Q.*—Mr. K. A. Nachiyappa Gounder: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether there are any proposals for opening new Land Mortgage Banks during the year 1937–38;

(*b*) if so, in which of the places such banks are to be opened; and

(*c*) whether representations have been received either by Government or by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies for opening more such banks in Salem district and if so, from whom and what has been done with them?

A.—(*a*) None at present.

(*b*) Does not arise.

(*c*) The Government have received such representations from the hon. Member as President of the Forests Ryots' Conference held on 21st September 1936 at Papparapatti in the Dharmapuri taluk and from some ryots of about fifty villages of the Salem taluk. They will be considered if and when new banks are opened during 1937–38.

Mr. K. A. Nachiyappa Gounder:—"With reference to the answer to clause (*a*) it is stated 'None at present.' From this am I to presume that no Land Mortgage Banks will be opened for the current year or even during 1937–38?"

The Hon. Mr. P. T. Rajan:—"If it is with reference to Salem, no new bank will be opened there, but if it is with reference to the whole province, fourteen banks are going to be opened."

Diwan Bahadur M. Gopalaswami Mudaliyar:—"May I know, Sir, out of the fourteen banks that are proposed to be opened whether the Hon. Minister will be pleased to open one in Bellary?"

The Hon. Mr. P. T. Rajan:—"It is too late now."

Mr. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDER:—"Sir, clause (a) of the question is a general one; it does not relate to Salem alone. So, I want to know whether there are any proposals to open more banks in the year 1937–38?"

The Hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—"It is too soon to say whether any bank will be opened in 1937–38, but it is presumed that Government will stick to their programme of opening ten banks every year."

Rao Sahib V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—"May I ask the Hon. the Minister whether there is any likelihood of opening one in the Nilgiris?"

The Hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—"I believe there is every prospect of a bank being opened in the Nilgiris."

Mr. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDER:—"May I ask the Hon. Minister whether any representations have been received from the people of Salem taluk for such a bank?"

The Hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—"It is quite possible, but I am not aware of it."

Proposals to start a Land Mortgage Bank in South Kanara.

* 517 *Q.*—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state whether any Land Mortgage Bank will be started in South Kanara as promised by him during his recent visit to the district and if so, when?

A.—The matter is under consideration.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—"May I know, Sir, why no Land Mortgage Banks has so far been started in South Kanara? And what are the proposals of the Government in regard to the matter?"

The Hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—"On account of the peculiar land tenure and other customs it has not been possible for Government to open a bank either in South Kanara or in Malabar, but, however, the question is under consideration."

List of Land Mortgage Banks empowered to lend over Rs. 5,000 in individual cases.

* 518 *Q.*—Mr. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDER: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) what the names are of the Land Mortgage Banks for which the maximum amount that can be lent to each member has been increased beyond Rs. 5,000 and what the maximum fixed to each is; and

(b) on what principles this maximum is fixed?

A.—(a) The information is not readily available.

(b) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to question No. 308 given on 2nd September 1936.

[3rd December 1936

Number of persons permitted to be members of more than one Co-operative Society.

* 519 *Q.*—Rao Sahib V. DHARMALINGAM PILLAI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state the number of members who are in more than one Co-operative Society in Madras, Chingleput, Coimbatore and Kistna districts on this date and how many of them have been exempted under Rule XX of the Co-operative Act VI of 1932 and for what reasons?

A.—The Government have no information.

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—" Rule 20 of the Co-operative Societies Act of 1932, specifically lays down that no individual shall be a member of more than one primary co-operative society. May I know, Sir, whether Government are enforcing this rule?"

The Hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—" I want notice, Sir."

Progress of collections in the Chingleput district during the period of employment of group clerks in the Co-operative Department.

* 520 *Q.*—Rao Sahib V. DHARMALINGAM PILLAI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(*a*) what the total collections in the Chingleput district were during the period when group clerks were employed on Rs. 15 per mensem in the Co-operative Department and what the collections were that were made during the corresponding periods before and after the period in question; and

(*b*) why that scheme was dropped?

A.—(*a*) Figures are not available. The collection work done by group clerks was very poor.

(*b*) As the scheme did not prove successful after a full and fair trial it was abandoned.

Industries

Proposals for starting a coir factory in Palimar in South Kanara.

* 521 *Q.*—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state whether any steps have been taken with a view to start any factory for promoting coir industry in Palimar in South Kanara?

A.—No.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—" May I know from the Hon. the Minister whether representations have been made to him during his visit to Palimar that a coir factory should be started and what reply he gave?"

The Hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—" During my visit to Palimar representations were made to me that a coir factory should be opened but I told them that I would ask the Director of Industries to examine the case and give the question as much consideration as possible."

3rd December 1936]

Mr. W. K. M. LANGLEY:—" May I know, Sir, whether in view of the enormous coir industry all over the west coast existing already, it would be desirable or necessary to waste public funds on the development of this industry in Kanara? "

The Hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—" It is not a question of opening a factory in South Kanara but merely giving such advice and help as the Department of Industries can give."

Mr. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT:—" May I know, Sir, whether the Hon. Minister is aware that there is no coir factory in South Kanara? "

The Hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—" I am thankful to the hon. Member for the information."

Public Works

Cost of maintenance of the tombs at Vellore of the Tippu Sultan family.

* 522 *Q.*—Mr. M. B. RANGASWAMI REDDI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government are aware of the existence of tombs for the members of the Tippu Sultan family at Vellore;

(*b*) what the annual allowance is for their upkeep; and

(*c*) whether these are kept in good repair?

A.—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) & (*c*) There are eight tombs and a prayer house. Two pensions aggregating Rs. 70 per mensem and a land inam (12 acres of dry land) have been given for maintenance and religious ceremonies. As the pensions and the income from the land were sufficient only for the performance of ceremonies, the tombs were not kept in good repair and the Government have had to incur expenditure from time to time in repairing the tombs.

The Government have recently ordered their inclusion in the list of cemeteries and tombs as " Isolated tombs of non-Europeans of historical importance " and the Public Works Department have been asked to arrange for their maintenance at a cost not exceeding Rs. 50 per year and submit a report about their condition to Government every year.

At present the tombs are stated to be in need of certain special repairs and proposals for carrying them out are under consideration.

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—" May I ask, Sir, whether the Government are aware for how long these tombs have been out of repair and of the need for special repairs? "

The Hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—" I cannot say off-hand."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—" May I know, Sir, whether in view of the urgency of the repairs, the Government will expedite the matter? "

The Hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—" Yes, Sir."

Weights and Measures

Proposals for standardization of weights and measures.

*523 *Q.*—Mr. P. V. Krishnayya Choudari: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government have any proposals before them to bring in a Weights and Measures Bill; and

(*b*) if so, at what stage the matter is?

A.—The Government have deferred consideration of the matter until after the inauguration of the new constitution.

Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed:—" May I know, Sir, whether the Government have any particular reason for deferring this important question of standardization of weights and measures till the new Government take charge? "

The Hon. Mr. P. T. Rajan:—" Government thought that they could not deal with this all important question now and so it has been left to be dealt with by the new Government."

Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed:—" Does the Hon. Minister mean that till the inauguration of the new reforms the commission of offences relating to weights and measures should continue? "

The Hon. Mr. P. T. Rajan:—" That is not my idea at all."

Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed:—" May I know, Sir, what steps the Hon. Minister proposes to take to stop the commission of offences on a large scale in connexion with weights and measures? "

The Hon. Mr. P. T. Rajan:—" Both by legislation and otherwise."

Local Self-Government

Investigations by the special officer in regard to the bifurcation of district boards.

*524 *Q.*—Mr. K. A. Nachiyappa Gounder: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) in respect of which of the district boards the special officer has completed his investigation so far with a view to bifurcation;

(*b*) what the district boards are which are yet proposed to be taken up for bifurcation, and when each of them is likely to be brought into effect;

(*c*) in which of the district boards so far investigated bifurcation was found feasible and desirable and in which of them it is not so; and

(*d*) how long the special officer is to continue in office?

A.—(*a*) District Boards of Chingleput, Coimbatore, East Godavari, West Godavari, Kistna, Madura, Malabar, Nellore, Ramnad, Salem, Tinnevelly, Anantapur and the Nilgiris.

(b) The Government are awaiting the reports of the special Officer, regarding the finances of the Trichinopoly and South Arcot District Boards. The question of bifurcating these and the remaining district boards will be considered on receipt of reports of the special officer.

(c) Of the cases so far investigated, bifurcation was found feasible in respect of the Coimbatore, Kistna, Nellore and Salem District Boards. The other cases are under consideration.

(d) Till the 31st March 1937.

Mr. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDER:—"May I ask the Hon. the Chief Minister, Sir, why in the case of Salem and Coimbatore the question of bifurcating them has been put off for a very long time even though the idea of bifurcating the district boards entered into the head of the Government as early as 1934?"

The Hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"Naturally it was put off until investigation was completed."

Mr. K. P. RAMAN MENON:—"May I know when the report of the special officer was received regarding the bifurcation of the Malabar District Board?"

The Hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"Some time in October last."

Mr. K. P. RAMAN MENON:—"What is the reason for such a long delay in the matter?"

The Hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"The reason has been that a suitable line of demarcation could not be found and it could not be divided into two equal parts because when divided one board will be smaller than the other."

Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"May I know, Sir, whether it is not a fact that the Chingleput District Board has been one of the first to be thought of for bifurcation and why it has not been bifurcated and if so, the reasons for the delay?"

The Hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"The matter is still under examination."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"May I ask whether it is proposed to have these district boards bifurcated before the Government lay down their office?"

The Hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"As many districts as it is found possible, the bifurcation of which could be justified on financial grounds."

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—"Will the Hon. the Chief Minister take this House into his confidence and say what the recommendation of the special officer is in respect of the Chingleput District Board, whether he has recommended its bifurcation or whether he has recommended that it is not fit for bifurcation?"

The Hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"I am not in a position to reveal to the House the confidential reports of Government officers."

Mr. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDER :—" May I ask the Hon. the Chief Minister when the orders with regard to the investigations of Salem and Coimbatore have been passed? "

The Hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI :—" There is no question of Government passing orders in individual cases. If hon. Members have followed my speech the other day, they would realize that the special officer has been appointed in January and he has been asked to examine the question of all the districts and no order of preference has been indicated to him."

Mr. V. P. NARAYANAN NAMBIYAR :—" May I ask the Hon. the Chief Minister when the Government expect to pass orders regarding the bifurcation of the Malabar District Board? "

The Hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI :—" I am afraid I cannot give a specific date, but I propose to visit the district shortly with a view to determining, in consultation with public opinion there, the most convenient line of demarcation."

Principles governing the nomination of members to the bifurcated district boards.

* 525 *Q.*—Mr. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDER : Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) on what principles nominations have so far been made to the bifurcated district boards; and

(*b*) how many nominations are proposed to be made to each of the bifurcated district boards of Salem and Coimbatore, and to represent which commnnities?

A.—(*a*) Nominations were made to give representation to backward minorities and women.

(*b*) The question is under consideration.

Mr. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDER :—" May I know, Sir, what the Hon. Minister means by the expression ' backward minorities.' Am I to understand that he means communities referred to in section 9 (1) of the Act? "

The Hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI :—" Yes, Sir."

Diwan Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGAM CHETTIYAR :—" Are the Government going to fix a limit as to the number of nominations? "

The Hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI :—" Minorities should be adequately represented in the district boards? "

Diwan Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGAM CHETTIYAR :—" Does it mean that representation is going to be made according to the population of the various communities or according to any fixed proportion to the number of members? "

The Hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI :—" The question is, first we have to take into consideration the population of each one of the communities and then decide on the basis of population and the importance of the community what representation they require; certainly they will be limited strictly to minimum requirements."

Mr. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDER :—" May I know, Sir, whether the Hon. Minister means by ' adequate representation ' that the same principle that existed at the time the board was one unit, would be followed now also? "

The Hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI :—" I cannot follow the hon. Member."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED :—" May I know whether nominations have since been made and if so which are the communities that have secured nomination? "

The Hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI :—" With regard to the two districts of Salem and Coimbatore, I must state Government have not yet received the report."

Mr. C. BASU DEV :—" May I know, Sir, whether representation of unrepresented interests like labour as distinct from class interests and unrepresented communities will be considered? "

The Hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI :—" We would be only too glad to consider the question, but unfortunately the Act does not provide for it."

Diwan Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGAM CHETTIYAR :—" May I know whether the Hon. the Minister will take into consideration those who have already been returned by election in fixing representation? "

The Hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI :—" Certainly."

Transfer of Mr. S. C. Naik, District Board Engineer, Salem.

* 526 *Q.*—MR. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDER : Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the District Board Engineer of Salem, Mr. S. C. Naik, has been transferred from that place;

(*b*) if so, what the reasons are for making this transfer;

(*c*) when was he posted to this district; what the amounts are of travelling allowance, etc., paid or to be paid to him when coming down to Salem and for going out to Tiruvannamalai; and

(*d*) who the officer posted in his place at Salem is; from where he comes and what the amounts are of travelling allowance, etc., paid or to be paid to him in this transfer?

A.—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) The transfer was made in the interests of administration.

(*c*) He was posted to the Salem district in October 1935. The Government have no information about the travelling allowance paid or to be paid to him.

(*d*) Mr. T. R. Ramaswami Ayyar has been posted to Salem in Mr. Nayak's place. He was on four months leave prior to this posting. The Government have no information about the travelling allowance to be paid to him in connexion with this posting.

Mr. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDER:—"May I know the special administrative reasons which made the Government to transfer the District Board Engineer within such a short period of one year of his appointment there?"

The Hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"It is not possible to say definitely in each case what the special reasons are; but in the normal course of administration transfers have to be made."

Audit reports of the Salem District Board for 1934–35 *and* 1935–36.

* 527 *Q.*—Mr. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDER: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether orders on the audit reports of the Salem District Board for the year 1934–35 and 1935–36 have been passed;

(*b*) if so, when; whether copies of them will he placed on the table;

(*c*) when the audit report of the said district board for 1934–35 was received by the Secretariat with the replies of the district board; and

(*d*) what the reasons for the delay are?

A.—The report on the audit of the accounts of the Salem District Board for 1934–35 and the replies of the district board thereto were received by the Government in October 1936 and are under consideration. The report for 1935–36 has not yet been received.

Mr. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDER:—"Here it is stated that the report of the audit of the accounts of the Salem District Board for 1934–35 was received by the Government in October 1936. May I ask the Hon. the Chief Minister as to what the reasons are for this awful delay in receiving the administration report?"

The Hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"On account of the time required to investigate the various objections."

Publicity to Government Orders regarding disposal of tenders by Presidents of District Boards.

* 528 *Q.*—Mr. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDER: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether orders have been passed enjoining the presidents of district boards to observe a strict policy in the matter of disposal of tenders for works under the district boards;

(*b*) if so, whether copies of them will be placed on the table;

3rd December 1936]

(*c*) whether such orders cover the works under the panchayat boards and municipalities;

(*d*) whether arrangements have been made to make the orders widely known both to the public and the contractors; and

(*e*) if so, what they are?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to G.O. No. 3592, L.S.G., dated 14th August 1936, a copy [a] of which is placed on the table.

(*c*) No. The question of issuing similar instructions in respect of municipalities is under consideration.

(*d*) No.

(*e*) Does not arise.

Mr. K. KOTI REDDI:—" May I know, Sir, if the Government have considered the memorandum or rather the letter that I submitted to the Government addressed to the Secretary to the Local Self-Government Department in connexion with the classification of contractors made in the Cuddapah district showing therein that the classification is more or less for the purpose of evading the rules with regard to tenders? "

The Hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—" I have not yet seen the report, but I may assure the hon. Member that I will give my best consideration to it."

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—" May I ask why the orders regarding the disposal of tenders have not been communicated to the contractors? "

The Hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—" Government have not got a list of all the contractors existing in the Presidency. The usual practice is that these Government Orders are communicated, I believe, to the press and to the district boards concerned."

Mr. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDER:—" May I know, Sir, with refer- 11
ence to answer to clause (*d*), whether it will not be possible to publish a.
such important Government Orders in newspapers so that every one may know what the orders of Government are and can conduct himself according to what is stated there? "

The Hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—" It is not possible for the Government to advertise their orders in the newspapers. The Government are satisfied that the information is available to those who are interested in the matter."

Classification of contractors in local boards.

* 529 *Q.*—Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether contractors for public works are classified in any district in the Presidency and, if so, where and what the basis is of the classification and by whom such classification is made;

[a] Printed as Appendix X on pages 468–470 infra.

(*b*) who in fact is empowered to classify contractors in local boards whether it is the President, or the local board or the District Board Engineer and by what law or Government Order; and

(*c*) whether he will be pleased to place such orders, if any, on the table of this House?

A.—(*a*) As far as information is available, the system of classification of contractors obtains in the East Godavari district, where the contractors are classified into groups with reference to the money limits up to which they can be entrusted with local fund works and in the Cuddapah district, where the classification was made on a similar basis by a committee appointed for the purpose by the district board under section 28 (1) of the Madras Local Boards Act.

(*b*) Under rule 256 (*a*) of the Local Boards Manual, the president of a district board may accept tenders for local boards without limit. The authority competent to classify contractors is the president of the district board.

(*c*) The question of issuing a rule providing for the maintenance of a register of local fund contractors by district boards, divided into classes according to the money limits up to which they can be entrusted with works, is under the consideration of the Government. The orders when issued will be published in due course.

Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO:—"May I ask the Hon. Minister, how the Government Order is applied in districts where classifications are made, whether the lowest tenders are always accepted or is it subject to the classification made by the Board regarding the financial aspect?"

The Hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"I cannot quite follow the hon. Member's question. If there is a list of approved contractors, it automatically follows that those outside the list ought to be excluded and that makes no difference in the actual application of the orders."

Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO:—"The question is this, Sir. When the classification is made saying that the first group is subject to the maximum of 1,000, the second list up to 10,000 and the third above 10,000, if a man in the second list puts in a tender for above Rs. 10,000 is it to be accepted as he is the least tenderer or is it to be rejected on the ground of his not coming under that particular classification?"

The Hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"It has to be rejected on that ground. Otherwise no useful purpose can be served by the classification."

Mr. K. KOTI REDDI:—"May I know, Sir, whether the classifications are made according to the wishes of the president or the party to which the president belongs without considering the opinions of

independent and disinterested people like the District Board Engineer. That being so, how is the Hon. Minister going to say that it will work well?"

The Hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"In the case of East Godavari district such a system is in existence. (Hon. Members: 'Cuddapah also.') In the case of the other districts the matter will not certainly be left in the hands of the district board. The Government will have to approve of the list and before they pass orders, they will certainly consult independent opinion."

Diwan Bahadur M. GOPALASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"Now that Standing Committees are appointed in the district boards, will it not be desirable that the list of contractors should be considered by these Committees?"

The Hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"I cannot say it is undesirable. It is desirable."

Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"May I ask, Sir, whether if it is desirable, it will be extended to all district boards and whether, if it is not desirable, they will issue orders cancelling the practice?"

The Hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"I think it will be in the interests of local board administration if the list of contractors and classification are carefully prepared."

Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO:—"The answer to clause (b) states that the authority competent to classify contractors is the president of the district board. Is it to be taken in the light of the answers that have been delivered that it is done subject to the control of the Government itself?"

The Hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"All these matters are subject to the general control of the local Government."

Representations from the Rate-payers' Association of North Maravaneri Extension, Salem, for the formation of a road.

* 530 *Q.*—Mr. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDER: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether representations have been received both by the District Collector and the Government from the North Maravaneri Extension Rate-payers' Association in Salem municipal area and by the residents of the place about March 1936 praying for the formation of a 40 feet road along the north of the railway fence in that area;

(*b*) if so, what action has been or is proposed to be taken thereon; and

(*c*) if no action has yet been taken, what the reasons are for the delay?

A.—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) & (*c*) A copy [a] of the order passed on the subject is laid on the table.

[a] Printed as Appendix XI on pages 471–473 infra.

Petition from the rate-payers of Tiruvallur regarding the levy of house-tax and profession-tax.

* 531 *Q.*—Mr. N. HALASYAM AYYAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government and the Inspector of Local Boards have received a petition from certain rate-payers of Tiruvallur regarding the levy of house-tax and profession-tax;

(*b*) whether the President of the District Board also received copy of the petition, and whether he deputed the District Panchayat Officer to investigate into the matter and submit a report;

(*c*) whether the District Panchayat Officer has submitted his report, and if so, when;

(*d*) whether any action has been taken on the report; if not, why not;

(*e*) whether the Government will place on the table the report; and

(*f*) whether the report confirms all or any of the allegations contained in the petition?

A.—(*a*) No.

(*b*) Yes.

(*c*) Yes; in June 1936.

(*d*) A copy of the report of the District Panchayat Officer was sent to the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards. The Inspector has given the panchayat board six months' time to rectify certain defects in the administration brought to notice in the report.

(*e*) The Government do not consider that any useful purpose will be served by placing the report on the table of the House.

(*f*) The allegations made in the petition to the president, district board, regarding the levy of taxes were found to be true to some extent.

Religious and Charitable Endowments

Constitution of temple committees in the districts.

* 532 *Q.*—Mr. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDER: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) in which of the districts elected temple committees are functioning now;

(*b*) in which of the districts nominated temple committees are functioning;

(*c*) in which of the districts there are no such committees in existence at all;

(*d*) what the reasons are for making such differences from district to district; and

(*e*) whether the Government have got any proposals to have any unanimity in the matter and, if so, what they are?

3rd December 1936]

A.—(*a*) Elected temple committees are now functioning in the districts of South Arcot, Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Tinnevelly and Madura.

(*b*) Nominated committees are not functioning in any of the districts.

(*c*) Temple committees are not functioning in districts other than those mentioned in the answer to clause (*a*).

(*d*) & (*e*) The Madras Hindu Religious Endowments Act provides for the constitution of only elected committees: but gives power to Government to constitute nominated committees in the first instance for a maximum period of two years. This procedure has been followed uniformly in all cases. In respect of the districts referred to in the answer to clause (*c*) above, except Malabar, elections could not be held for want of funds. As regards the Malabar district most of the temples in that district come under the class of excepted temples over which a temple committee constituted under the Act is not entitled to exercise any jurisdiction. So no committee has been constituted for this district. The question of reconstituting the committees in the districts where they are not now functioning is under the consideration of the Government.

Mr. K. A. Nachiyappa Gounder:—" May I know, Sir, why Temple Committees have not been constituted in respect of other districts? "

The Hon. the Raja of Bobbili:—" Because no funds are available."

Mr. V. M. Ramaswami Mudaliyar:—" May I know what steps have been taken in order to make funds available for the purpose of having Central Committees elected in the districts? "

The Hon. the Raja of Bobbili:—" It all depends on the income and the constitution of the schemes. Owing to the economic depression, the possibility of these Committees having the necessary funds available, has become very remote."

Mr. K. A. Nachiyappa Gounder:—" May I ask the Hon. Minister when he expects to have necessary funds and when he expects to form committees where there are no committees? "

The Hon. the Raja of Bobbili:—" I cannot say, Sir. Unless the Government are prepared to undertake the expenditure, I do not think it will ever be possible for a majority of the temple committees to function."

Diwan Bahadur M. Gopalaswami Mudaliyar:—" Will it not be possible to constitute nominated committees for periods beyond the term stated in answer to clauses (*d*) and (*e*)? "

The Hon. the Raja of Bobbili:—" No orders can be passed without an amendment of the Act."

[3rd December 1936

Elections

Circulars against official interference in the elections to the Provincial Legislatures.

*533 *Q.*—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: "Will the Hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether Government have issued any circulars asking officials not to interfere in the elections to the coming Provincial Legislatures; and

(*b*) whether a copy of the circulars will be placed on the table of the House?

A.—A copy [a] of the circular which is being issued is placed on the table together with a copy of G.O. No. 4972,[a] L.S.G., dated the 14th November 1936.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—"May I know whether the executive officers of municipalities and the presidents of district boards have drawn the attention of their subordinates to the rule prohibiting them from interfering in elections according to G.O. No. 4972?"

The Hon. Sir GEOFFREY BRACKEN:—"Notice, Sir."

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—"Have they drawn the attention of these officers to the necessity of drawing the attention of their subordinates to this rule?"

The Hon. Sir GEOFFREY BRACKEN:—"I think the hon. Member ought to address this question to the Hon. the Chief Minister."

Honorifics

Operation of G.O. No. 315, *Law (General), dated 27th January* 1933, *in Malabar.*

* 534 *Q.*—Rao Sahib Pandit GANALA RAMAMURTI: Will the Hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) with reference to question No. 234, dated the 1st September 1936, and the answers given thereon, whether the report called for by the Government is now available, and if so, whether the Hon. the Member will be pleased to lay it on the table of the House;

(*b*) whether it is a fact that subsequently a G.O. No. 1800, Development, dated 13th October 1936, was issued exempting the Kammalans of Malabar from the use of the honorific terms and if so, whether the Hon. Member will be pleased to place the same on the table of the House;

(*c*) whether it has been brought to the notice of the Government that the wording applied in the foregoing Government Order is in contravention with the answers given to the aforesaid question on 1st September 1936;

---

[a] Printed as Appendix XII on pages 473-475 infra.

(*d*) whether the Government have considered that the effect of the Government Order would be that of dividing the Viswakarma community into Malayalam non-Malayalam groups;

(*e*) whether the Government have received any memorials or representations protesting against the recent Government Order prohibiting the Kammalans of Malabar from the use of the caste names, if so, their numbers, dates, localities and other particulars, if any; and

(*f*) what orders have the Government passed on these representations?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) It was on a consideration of the report called for that the Government passed the orders in G.O. No. 1800, Development, dated 13th October 1936. A copy * of the Government Order is placed on the table.

(*c*) The answers were given before the Government issued orders in G.O. No. 1800, Development, dated 13th October 1936.

(*d*) The Government do not consider that the Government Order would have any such adverse effect.

(*e*) No.

(*f*) Does not arise.

Irrigation

Alleged rejection of tenders received by the Executive Engineer, Kistna West Division.

* 535 *Q*.—Mr. G. SIMHACHALAM: Will the Hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether tenders for the excavation of short cut from Kollimerla drain between Vallabharaopalem and Mulukuduru were called for by the Executive Engineer, Kistna West Division, on 17th March 1936;

(*b*) whether it is a fact that none of the tenders were accepted by the Executive Engineer;

(*c*) what the rates per unit given by the tenderers were; and

(*d*) what the reasons were for rejecting all the tenders?

A.—The Government have no information.

Alleged rejection of the lowest tender received by the Executive Engineer, Kistna West Division.

* 536 *Q*.—Mr. G. SIMHACHALAM: Will the Hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that tenders for the excavation of short cut from Kollimerla drain between Vallabharaopalem and Mulukuduru were invited for a second time by the Executive Engineer, Kistna Western Division, on 15th August 1936;

(*b*) what the lowest tenders were for the excavation;

* Printed as Appendix XIII on pages 475–476 infra.

[3rd December 1936

(c) what the reasons are of the Executive Engineer for rejecting the lowest tenders;

(d) whether it is a fact that there is a difference of 8 annas per unit between the lowest tender and that accepted by the Executive Engineer;

(e) whether the rate per unit accepted is Rs. 6-4-0 while the lowest tender of Rs. 5-12-0 per unit was submitted by two contractors;

(f) whether it is a fact that the rate of Rs. 6-4-0 was beyond the estimated cost of Rs. 6 and so was rejected when the tenders were called first in March 1936;

(g) what the reasons of the Executive Engineer are for rejecting the lowest tenders and accepting a rate higher than the departmental estimates, when the same rate was rejected at the time of the disposal of the first tenders in March;

(h) whether it is a fact that the two lowest tenderers are contractors of far longer standing than the one selected at the higher rate;

(i) whether it is a fact that the lowest tenderers have executed works for the department, year after year, without giving room for any complaint and that they are contractors of sound financial stability;

(j) whether it is a fact that the Government will be incurring an additional expenditure of Rs. 3,000 by accepting the highest tender of Rs. 6-4-0 instead of the lowest at Rs. 5-12-0 per unit; and

(k) when the contractor is to begin the work?

A.—The Government have no information.

Land Revenue Administration

Levy of water-rate on paimash wet lands in Salem district.

* 537 *Q.*—Mr. K. A. Nachiyappa Gounder: Will the Hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether orders have been passed with regard to the levy of water-rate on paimash wet lands in the proprietary and inam estates of the Cauvery irrigated area of Namakkal taluk in Salem district;

(b) if so, whether a copy of it will be placed on the table;

(c) if not, at what stage the matter now is; and

(d) whether the opinion of the Advocate-General has been obtained with regard to this levy and if so, what it is?

A.—(a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The matter is under the consideration of the Government.

(d) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer given on 29th August 1936 to clause (b) of question No. 119 asked by him.

Mr. K. A. Nachiyappa Gounder:—"With reference to answer to clause (a) may I ask, Sir, when any order is likely to be passed?"

The Hon. Sir Charles Souter:—"I am unable to say when orders will be passed."

Alleged eviction of Adi-Dravidas in Mugappair village, Saidapet taluk.

* 538 *Q.*—Rao Sahib V. DHARMALINGAM PILLAI: Will the Hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that plots of land, in the occupation of Adi-Dravidas in the Mugappair village, Saidapet taluk, for over fifteen years who paid kist and penal kists, have been refused to be assigned to them on application and for what reasons; and

(*b*) whether it is a fact that these lands have subsequently been ordered by the Board of Revenue to be auctioned for sale and, if so, on what grounds?

A.—The Government have no information.

Rao Sahib V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—"Will the Hon. Member call for the information so that justice may be done?"

The Hon. Sir CHARLES SOUTER:—"Yes, Sir."

Reversion of acting Tahsildars due to want of vacancies.

* 539 *Q.*—Mr. S. M. LALJAN: Will the Hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) how many acting Tahsildars there are in each of the districts of Kistna, Chittoor, Nellore, Vizagapatam, Godavari and Guntur reverted for want of vacancies in each district; and

(*b*) whether many acting Tahsildars with longer acting service had to revert for want of vacancies in their districts, when men with lesser—a few months'—service are continuing as acting tahsildars in the neighbouring districts; if so, what action he contemplates taking in getting appointments of Tahsildars given to seniors in service in preference to juniors?

A.—(*a*) The Government have no information.

(*b*) The Government have no information. The district is the unit for the purposes of seniority in service as tahsildar and no useful comparison can be made between the prospects of acting tahsildars in the several districts.

Mr. T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"May I know, Sir, if there are not any cases where tahsildars are sent out from one district to another by way of promotion?"

The Hon. Sir CHARLES SOUTER:—"When they are appointed as deputy collectors and in certain other cases when it is not a case of promotion but one of punishment."

Appointment of Upper Division clerks in the Revenue Department, Guntur district.

* 540 *Q.*—Mr. S. M. LALJAN: Will the Hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) how many upper division clerks' posts were filled up in the Revenue department, Guntur district, for the last three years, viz., 1934, 1935 and 1936;

(*b*) how many of them belong to Muslim community and whether any steps have been taken or are proposed to be taken to give proportionate appointments to qualified Muslims in this cadre;

(*c*) why the communal Government Order is not followed for the said posts;

(*d*) whether it is a fact that appeals have been made to the Board of Revenue this year against the orders of the Collector of this district regarding the said appointments; and

(*e*) if so, what orders have been passed thereon and whether a copy of it will be placed on the table of this House?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer given to clauses (*a*) and (*b*) of question No. 302, on 1st September 1936. The posts of upper division clerks are selection posts to which promotions are made on grounds of merit and ability.

(*c*) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer given to clause (*c*) of question No. 302 on 1st September 1936.

(*d*) & (*e*) The Government have no information.

S. M. K. Beyabani Sahib Bahadur:—"Seing that appointments have been made in such a way that all communities have not got a fair share of the upper grade posts, will not the Government call for information required in clauses (*d*) and (*e*)?"

The Hon. Sir Charles Souter:—"I think there is no necessity to call for the information."

Representation of Muslims in the Revenue Department, Guntur district.

* 541 *Q.*—Mr. S. M. Laljan: Will the Hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state how many section heads are there in the Guntur Collector's office and the various offices of the Revenue department in the Guntur district, and whether the Muslim community is properly and proportionately represented, and if the information is not ready, whether the Government will call for a report at once and place it on the table of this House?

A.—The hon. Member's attention is invited to the Annual List of Establishments of the Revenue Department in the Guntur district corrected up to 1st April 1936, a copy of which is available in the Secretariat Library.

Public Service

Circulars against official interference in the elections to local boards.

* 542 *Q.*—Mr. A. B. Shetty: Will the Hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state whether any circular has been issued to district officers not to interfere in local board elections, and if so, whether a copy of it will be placed on the table of the House?

A.—The Government have not issued any special circular on the subject. The conduct of Government servants in regard to local board elections is governed by Rule 20 (4) of the Government Servants Conduct Rules extracted below:—

20. *Taking part in politics and elections.*

* * * *

(2) No Government servant shall canvass or otherwise interfere or use his influence in connexion with, or take part in, any election to a legislative body, whether in India or elsewhere:

Provided that a Government servant who is qualified to vote at such election may exercise his right to vote; but, if he does so, shall give no indication of the manner in which he proposes to vote or has voted.

(3) A Government servant who issues an address to electors or in any other manner publicly announces himself or allows himself to be publicly announced as a candidate or prospective candidate for election to a legislative body shall be deemed for the purpose of sub-rule (2) to take part in an election to such body.

(4) The provisions of sub-rules (2) and (3) shall, so far as may be, apply to elections to local authorities or bodies, save in respect of Government servants required or permitted by or under any law, or order of Government, for the time being in force to be a candidate at such elections.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—"May I know whether any cases of district officers interfering in local board elections have come to the notice of Government?"

The Hon. Sir CHARLES SOUTER:—"Not to my notice, Sir."

Services withdrawn from and included within the scope of the Public Service Commission during the last four years.

*543 *Q.*—Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO: Will the Hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) what, if any, are the services, which have been taken away from the scope of the Public Service Commission within the last four years;

(*b*) what, if any, are the services which have been included within the scope of Public Service Commission during the said period; and

(*c*) the reasons which necessitated the changes?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) The statement[a] given in the annexure to this answer shows—

(*a*) the services and posts which were within the scope of the Madras Public Service Commission before the issue of the Regulations on 5th May 1936;

---

[a] Printed as Appendix XIV on pages 477–484 infra.

(b) the services and posts which were included within the scope of the commission during the four years previous to 5th May 1936; and

(c) services and posts which were taken away from the scope of the commission by the regulations.

(c) Posts in respect of which consultation with the commission is not likely to be of practical advantage have been excluded from the scope of the commission.

Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"May I ask, Sir, what was the necessity for removing these posts from the scope of the Madras Services Commission?"

The Hon. Sir CHARLES SOUTER:—"I think the answer to clause (c) sufficiently answers the hon. Member's question."

Labour

Closure of labour schools during the last triennium and the re-employment of teachers ousted from service.

* 544 *Q.*—Mr. M. S. SEESHTA: Will the Hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) how many labour schools there are in each district;

(b) how many have been closed during the last three years;

(c) whether the teachers of the schools which were closed, have been provided with other appointments;

(d) whether any of the teachers in labour schools have been appointed temporarily;

(e) if so, how many are so employed temporarily, and for what periods has each of them been so employed;

(f) whether the Government propose to give them other employment, if and when their services are no longer required;

(g) whether a Provident Fund is provided for teachers in labour schools; and

(h) if not, why not?

A.—(a)—

District.	Number of schools on 31st March 1936.
East Godavari	27
West Godavari	51
Kistna	42
Guntur	4
Nellore	96
Anantapur	32
Bellary	45
Chingleput	120
South Arcot	93
North Arcot	91
Trichinopoly	146
Tanjore	167
Malabar	36
South Kanara	47
Madras	12

(b)—

Year.	Number of schools closed.
1933–34	20
1934–35	23
1935–36	30

(c) Yes, as far as circumstances have permitted. Some more are out of employment now. They too will be appointed as and when vacancies arise.

(d) & (e) The entire staff of the Labour department in the districts is temporary and hence all the Labour school teachers have been appointed temporarily, their continuance being sanctioned from year to year. No teacher is appointed for any specific period.

(f) The Government cannot guarantee employment to ousted Labour school teachers. As far as possible they are given employment in other Labour schools unless their work is found unsatisfactory.

(g) & (h) Being 'temporary' men, they are not eligible to subscribe to the General Provident Fund though some of them in Malabar and Bellary who were subscribing to the fund before the 1st April 1935 under the old rules have been permitted to continue to subscribe under the second proviso to rule 4 of the General Provident Fund (Madras) Rules, 1935. Being Government employees, they are not eligible to contribute to the provident fund scheme applicable to those employed in recognized institutions under private management.

Mr. M. S. SRESHTA:—"Arising out of the answer to clauses (d) to (f), may I ask the Hon. the Home Member what steps are being taken to provide posts for men whose services have been discontinued and what vacancies they are appointed to? Is it to Labour schools or to other Departments?"

The Hon. Rao Bahadur A. T. PANNIRSELVAM:—"Obviously in the Labour Department. As vacancies arise, men out of employment owing to closure of labour schools, are taken in."

Mr. M. S. SRESHTA:—"Now that the policy has been laid down of closing down labour schools as much as possible, will not it be a hardship to those teachers who have been hoping to be reabsorbed in the Department at least some years hence to be told that there may not be any need for their services owing to the closing down of the labour schools? Will not the Hon. Gentleman consider the desirability of informing all Departments about the names of such persons so that they may appoint them in those Departments?"

The Hon. Rao Bahadur A. T. PANNIRSELVAM:—"I am not aware that there is to be a closing down of labour schools immediately or in the near future. It is only a question of Labour schools being taken over by the local boards if we think that they will more advantageously manage them or if we consider that any

of them is superfluous and if it will be better to take the students of the depressed classes into caste schools. The schools will even then be merged into the other schools and there is no question of abolishing labour schools as such."

Mr. C. Basu Dev:—"Have the Government received any representations from East Godavari to resume the schools transferred from Labour Department to the District Board as the Board had neglected their Labour schools most of which are in ruins?"

The Hon. Rao Bahadur A. T. Pannirselvam:—"I want notice."

Rao Sahib V. I. Muniswami Pillai:—"Will it not be advisable to issue instructions to the Director of Public Instruction to employ only those teachers who have been thrown out of employment owing to the closure of labour schools?"

The Hon. Rao Bahadur A. T. Pannirselvam:—"I do not know if the Director of Public Instruction is running elementary schools of his own."

Age-limit for the award of scholarships by the Labour Department.

* 545 *Q.*—Rao Sahib P. V. Rajagopal Pillai: Will the Hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) why age-limit is applied for the grant of scholarships by the Labour department, whereas no such restriction is made for the purposes of half or full fee concessions not only for the scheduled castes but also for other backward classes and Muhammadans under rules 73 (1) and 92 of the Madras Educational Rules; and

(*b*) why scholarships granted by the Labour department are withdrawn from pupils who fail to pass the annual examination in any one year whereas under note (iii) to rule 92 of the Madras Educational Rules, the full or half fee concession is withheld only from pupils who are detained for more than two years in any one class?

A.—(*a*) Rules 73 (1) and 92 of the Madras Educational Rules refer to fee concessions and there is at present no age-limit for pupils receiving such concessions. Scholarships are, however, treated quite differently. Both in the Education and Labour department an age-limit has been fixed.

(*b*) Scholarships granted by the Education department are also liable to forfeiture for failure to make due progress in studies or to secure annual promotions.

Rao Sahib P. V. Rajagopal Pillai:—"Taking the backward condition of the depressed classes in respect of education into consideration, will not the Government continue the scholarships in the case of those who had only a single failure, especially in the case of girls?"

The Hon. Rao Bahadur A. T. Pannirselvam:—"The scholarship is for the benefit of those who will be benefited by the education that is imparted to them. There can be no advantage in continuing the scholarship, to whatever community or sex the applicants may belong, if they are not going to benefit by it."

3rd December 1936]

Communities employed as teachers in the Labour schools in the North Arcot district.

* 546 *Q.*—Rao Sahib V. DHARMALINGAM PILLAI: Will the Hon. the Home Member be pleased to place on the table of this House the report called for in answer to question No. 230 answered on 1st September 1936?

A.—A copy [a] of the Collector's report is annexed.

Appointments made to the Labour schools in Guntur.

* 547 *Q.*—Rao Sahib V. DHARMALINGAM PILLAI: Will the Hon. the Home Member be pleased to place on the table of this House the report called for in answer to question No. 231 of 1st September 1936?

A.—A copy [b] of the Collector's report to the Commissioner of Labour and Rural Uplift on the subject is annexed.

Memorial from the Adi-Andhra Mahajana Sabha, Guntur, regarding the operations of the Labour department.

* 548 *Q.*—Rao Sahib V. DHARMALINGAM PILLAI: Will the Hon. the Home Member be pleased to place on the table of this House the report called for in reply to question No. 346 of 2nd September 1936?

A.—A copy [c] of the report of the Collector of Guntur to the Commissioner of Labour and Rural Uplift is annexed.

Law and Order (General)

Order of the Sub-Magistrate, Kumbakonam, under section 144, Criminal Procedure Code, prohibiting the entry of Viswa-Brahmans into the Sri Nageswaraswami temple during Kumbhabhishekam.

* 549 *Q.*—Rao Sahib Pandit GANALA RAMAMURTI: Will the Hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the report called for by the Government in respect of interpellation No. 329 answered in the Council on 2nd September 1936 is now available and, if so, whether the Hon. Member will be pleased to place the same on the table of the House; and

(*b*) what orders have been passed or proposed to be passed by the Government on this subject?

A.—(*a*) Yes. A copy [d] of the report is placed on the table.

(*b*) No orders are called for.

---

[a] Printed as Appendix XV on page 485 infra.
[b] Printed as Appendix XVI on page 485 infra.
[c] Printed as Appendix XVII on page 486 infra.
[d] Printed as Appendix XVIII on page 487 infra.

[3rd December 1936

Promulgation of an order under section 144, Criminal Procedure Code, by the Sub-Magistrate, Mudukulattur, against certain Congress workers.

* 550 *Q.*—Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR: Will the Hon. the Home Member be pleased to state whether the Government are aware of the order passed by the Sub-Magistrate of Mudukulattur (in the Ramnad district) under section 144 of Criminal Procedure Code against certain Congress workers, such as Mr. Tevar and others?

A.—Yes.

Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—" Is the Hon. the Home Member aware that order under section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code were passed on Mr. Tevar and others while they were engaged in propaganda on behalf of the Congress in the local board elections? If as a matter of fact they indulged in seditious propaganda, may I ask whether the ordinary provisions of the Indian Penal Code could not have covered the case and what necessity there was for invoking this extraordinary procedure? "

The Hon. Rao Bahadur A. T. PANNIRSELVAM:—" If, under the guise of election propaganda, people are going to preach and talk sedition day-in and day-out, I believe the local officials adopted the best course open to them to stop such propaganda."

Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—" Is not such a course a flagrant violation of the right of any party to do propaganda, provided they are within the bounds of law? "

The Hon. Rao Bahadur A. T. PANNIRSELVAM:—" Certainly, the Government are even prepared to give all help possible if parties are prepared to carry on propaganda and keep themselves within the law. But, it is obvious in this case they were not within the law."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—" May I know, Sir, whether it is not a fact that some of the officers, in the guise of putting down sedition, are interfering with elections on behalf of contesting parties? "

The Hon. Rao Bahadur A. T. PANNIRSELVAM:—" If officials take any action which they are not able to justify, it will then be time enough for the Government to take notice."

Mrs. A. RUKMANI LAKSHMIPATHI:—" If the volunteers had been indulging in seditious activities, why were orders against them withdrawn? "

Mr. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT:—" In view of the fact that the Magistrate has been moved by the Police in other districts as in Malabar to take action against Congress workers doing propaganda on behalf of that institution, may I ask if it is the intention of Government to pursue this method of gagging the Congress workers and preventing them from carrying on propaganda in favour of the Congress? "

The Hon. Rao Bahadur A. T. Pannirselvam:—" The policy of the Government is to give absolute freedom to any volunteers of any party to carry on propaganda on behalf of their party in matters relating to policies and the election. But if any party or any volunteer under the guise of carrying on propaganda, is going to preach sedition or class hatred, then it is up to the Government to see that it is put down."

Mr. V. M. Ramaswami Mudaliyar:—" May I know if the Hon. the Home Member has received the representations from the Civil Liberties Union and their conclusions in this matter as a result of an enquiry by them that there has been a break with the ordinary procedure in this matter? "

The Hon. Rao Bahadur A. T. Pannirselvam:—" Any representation made by any body or bodies will certainly receive consideration. But the Government are not going to surrender their judgment to the conclusion of any other party including the Civil Liberties Union."

Mr. C. D. Nayagam:—" May I know if the Government have received any representation that the propagandists of the Justice Party have been gagged and maltreated by the Police? "

The Hon. Rao Bahadur A. T. Pannirselvam:—" Notice, Sir."

Mrs. A. Rukmani Lakshmipathi:—" I am afraid, Sir, the Hon. 11
Home Member did not answer my supplementary question. I asked, in a.m.
the case of Congress volunteers who had been indulging in seditious speeches, why the order was withdrawn against them by the Magistrate."

The Hon. Rao Bahadur A. T. Pannirselvam:—" In this case it was withdrawn after the local authorities had taken steps to see that the principal man, that is, Mr. Thevar, was prevented from making speeches during the period before the elections by proceedings under section 108, Criminal Procedure Code. Proceedings having been started against him, the local officers were satisfied that there was no necessity to keep in force the order under section 144."

Police

Recruitment of Sub-Inspectors of Police.

* 551 *Q.*—Rao Sahib P. V. Rajagopal Pillai: Will the Hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) the total number of candidates selected for appointment as Sub-Inspectors of Police during the recent selections made by the Deputy Inspectors-General of Police;

(*b*) the total number of scheduled class candidates so selected;

(*c*) whether the rule of communal proportion was observed in the selection and if not, what the reasons are for the deviation; and

(*d*) whether, if any, and, if so, in how many cases exemption was granted in the matter of height or chest measurement and also the communities to which the candidates so exempted belong?

[3rd December 1936

A.—(a) Eighty-four including fourteen placed in the reserve list.
(b) Six.
(c) Yes.
(d) The Government have not exempted any candidate from the prescribed height and chest measurements.

Number of shorthand Police Sub-Inspectors.

* 552 Q.—Mr. M. B. Rangaswami Reddi: Will the Hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) how many shorthand Police Sub-Inspectors are now employed in the Presidency; and

(b) what the annual expenditure incurred on them is?

A.—(a) Thirty-seven.
(b) Rs. 98,925-7-2 for the period from the 1st November 1935 to the 31st October 1936. This excludes the cost of note-books supplied to the Sub-Inspectors, the figures in respect of which are not readily available.

Administration of Justice

Judgment of the Madras High Court in the case under the Bar Council Act against Mr. Sankaranarayana Ayyar, an advocate.

* 553 Q.—Mr. K. A. Nachiyappa Gounder: Will the Hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that a Full Bench of the Madras High Court passed strictures on the conduct of Mr. S. R. Krishna Ayyar, Retired Subordinate Judge and President, Bench Court, Tinnevelly, in their judgment on the complaint under the Bar Council's Act preferred by the said Mr. S. R. Krishna Ayyar against advocate Mr. S. Sankaranarayana Ayyar;

(b) whether it is a fact that the District Magistrate, Tinnevelly, instructed the local Public Prosecutor to appear on behalf of Mr. S. R. Krishna Ayyar in the enquiry before the District Judge in the said proceedings;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Additional Public Prosecutor did appear in the said enquiry before the District Judge for Mr. S. R. Krishna Ayyar;

(d) whether it is a fact that the District Magistrate, Tinnevelly, sent a wire and wrote a letter to the Government Solicitors at Madras in connexion with this matter;

(e) whether adjournment was applied for on 12th October 1936 by the counsel who appeared for the Advocate-General at the instance of the District Magistrate;

(f) under what provision of law or financial code the District Magistrate engaged counsel for Mr. S. R. Krishna Ayyar;

(g) if the Government have no information whether they will call for information on the above matters; and

(h) what action the Government propose to take in the matter?

A.—The Government have no information, but have called for it.

Mr. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDER:—"May I know whether the information sought for will be made available to hon. Members, as soon as it is available, since the Council is not likely to meet hereafter?"

The Hon. Sir K. V. REDDI NAYUDU:—"The request will be considered."

Electricity

Electrification schemes pending in regard to Salem and Coimbatore districts.

* 554 *Q.*—Mr. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDER: Will the Hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) at what stage the electrification of each of the towns of Tiruchengode, Yedappady, Sankari, Rasipuram and Namakkal in Salem district, and Kodumudi in Coimbatore district now is; and

(*b*) when it is likely to be accomplished in each of these towns?

A.—A scheme to tap the Erode-Salem line at Sankari and construct at Government cost high-tension lines for the supply of power to Tiruchengode, Yedappady and Sankari was sanctioned in June 1936. The line is expected to be in service in January 1937. Local distribution at these places will be done by the licensees. As regards Rasipuram and Kodumudi, the attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answers given to questions No. 229 and No. 225 on 1st September 1936. After investigation the Chief Engineer has come to the conclusion that the extension of power to Namakkal should be deferred until after the line to Rasipuram is in operation.

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Agriculture

Representation from the Agricultural Co-operative Societies of Hospet regarding the management of the grant from the sugar subsidy.

555 *Q.*—Mr. Y. MAHABALESWARAPPA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state what action has been taken on the request of the Agricultural Co-operative Societies of Hospet and the surrounding villages and the Ryots' Associations of Hospet to entrust the management of the grant from the sugar subsidy to a committee of the representatives of all the Agricultural Co-operative Societies in the area and of the Departments of Agriculture and Co-operative Societies instead of to a single society?

A.—It was decided to entrust the spending of a portion of the grant to the Sugarcane-growers' Co-operative Society, Hospet, as its members were mostly sugarcane-growers who supplied cane to a factory producing white sugar and as the grant was intended for the benefit of such people.

[3rd December 1936

Local Self-Government

Application of the Fundamental Rules to the subordinates of district boards.

556 *Q.*—Mr. Y. Mahabaleswarappa: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) how many of the district boards in the Presidency have adopted the Fundamental Rules in respect of their subordinates;

(*b*) in the case of such district boards whether any reservation is made with regard to the non-applicability of any particular sections of the Fundamental Rules;

(*c*) whether it is a fact that while the Government servants, governed by the Fundamental Rules, have, under rule 23, a right to retain their old pay whenever the scale of pay of a post is changed, this right is denied to the subordinates of a district board which has adopted the Fundamental Rules; and

(*d*) what the reasons are for this distinction?

A.—(*a*) All the district boards in the Presidency have adopted the Fundamental Rules in respect of their subordinates.

(*b*) District boards have, under section 71 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, adopted the Fundamental Rules as service regulations in respect of their staff. The adoption of such service regulations cannot override the specific provisions of the Act. Such of the Fundamental Rules as are inconsistent with the provisions of the Madras Local Boards Act will not therefore be operative in the case of local boards.

The Government have no information as to whether any reservations have been made by the district boards.

(*c*) Yes.

(*d*) Under section 67 of the Madras Local Boards Act the salaries of the staff including existing incumbents can be varied and Fundamental Rule 23 cannot supersede the express provision contained in the section. Fundamental Rule 23 is consequently not applicable to the staff employed under local boards.

Inland Waterways

Improvements to the Buckingham canal.

557 *Q.*—Mrs. A. Rukmani Lakshmipathi: With reference to the reply of the Government, dated the 1st September 1936, in the Legislative Council, will the Hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state what action has been taken by the Government on the report of the Chief Engineer for improving the Buckingham canal, and whether he will take the House into confidence by laying it on the table and giving an opportunity for the House to consider the same?

3rd December 1936]

A.—When the Chief Engineer's report was under consideration, a memorandum was presented to Government on 28th August 1936 by a deputation led by Mr. V. T. Arasu. The memorandum was referred to the Chief Engineer for Irrigation for report. The Chief Engineer's further report has since been received and is under consideration. The question of placing the reports on the table of the House will be considered when issuing final orders.

Action taken on the representations of the deputationists in regard to the improvements to the Buckingham canal.

558 *Q.*—Mrs. A. Rukmani Lakshmipathi: Will the Hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state what action has been taken generally on the various issues raised in the memorandum of the deputation that waited on him on the 28th August 1936 and the supplemental one sent on 21st October 1936 and especially on the following:—

(i) general scheme of improving the Buckingham canal; and

(ii) question of reducing the amount of annual licence fees and the necessity of collecting it in instalments?

A.—The matter is under consideration.

Irrigation

Irrigation under the Alathur Chitteri tank, North Arcot district.

559 *Q.*—Mrs. A. Rukmani Lakshmipathi: Will the Hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state whether the Government would call for information with reference to the interpellation No. 752 answered on 25th February 1936 regarding irrigation under the Alathur Chitteri tank, Cheyyar taluk, North Arcot district?

A.—The Government see no reason to call for the information.

STARRED QUESTIONS

Forests

Number of persons imprisoned for default in payment of fine or compensation awarded for forest offences.

* 560 *Q.*—Mr. M. B. Rangaswami Reddi: Will the Hon. the Law Member be pleased to state the number of persons imprisoned for the past three years (districtwar) for default of payment of fines imposed or compensation levied for offences under the Forest Act in the Forest department?

A.—A statement [a] furnishing the required information is appended.

---

[a] Printed as Appendix XIX on page 488 infra.

[3rd December 1936

Proposals for the supply of dry grass from the Nallamalai forest, Kurnool district.

* 561 *Q.*—S. M. K. Beyabani Sahib Bahadur: Will the Hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether there is any proposal before the Government to open a depot for selling dry grass from the Nallamalai forest in the Kurnool district during February, March and April with a view to prevent the forest area from catching fire and to supply grass to famine-stricken areas in the Presidency; and

(*b*) if so, whether the work will be started this year?

A.—(*a*) No.

(*b*) Does not arise.

S. M. K. Beyabani Sahib Bahadur:—" May I know whether it is not commercially a waste to Government to allow the green and dry grass to catch fire, and whether Government will consider the suggestion of supplying dry grass free to cyclone-affected areas or any famine-affected areas? "

The Hon. Sir K. V. Reddi Nayudu:—" I am afraid I am not able to follow the hon. Member."

The Hon. the President:—" I would request the hon. Member to speak a little bit audibly."

S. M. K. Beyabani Sahib Bahadur:—" In view of the fact that dry grass is wasted and is also a source of loss to Government, will not Government consider the desirability of opening grass depots and supplying dry grass free of charge to cyclone-affected areas, where there is no fodder for cattle? "

The Hon. Sir K. V. Reddi Nayudu:—" The Government are not in a position to admit the premises on which the question is based. In the first place, for instance, it is not admitted that the grass is wasted, and in the second place, so far as supply to cyclone-affected areas is concerned, I am informed that grass is being supplied free from centres where it is less costly. If Government are informed of the localities where there is dearth of fodder, every attempt will be made to create facilities to transport grass to those centres."

Mr. K. Koti Reddi:—" May I know whether Government will allow free removal of grass, green or dry for the benefit of the cyclone-affected areas? "

The Hon. Sir K. V. Reddi Nayudu:—" Yes, Sir."

Mr. K. Koti Reddi:—" Then, may I know why in Kurnool district this is not being done? "

The Hon. Sir K. V. Reddi Nayudu:—" Kurnool district is not a cyclone-affected area. (Laughter.) "

Mr. K. Koti Reddi:—" Well, Sir, . . . "

The Hon. the President:—" Order, order."

3rd December 1936]

Prisons and Prisoners

Health condition of Mr. Mukundalal Sarkar, a prisoner in the Madras conspiracy case.

* 562 *Q.*—Mr. K. A. Nachiyappa Gounder: Will the Hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) in which prison Mr. Mukundalal Sarkar, a prisoner in the Madras conspiracy case, is now kept;

(*b*) what the weight when he was first imprisoned was and what his present weight is;

(*c*) what the special conveniences that are provided to him now are; and

(*d*) whether there are any proposals for transferring him to any of the prisons in Bengal?

A.—(*a*) Central Jail, Salem.

(*b*) 117 lb. and 108 lb. respectively.

(*c*) The conveniences which are admissible to prisoners of his class under rules 747-D, 747-E and 747-F of the Madras Jail Manual.

(*d*) No.

Mr. K. A. Nachiyappa Gounder:—" May I know whether it is the intention of Government to release the prisoner as he has already served an imprisonment of two years and seven or eight months, and since Government have got special powers under which they can release him? "

The Hon. Sir K. V. Reddi Nayudu:—" Notice."

Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed:—" May I know the reason why he has lost so much as 9 pounds? " (Laughter.)

The Hon. Sir K. V. Reddi Nayudu:—" Notice."

Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan:—" May I know how long Government propose to keep him in prison? "

The Hon. Sir K. V. Reddi Nayudu:—" As long as the law requires."

Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed:—" Since the prisoner has been in prison for a sufficiently long period, do not Government consider that it is high time he is released? "

The Hon. Sir K. V. Reddi Nayudu:—" I am afraid I cannot give any more information that is contained in the answer."

[3rd December 1936

State prisoners referred to in the Jail Administration Report of the Government for 1934.

* 563 *Q.*—Mr. M. B. Rangaswami Reddi: Will the Hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) the names of the eleven state prisoners referred to in the Jail Administration Report of the Government for 1934 to whom pensions were given by the Government;

(*b*) what the amount paid to them individually is; and

(*c*) the places of their abode?

A.—A statement is annexed [a].

Labour

Ameliorative measures in Coimbatore district for the benefit of Depressed Classes.

* 564 *Q.*—Diwan Bahadur R. Srinivasan: Will the Hon. the Home Member be pleased to state with reference to leaflets published during the month of October 1936 by the Government describing the activities of the various departments with particular reference to Coimbatore district for the uplift of the Depressed Classes, the names of—

(1) the institutions receiving boarding grants, scholarships;

(2) private educational institutions that are receiving grants for the benefit of the Depressed Classes; and

(3) private agencies employed for the social and economical uplift of the Depressed Classes?

A.—(1) Scholarships (industrial, ordinary and residential) and boarding grants were sanctioned to pupils reading in the institutions mentioned below:—

1. Sri Ramakrishna Vidyalaya Residential High School, Podanur.
2. P.S.G. and Sons Charity Industrial Institute, Peelamedu.
3. The St. Joseph's Industrial School, Coimbatore.
4. Government College, Coimbatore.
5. The Municipal High School, Coimbatore.
6. Sri Ramakrishna Vidyalaya, Periyanaickenpalayam.
7. The Union High School, Coimbatore.
8. Government Secondary and Training School for Mistresses, Coimbatore.
9. Municipal High School, Pollachi.
10. Board Middle School, Perundurai.
11. Board Higher Elementary School, Irugur.
12. L.M.C. Girls' School, Coimbatore.
13. Board Higher Elementary School, Vettaigaran-puthur.

[a] Printed as Appendix XX on page 489 *infra*.

14. Board Higher Elementary School, Maduvanahalli.
15. Government Higher Elementary Training School, Coimbatore.
16. Sarvajana High School, Peelamedu.
17. Board Middle School, Sulur.
18. Board High School, Bhavani.
19. Board Higher Elementary School, Olagadam.
20. Board Middle School, Andhiyur.
21. Board Higher Elementary School, Avanashi.
22. Board Higher Elementary School, Sirumugai.
23. Board Elementary School, Uttukuli.
24. L.M. Elementary School for Boys, Kolapalur.
25. George V Training Higher Elementary School, Kollegal.
26. S. B. Padasalai, Coimbatore.
27. Board Higher Elementary School, Ramachandrapuram.
28. Board Higher Elementary School, Hanur.
29. Presentation Convent School for Indian Girls, Coimbatore.
30. Board High School, Satyamangalam.

(2) None.

(3) There is no whole-time private agency employed for the purpose. But the London Mission Authorities at Erode have in one case undertaken to see that a grant made for the construction of wells in two settlements near Perundurai is properly spent.

Rao Sahib V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—" With reference to the answer to clause (3), is it not a fact that the civic and social workers' association in Coimbatore presented an address to the Hon. the Home Member when he had been there recently asking for Government help? May I know what has happened to it? "

The Hon. Rao Bahadur A. T. PANNIRSELVAM:—" Notice."

Enquiry into the family budgets of industrial workers.

* 565 *Q.*—Rao Sahib Pandit GANALA RAMAMURTI: Will the Hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) with reference to question No. 594. dated the 1st February 1934. and the answers given thereon, whether the Government have considered the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Labour regarding the enquiry into the family budgets of the industrial workers of this province;

(*b*) if so, to what effect; and

(*c*) whether the Government are contemplating to extend this proposal to the artisans and other workers of this Presidency who are engaged in cottage industries?

[3rd December 1936

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) An equiry into the family budgets of workers employed in certain industries in Madras City has just been completed and the Government are awaiting a report on the results.

(*c*) Not at present.

Mr. V. M. Ramaswami Mudaliyar:—" With regard to the information now obtained as to the family budgets of workers in *industries, will Government move the Commissioner of Labour to start* such enquiries in other important industrial centres in the mufassal also? "

The Hon. Rao Bahadur A. T. Pannirselvam:—" The matter will be considered in due course."

Law and Order (General)

Alleged ill-treatment of the Muslims of Krosur, Guntur district, by certain Hindus.

* 566 *Q.*—Mr. S. M. Laljan Sahib: Will the Hon. the Home Member be pleased to state whether it is a fact —

(1) that the Muslims of Krosur, Sattenapalle taluk, Guntur district, are being harassed by a certain section of Hindus for not having embraced Congress creed;

(2) that social boycott was brought to bear upon them;

(3) that the Muhammadans of the said place sent in a mahazar to the Revenue and Police authorities of Guntur district; and

(4) if so, what action has been taken by the authorities concerned in the matter?

A.—The Government have no information.

S. M. K. Beyabani Sahib Bahadur:—" Sir, in view of the fact that the Muslims of Krosur are being harassed by a section of Hindus in that place, will Government cause an inquiry be made into the matter? "

The Hon. Rao Bahadur A. T. Pannirselvam:—" The necessity for an inquiry arises only when Government get the information alleged by the hon. Member. But when there is no such information, Government cannot move in the matter."

S. M. K. Beyabani Sahib Bahadur:—" May I know whether it is not desirable that Government should make an inquiry into the matter inasmuch as social boycott is being adopted against the Muslims? "

The Hon. Rao Bahadur A. T. Pannirselvam:—" I am sure if there is anything worth noticing, the Collector of the district would have brought it to the notice of the Government. In the absence of any such thing, Government see no necessity to take any action."

3rd December 1936]

Police

Alleged insufficiency of accommodation in Chengam for public offices.

* 567 *Q.*—Mr. M. B. Rangaswami Reddi: Will the Hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government are aware that proper accommodation is not available at Chengam, North Arcot district, for taluk office, police station and police quarters; and

(*b*) if so, what steps they propose to take to remedy this?

A.—(*a*) The taluk office and the police station are in the same building. The accommodation for the taluk office is reported to be inadequate. The police staff are accommodated in private rented buildings.

(*b*) The local authorities have prepared schemes for the extension of the taluk office building and for the construction of quarters for the police staff. The Government will consider the scheme on receipt of proposals from the concerned heads of departments.

Honorifics

Alleged protest against G.O. No. 1800, Development, dated 13th October 1936.

* 568 *Q.*—Rao Sahib Pandit Ganala Ramamurti: Will the Hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government were informed of the resolutions adopted at the Viswakarma Youth Conference held recently at Tellicherry with Mr. M. Kumaran, B.A., in the chair, that they would support the Congress in the coming elections as a measure of discontent against G.O. No. 1800, Development, dated 13th October 1936;

(*b*) whether it has been brought to the notice of the Government subsequent to the aforesaid order that the word 'thattans' adopted in G.O. No. 315, Law (General), dated 27th January 1933, means and applies only to Kammalans of Malabar and through the census extracts of Travancore and the caste accounts of Cochin quoted, the community of that locality which goes by the same name as in the east coast had reference in the debate on the subject;

(*c*) whether the Government are aware of the fact that the words "Achariyar Avargal" would be pronounced and spelled in the same way both in Tamil and Malayalam languages;

(*d*) whether it is a fact that the Government are considering to exempt Malabar from the operation of Government Orders regarding Adi-Dravidas and Arundhateeyas on the grounds that the communities which go by the same name are different from those of the east coast;

(*e*) whether the Government are contemplating to exclude the Viswakarma community of South Kanara district also from the operation of G.O. No. 315, Law (General), dated 27th January 1933, on the grounds that this locality was not mentioned in the said order;

[3rd December 1936

(*f*) whether the Government propose to include the name of the Kammalan community of Malabar in the list of the scheduled classes for purposes of educational concessions and representation in Government services, in view of G.O. No. 1800, Development, dated 13th October 1936;

(*g*) whether the Government have received any memorials or petitions protesting against the change of nomenclatures by the members of the Malabar Kammalan community or by others of the said locality before or after the issue of G.O. No. 315, Law (General), dated 27th January 1933, if so, how many of them were sent from the members of the community in question, how many from others, how many from individuals and how many from associations along with their dates, localities and other particulars, if any;

(*h*) by whom and how the question was raised whether the order of caste names of 1933 would apply to the Kammalans of Malabar; and

(*i*) whether the Government are reconsidering their order of 13th October 1936 in respect of Kammalans of Malabar taking into account the public opinion thereon and, if so, to what effect?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) No.

(*c*) Yes.

(*d*) *to* (*f*) No.

(*g*) Information is not readily available.

(*h*) The question was raised in the last session of the Council by the hon. Member himself in question No. 234 answered on 1st September 1936.

(*i*) No.

Irrigation

Explanation of the term "protective works."

* 569 *Q.*—Mr. G. Rameswara Rao: Will the Hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state whether protective works include only irrigation works or whether they include works of any other nature, and if so, what they are?

A.—Although the protective works undertaken in this Presidency have generally been irrigation works there is nothing in the rules for the administration of the Famine Relief Fund to prevent other works such as roads or railways being undertaken.

Charges for supply of drinking water from Government sources to municipalities and local boards.

* 570 *Q.*—Mr. K. A. Nachiyappa Gounder: Will the Hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) what the rules are with regard to the charges made on the water taken from Government sources for the purpose of drinking water supply in panchayat and municipal areas;

(*b*) whether a copy of it will be placed on the table;

3rd December 1936]

(*c*) to which of the municipalities or panchayats water has been supplied from Government sources, and what the charges made in each case are;

(*d*) whether it is a fact that the municipalities of Coimbatore and Gudiyattam have been exempted from the payment of such taxes;

(*e*) what the rules or the policy governing such an exemption are; and

(*f*) what the reasons are for not extending the same privilege to the Salem Municipality in the matter of their much needed and long expected water-supply?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) The rules are contained in Board's Standing Order No. 11-A (6). Superintending Engineers have power to sanction free supply of water to drinking water tanks in Panchayat Board areas.

(*c*) The information is not readily available. The usual charge made is Re. 1 per 1,000 cubic yards.

(*d*) Yes.

(*e*) Attention is invited to the answer to clause (*a*) above. Generally, no charge is made if the water is drawn from natural sources and irrigation interests are not affected. The Government have however reserved the right to charge in all cases.

(*f*) The Salem municipality is to draw the supply from the Stanley (Mettur) reservoir which has been constructed at a cost of over 6 crores. Since the whole Cauvery-Mettur Project is a commercial undertaking the Government have decided that a special rate should be charged for the water supplied from the reservoir for Salem town and that this rate should be Rs. 2·39 per 1,000 cubic yards based on the water-rate of Rs. 15 per acre for irrigation in the Cauvery-Mettur Project area of the Tanjore district.

Mr. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDER:—" Sir, with reference to clause (*f*) it is stated in the answer thus: 'The Salem municipality is to draw the supply from the Stanley (Mettur) reservoir which has been constructed at a cost of over 6 crores. Since the whole Cauvery-Mettur project is a commercial undertaking . . . etc." May I know what bearing the Mettur dam has over the water-supply to Salem town since water can be drawn from the river at any point for this purpose?"

The Hon. Sir CHARLES SOUTER:—" I presume the hon. Member is putting the question to the Hon. Chief Minister as it is concerned with Salem Municipality. The question does not deal with irrigation at all."

Mr. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDER:—" My point is the Salem municipality need not necessarily draw water for its drinking water-supply from the reservoir. May I know then what bearing this scheme

has on the Mettur dam, since water can be drawn at any point from the river for drinking purposes, and the reservoir is meant only for irrigation purposes in Tanjore area?"

The Hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"The point is that the reservoir is fixed with reference to the water flowing from the Mettur dam, and when water is taken from the reservoir, the question as to what amount the general tax-payer should contribute towards the maintenance of the reservoir has to be settled only with reference to the larger question of water-rate fixed at Rs. 15 per acre."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"In view of the fact that supply of drinking water is one of the essential services of Local Self-Government it must be the paramount concern of Government to supply drinking water at a cheaper rate. Will Government see that this rate of Rs. 15 per acre is reduced?"

The Hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"I am afraid the hon. Member has not made out any case."

Objection to the extension of irrigation in the Kugalur area of the Thadapalli channel.

*571 *Q.*—Mr. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDER: Will the Hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the extension of water-supply for irrigation in the Kugalur area of the Thadapalli channel branching from the river Bhavani in Coimbatore district was objected to by the people in the upper reaches;

(*b*) whether the District Collector has investigated into those objections and what remarks did he offer on them; whether a copy of his remarks will be placed on the table;

(*c*) what remarks the Board of Revenue and the Chief Engineer for Irrigation offered in this behalf and what orders the Government passed in this matter; and

(*d*) whether a copy of each of them will be placed on the table?

A.—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) & (*c*) The matter is under enquiry.

(*d*) The suggestion will be considered when final orders are issued.

Course of an unauthorized channel running through S. Nos. 12/B-1 and 15/1, Karikulavakkam, Tiruvallur taluk.

*572 *Q.*—Rao Sahib V. DHARMALINGAM PILLAI: Will the Hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state whether the undertaking given by the owners of dry fields to take water through the diverted channel by means of pipes referred to in item IV of the Collector's report in reply to question No. 121 answered on 29th August 1936, has been carried out?

A.—The Government have no information.

3rd December 1936]

Rao Sahib V. DHARMALINGAM PILLAI:—" May I know whether Government will call for the information?"

The Hon. Sir CHARLES SOUTER:—" I think if the hon. Member applies to the Collector, he will be able to give the information."

Land Revenue Administration.

Alleged demolition of the compound walls of Thadikonda mosque, Guntur district.

* 573 *Q.*—Mr. S. M. LALJAN SAHIB: Will the Hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state whether it is a fact that compound walls of Thadikonda mosque, Guntur district, were demolished by the Revenue department in spite of the fact that similiar encroachments in the same proximity and locality were allowed to stand, and if so, what the reasons are that prompted the Government to do so?

A.—The Government have no information.

Prices

Level of prices of agricultural products.

* 574 *Q.*—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the Hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the price of rice and other important agricultural products has fallen or risen this year as compared with the last three years; and

(*b*) whether Government are making the necessary enquiry to find out what remission should be given in the next assessment?

A.—(*a*) A report* as to the trend of prices is annexed.

(*b*) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the Press Communiqué, dated the 21st October 1936, announcing the land revenue concessions for fasli 1346.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—" May I know whether Government have considered the question as to what steps are necessary to raise the prices of agricultural commodities and whether they have made any representations to the Government of India regarding this matter?"

The Hon. Sir CHARLES SOUTER:—" No representations have been made to the Government of India."

Mr. T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—" In view of the answer given by Government that ' the average retail price of food grains during the quarter ending 30th September 1936 was higher than in the corresponding quarter of the years 1933 and 1934, but lower than in the corresponding quarter of the year 1935 ' may I know whether Government do not consider the desirability of granting more remission than was given last year?"

The Hon. Sir CHARLES SOUTER:—" Government took into consideration all these factors before they issued the recent Press Communiquè."

* Printed as Appendix XXI on pages 490–493 infra.

[3rd December 1936

Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—" May I know whether Government considered the effect of deflation or inflation in currency on the prices of food-stuffs, and if so, whether they have communicated their opinion to the Government of India in regard to this matter? "

The Hon. Sir CHARLES SOUTER:—" I do not desire to enter into a discussion on the results of inflation or deflation of the currency."

Public Service

Number of Muslim examinees successful in the Revenue and the Criminal Judicial Tests Examinations during 1934–36.

* 575 *Q.*—Mr. S. M. LALJAN SAHIB: Will the Hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state what the number is of Muslim candidates that appeared in the years 1934, 1935 and 1936 for the Special Test Examinations—Revenue and Criminal Judicial tests—and the number of passes in each year?

A.—The information is furnished below:—

Date of examination.	Revenue Test.		Criminal Judicial Test.	
	Number appeared.	Number passed.	Number appeared.	Number passed.
June 1934	8	Nil.	15	2
December 1934 ..	21	1	14	2
June 1935	25	4	19	2
December 1935 ..	21	Nil.	17	1
June 1936	19	4	15	3

Commerce

Export of nux vomica.

* 576 *Q.*—Mr. M. B. RANGASWAMI REDDI: Will the Hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state—

(*a*) the amount of nux vomica seeds exported from the Madras Presidency and its cost;

(*b*) whether there is a good demand for this; and

(*c*) what steps have been taken for gathering the produce on a large scale?

A.—Information is not readily available.

Local Self-Government

Appointment of Mr. Mathew Eapen as Municipal Engineer, Bezwada.

* 577 *Q.*—Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) when Mr. Mathew Eapen, the present Municipal Engineer, Bezwada, was appointed, and, by whom;

(*b*) whether the Sanitary Engineer to Government was consulted before his appointment;

(*c*) if so, what his recommendation was and the grounds, if any, for the recommendation;

(d) whether he possesses the qualifications for the post prescribed n G.O. No. 2445, L. & M., dated 26th June 1935;

(e) if not, whether he was specially exempted by the Government o hold the post;

(f) if the answer to clause (e) is in the affirmative, what the pecial circumstances were necessitating the grant of an exemption;

(g) whether applications for the post were called for and how nany persons applied for the post who possessed the qualifications precribed by the Government Order;

(h) whether there were also Andhras among the qualified appliants;

(i) whether the said Mr. Mathew Eapen is conversant with Telugu nd whether he has passed any examination in Telugu;

(j) whether he is a British Indian subject;

(k) if not, whether he was resident in the Madras Presidency for t least ten years before his appointment as laid down in G.O. No. 456, L. & M., dated 24th June 1934;

(l) if he is not eligible for appointment according to the conditions laid down in the Government Order quoted above, whether the Government were pleased to exempt him from the operation of this Government Order;

(m) if the answer to clause (l) is in the affirmative, what the pecial circumstances were necessitating the exemption;

(n) whether the G.O. No. 456, L. & M., dated 24th June 1934, bout the non-employment of subjects of Native States who are not esident in Madras Presidency for at least ten years is being followed; f not, why it has been departed from;

(o) whether the said Mr. Mathew Eapen has been selected for dmission to the Provincial Service; and

(p) whether he was recommended for admission to the Provincial ervice by the Sanitary Engineer to the Government?

A.—(a) He was appointed by the then Special Officer and Commissioner, Bezwada Municipality, in January 1935 with the approval of the Government.

(b) Yes.

(c) An extract[*] from the Sanitary Engineer's letter to the Special Officer and Commissioner of the Municipality which furnishes information on the point is placed on the table of the House.

(d) The qualifications prescribed for the post of Municipal Engineer at the time are given in the rule appended to G.O. No. 3750, L. & M., dated 21st September 1932, as amended by G.O. No. 3270, L. & M., dated 13th July 1934, and not in G.O. No. 2445, L. & M., dated 26th June 1935. Mr. Eapen does not possess these qualifications.

(e) Yes.

---

[*] Printed as Appendix XXII on page 3493 infra.

(*f*) Mr. Eapen possessed qualifications which were considered equivalent to those prescribed for the post of a Local Fund Assistant Engineer and on that ground had already been exempted by Government to enable him to hold the post of Assistant Engineer under the Kistna District Board. The qualifications for the post of a Municipal Engineer being the same as those prescribed for the post of a local fund Assistant Engineer it was decided to exempt him from the qualifications prescribed for municipal engineers also. The hon. Member's attention is invited also to the Sanitary Engineer's remarks in the extract from his letter referred to in the answer to clause (*c*) above.

(*g*) Applications were called for and 114 applications were received. The Government have no information about the number of applicants who possessed the prescribed qualifications.

(*h*) *to* (*k*) The Government have no information and they consider that no useful purpose will be served by calling for the information now.

(*l*) *&* (*m*) He was already a permanent Assistant Engineer under the Kistna District Board at the time of his appointment at Bezwada; so the question of his eligibility under the Government Order was not considered.

(*n*) So for only two cases where the instructions in the Government Order were not followed by local bodies have come to the notice of Government and in these two cases the Government for special reasons approved the appointments made or proposed by the local bodies concerned.

(*o*) *&* (*p*) The hon. Member presumably refers to the Madras Municipal Engineering Service. The question of admitting the existing Municipal Engineers as regular members of the service is under consideration.

Audit report of the Salem District Board for 1933–34.

* 578 *Q.*—Mr. K. A. Nachiyappa Gounder: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether orders on the audit report of the Salem District Board for the year 1933–34 have been passed;

(*b*) if so, whether a copy of it will be placed on the table; and if not, what the reasons are for the delay; and

(*c*) when the said papers reached the Government, and how long they have been pending with them?

A.—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) A copy of G.O. No. 4780, L.S.G., dated the 31st October 1936 is laid on the table.[a]

[a] Printed as Appendix XXIII on pages 494–497 infra.

(c) The audit report reached the Government in September 1935, and orders thereon were issued in October 1936, after correspondence with the Audit Department.

Mr. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDER:—"May I know the reason for the inordinate delay in passing orders on the audit report of the Salem District Board for the year 1933–34?"

The Hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"There were a large number of objections raised; explanations were called for; and these explanations had to be examined by various departments, and naturally these took some time."

Adoption of the reorganized scale of pay for the engineering staff by the District Board, Salem.

* 579 *Q.*—Mr. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDER: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the reorganized scale of pay to the Local Fund Engineering staff has been brought into effect in Salem District Board, and if so, when;

(*b*) if not, what the reasons are for not bringing it into effect so far;

(*c*) when the Government Order introducing the reorganized scale of pay to such staff has been passed;

(*d*) whether all other district boards have adopted this reorganized scale; and

(*e*) if not, which of the district boards have not so far adopted this new scale and for what reasons?

A.—(*a*) *to* (*e*) Attention is invited to G.Os. No. 4233, L. & M., dated 24th September 1934 and No. 4668, L. & M., dated 24th October 1934, already placed on the table of the House in connexion with question No. 1050, answered on 23rd March 1935.

These scales were fixed by the Government for all district boards in exercise of the power conferred by section 67 (3) of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, and the boards are bound to adopt them from 1st October 1934.

Mr. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDER:—"May I know, Sir, whether there was great delay in introducing the revised scale of pay to the engineering staff of the Salem District Board?"

The Hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"Orders were passed fixing the new scales of pay in all district boards. Government are not aware that the order has not been given effect to."

Mr. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDER:—"May I know whether the Hon. Minister will call for the information?"

The Hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"Yes, Sir."

[3rd December 1936

Adoption of the reorganized scale of pay for the establishment by district boards.

* 580 *Q.*—Mr. K. A. Nachiyappa Gounder: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) in which of the district boards the reorganized scale of pay to the establishments of each of the following, viz., Elementary Education, Secondary Education, Medical, Public Health and Engineering departments has not been given effect to;

(*b*) if so, what the reasons are in each case; and

(*c*) in which of the district boards cut in pay has been introduced in any of the departments so as to adjust the introduction of the new scale of pay and how much the cut in each case is; and how long the cut is to continue?

Scales of pay for elementary school teachers.

A.—(*a*), (*b*) & (*c*) The hon. Member is referred to the answer to clause (*a*) of question No. 1001 asked at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 21st March 1936.

Scales of pay for secondary school teachers.

(*a*) & (*b*) The revised scales of pay have been given effect to in all districts.

(*c*) The Government have no information.

Scales of pay for Medical, Public Health and Engineering establishments.

(*a*) & (*b*) The orders fixing scales of pay for Medical, Public Health and Engineering establishments are statutory and are binding on all local boards.

(*c*) The Government have no information.

Bifurcation of the Salem District Board.

* 581 *Q.*—Mr. K. A. Nachiyappa Gounder: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) at what stage the proposal for the bifurcation of the Salem District Board now is;

(*b*) what the reasons are for not having the bifurcation of this district board before the general elections;

(*c*) whether it is a fact that the general policy of the Government is that the bifurcation will precede the general elections; and

(*d*) if so, why that principle was not followed in the case of Salem?

A.—(*a*) Orders have already issued on the subject. The notification relating to the bifurcation is being laid on the table of the House.

3rd December 1936]

(*b*) It was considered desirable to hold elections to District Boards in November 1936 so that the arrangements regarding these elections may not conflict with the arrangements for the primary elections to be held in December 1936 in connexion with the elections to the new Legislative Assembly. It was not possible to hold the District Board elections after bifurcation of the District Board as there was no time for such formalities as consultation with the new boards regarding electoral circles, reservation of seats for minorities and publication of fresh electroal rolls.

It was therefore considered not possible to give effect to the bifurcation before the general elections.

(*c*) & (*d*) No such general policy has been laid down.

Bifurcation of the Coimbatore District Board.

* 582 *Q.*—Mr. K. A. Nachiyappa Gounder: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) at what stage the bifurcation of the Coimbatore District Board now is;

(*b*) what the reasons are for the delay in the matter of giving effect to it still;

(*c*) when it is likely to be brought into effect; and

(*d*) what the reasons are for not having the bifurcation in respect of this district made prior to the general elections of this district board?

A.—(*a*), (*b*) & (*c*) Orders have already issued on the subject. The notification relating to the bifurcation is being laid on the table of the house.

(*d*) Attention is invited to the answer to clause (*b*) of the Legislative Council question No. 581.

Proposals for the appointment of Executive Officers to District Boards.

* 583 *Q.*—Mr. K. A. Nachiyappa Gounder: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether there are at present any proposals for introducing Executive Officers for District Boards;

(*b*) if so, what the details of them are and when they are likely to be brought into effect;

(*c*) whether there are any proposals for statutorily transferring any of the powers of the Presidents of District Boards to the District Board Engineers and District Health Officers; and

(*d*) if so, what they are and when they are likely to be brought into effect?

[3rd December 1936

A.—(*a*) & (*c*) No.

The Government have however informed the Presidents of District Boards that they desire that presidents should delegate their executive functions as far as possible to their subordinates and to heads of departments under district boards.

(*b*) & (*d*) Do not arise.

Loans to district boards working at a deficit.

* 584 *Q.*—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) which district boards have applied for loans from the Government for making up the deficits in their general or elementary education fund budgets; and

(*b*) what amount will be given to each of them?

A.—(*a*) The District Boards of Bellary, South Kanara and Malabar.

(*b*) An advance of Rs. 23,900 asked for has been sanctioned to the Bellary District Board. In the case of the South Kanara District Board, the advances applied for in order to cover the deficits in the general and elementary education budgets were found to be unnecessary. The President, District Board, South Kanara, has however again applied for an advance of Rs. 40,000 to cover the deficit in the Elementary Education budget and the question is under consideration. The application of the Malabar District Board for an advance of Rs. 86,890 is also under consideration.

Mr. K. P. RAMAN MENON:—"May I know when Government will pass final orders on the application of the Malabar District Board?"

The Hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"In the course of this year."

Applications to Government from municipalities for reduction of the licence-fee on cycles.

* 585 *Q.*—Mr. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDER: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) what the names are of municipalities which have applied to the Government since January 1936 for sanction for the reduction of the cycle tax in their respective areas;

(*b*) what the rate of such tax was in each of those municipalities and to how much it has been proposed to be reduced and from which date; and

(*c*) in which of the cases the Government have accorded sanction and in which of the cases they have refused sanction, and what the reasons are for each of the latter?

A.—A statement * is appended.

* Printed as Appendix XXIV on page 497 infra.

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—" May I know whether it is going to be the policy of Government to sanction reduction of cycle tax, which is one of the sources of revenue of the municipalities? "

The Hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—" There is no such intention. If Government are satisfied that a particular municipality can afford to reduce the tax, Government sanction it."

Mr. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDER:—" In some cases, Government have sanctioned the reduction of cycle tax, while in others they have refused. May I ask the Hon. Minister on what principle it is sanctioned or refused? "

The Hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—" In some cases the municipality sought to reduce the tax after the budget was framed and sanctioned within the same financial year; in such cases sanction was refused. In some cases the municipality wanted to give retrospective effect, which it is not possible to grant."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—" May I know whether Government were satisfied that the finances of the Madras Corporation were sound before they sanctioned the reduction of cycle tax? "

The Hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—" I cannot say the finances of the Madras Corporation are sound, but Government were satisfied that the finances of the Madras Government are such as to be able to bear the loss resulting from the reduction of the cycle tax."

Alteration of the reserved seats for women on the Cuddapah District Board.

* 586 *Q.*—Mr. K. KOTI REDDI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) why the Government had changed during November 1935, the two seats reserved for women for Rajampet and Cuddapah circles to Chitvel and Chinnamandem circles of the District Board of Cuddapah; and

(*b*) whether the District Board of Cuddapah was consulted in the matter; and, if not, why not?

A.—(*a*) The Government made the changes with a view to give women of other firkas a chance to send a representative to the district board. The Government understood also that there were a number of educated and enlightened women in Chitvel Circle.

(*b*) It is not possible to answer the question fully as some of the connected records have been filed in a case now pending before the High Court.

Mr. K. KOTI REDDI:—" Is it the intention of Government to give opportunity to women to contest in other seats in the several districts where elections are to be held shortly? "

The Hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—" Whenever there is a demand it will be conceded."

12 noon. Mr. K. KOTI REDDI :—" Are the Government aware that the lady representing Chitvel is not literate and can put in only her thumb-impression when the reason alleged for this change was that there are a number of educated ladies hankering for elections? " (Laughter.)

Proposals from the District Board, Kurnool, for opening a railway line between Kurnool and Atmakur.

* 587 *Q.*—S. M. K. BEYABANI SAHIB Bahadur: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether there was any proposal from the District Board, Kurnool, to the Government to grant permission to utilize the railway cess fund for constructing a metre or narrow gauge railway between Kurnool and Atmakur:

(*b*) of what use this railway cess fund is to the above board; and

(*c*) how much out of this has been given to other local boards on loan and at what interest and when to be returned?

A.—(*a*) No.

(*b*) The purposes for which the railway cess fund can be utilized by a district board are specified in sections 113 and 236 of the Madras Local Boards Act.

(*c*) A loan of 1·10 lakhs has been given to the Hospet Municipal Council at $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent interest to be repaid in 20 annual instalments of Rs. 9,205 each commencing from 12th March 1935.

S. M. K. BEYABANI SAHIB Bahadur:—" Has the Government any objection to utilize the railway cess fund for the construction of railway line? "

The Hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI :—" Government have no objection. But the matter does not lie with the Local Government. Any such scheme has to be sanctioned by the Government of India."

Sanitary Engineering

Progress of the scheme for the supply of drinking water from the Mettur reservoir to Salem town.

* 588 *Q.*—Mr. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDER : Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) at what stage the scheme for the drinking-water supply from the Mettur reservoir to Salem town now is;

(*b*) when and how much grants are to be moved for the purpose;

(*c*) what the water-rate is that is ultimately decided to be levied for this water at Salem;

(*d*) whether there is any maximum fixed with regard to the levy of water-tax in municipal areas, and if so, how much; and

(*e*) what the places are which are now proposed to be served along the line in Omalur and Salem taluks, and what the cost expected to be realized therefrom is?

A.—(*a*) Plans and estimates for the schemes submitted by the Sanitary Engineer have been sent to the Chief Engineer for his scrutiny.

(b) A sum of Rs. 17,000 towards grant is to be moved in the present session of this Council.

(c) A sliding rate depending upon the rate of water-cess in the Cauvery-Mettur Project area and calculated at the rate of Rs. 2·39 per 1,000 cubic yards when the water-rate per acre in the Cauvery-Mettur Project area is Rs. 15.

(d) No.

(e) This question is separately under consideration. The Sanitary Engineer reports that the scheme has been designed so as to supply water to the villages en route at a future date. No definite decision has been arrived at regarding the particular villages which can be supplied with water from the main scheme or regarding the receipts anticipated therefrom.

Memorandum No. 7827-2-E-2, P.H., dated 30th October 1936, regarding the supply of drinking water in Salem town.

* 589 *Q.*—Mr. K. A. Nachiyappa Gounder: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government Memorandum No. 7827-2, E-2, P.H., dated 30th October 1936, has been sent to the Salem Municipality in the matter of the drinking-water supply problem of that town;

(b) if so, whether a copy of it will be placed on the table; and

(c) what reply the municipality gave; whether the copy of the resolution of the municipal council, and the covering letter from the commissioner or the chairman in the matter will be placed on the table?

A.—A copy [a] of the correspondence in the matter is placed on the table.

Water and drainage tax in the Salem Municipality.

* 590 *Q.*—Mr. K. A. Nachiyappa Gounder: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) what the present rate is of the water and drainage tax levied in Salem Municipality and what the maximum rate that can be levied is; and

(b) what the rates are of water and drainage tax levied in each of the other municipalities in this province?

A.—(a) Eight per cent per annum. There is no maximum rate for the levy of this tax.

(b) Detailed information in the matter is not readily available. The rate varies from ½ to 12 per cent per annum.

Agriculture

Formation of new agricultural associations.

* 591 *Q.*—Mr. M. B. Rangaswami Reddi: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether any new agricultural associations have been started in the districts;

---

[a] Printed as Appendix XXV on pages 498–504 infra.

(*b*) what are the resources for these associations;

(*c*) whether any aid has been given by the Government for these associations; and

(*d*) what the activities of these associations are?

A.—(*a*) The Government have no information. A report has been called for but full particulars have not been received yet.

(*b*) *to* (*d*) Do not arise.

Public Works

Wiring contract for electric installation of the public offices in South Kanara.

* 592 *Q.*—Rao Sahib V. Dharmalingam Pillai: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to call for the information required in items (*a*) to (*d*) and (*f*) to (*h*) of question No. 211 answered on 31st August 1936 and place it on the table of this House?

Legislative Council question No. 211 clauses (*a*) to (*d*) and (*f*) to (*h*).

(*a*) whether tenders were called for for wiring for electric lights and fans in the Collector's office, the District Court, the Sub-Court and the Munsif's Court at Mangalore, South Kanara district;

(*b*) if so, whether the lowest tender was accepted; if not, why not;

(*c*) whether the accepted tenderer is an electrician; if not, whether he has employed any qualified electrician;

(*d*) what is the professional status of the tenderer;

(*f*) whether the works have been satisfactorily done;

(*g*) whether the works have been completed, if not, at what stage the works are now; and

(*h*) when the work was taken up.

A.—The following information is furnished:—

(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) No. As the lowest tenderer was not in a position to commence work immediately the works were entrusted to the next lowest tenderer.

(*c*) The Government have no information but it is understood that the tenderers employed trained workmen.

(*d*) The tenderers are electrical dealers and contractors and are well-to-do merchants.

(*f*) & (*g*) The works have been completed satisfactorily.

(*h*) On 12th May 1936.

I-A.—STATEMENT *RE* UNANSWERED QUESTIONS.

Mr. K. A. Nachiyappa Gounder:—" Mr. President, on a matter of information I desire to know what you propose to do with regard to the questions so far unanswered as there is likely to be no meeting at all of this Council? ".

3rd December 1936]

* The Hon. the PRESIDENT:—" I tried my best to get all the answers supplied to the hon. Members. That is why the answer papers placed on the table of the House have become so very bulky and we have occupied more than one hour to-day. There are only about 30 questions to be answered and answers have not been received in the Legislative Council office so far. If the Government have no objection they can supply the answers to the Members."

Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO:—" Only to the Members who put the questions or to all Members? "

* The Hon. the PRESIDENT:—" That is a question that I cannot answer at this stage."

Diwan Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGAM CHETTIYAR:—" May we have an idea as to the number of questions still to be answered? "

* The Hon. the PRESIDENT:—" About thirty or so."

[*Note*.—**An asterisk (*) at the commencement of a speech indicates revision by the Member.**]

II.—ELECTION TO THE ANDHRA UNIVERSITY SENATE.

* The Hon. the PRESIDENT:—" I have to announce that as a result of the election conducted to fill the three vacancies on the Senate of the Andhra University, the following members have been declared duly elected:—

1. Sri Lakshminarayan Harichandana Jagadeb.
2. Mr. P. V. Krishnayya Choudari.
3. Mr. K. Koti Reddi.

" We will now resume consideration of the Madras Co-operative Societies Amending Bill."

III.—DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS FOR 1936–37—*cont.*

(6) GRANT XI—MINISTERS, CIVIL SECRETARIATS AND MISCELLANEOUS—TRANSFERRED—*cont.*

* The Hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—" Mr. President, Sir, I beg to state that the discussion on Demand No. XI [a] moved by me yesterday is practically finished. I move that it may be taken up as the first item to-day."

* The Hon. the PRESIDENT:—" I think the House is agreed to take up the discussion on the demand for Grant No. XI."

The motion was put and carried.

* Mr. K. KOTI REDDI:—" Mr. President, with reference to the cut motion moved by me yesterday, I do not think I will take up much of your time to answer. Since the answer given by the Hon. the Chief Minister was not satisfactory, at any rate to my mind, I am obliged

		RS.
[a] GRANT XI—MINISTERS, CIVIL SECRETARIATS AND MISCELLANEOUS—TRANSFERRED.	The Hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government will move that the Government be granted a further sum not exceeding	24,400
	[*NOTE.—This provides for the additional appropriation required under 22. General Administration—Transferred.*]	

to say one or two words. With regard to the first point, namely, recovering from the charitable endowments the amount required for maintaining accounts, the Chief Minister said that it was a question of principle. Nothing of the sort. In the present practice there has not been any principle involved. Whether provincial revenue or all-India revenue, the charges were hitherto met not from the receipts of the charitable endowments but from the general tax-payer. So, Sir, that point goes. (Laughter.) With regard to the second point, the bifurcation of the district boards, bifurcations, I believe, are more or less ordered for party purpose than for efficiency of administration. I am very glad to hear from the Chief Minister that these nominations will not be used for turning majorities into minorities. I only hope he will keep up to that. How is he going to do it? If he will give me the assurance that where elections have been recently held and the boards have been bifurcated or trifurcated the nominations are given in favour of the party which gets a majority the House will be satisfied. It is only in that case that majorities will not be converted into minorities. I will leave it at that. With regard to the necessity of the divisional inspectors for the Local Self-Government Department, I already said that the amount of work had no doubt increased. But the method that is now sought to be adopted for assisting the Inspector of Local Boards seems to be not the proper thing. We do not want the Deputy Collector to be in charge of a number of districts with large powers delegated. It is a very responsible work and by giving one more person to assist the Inspector of Local Boards, I think it would be quite enough. As I said if he could give that assurance about nominations, whatever other things may be, I may withdraw my motion, not otherwise."

* The Hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—" I think I have got a right of reply at this stage. With regard to the question put by my hon. Friend, I may state as regards nominations I have explained the policy of Government. With reference to the question put by my Friend, nominations are not given to the majority or minority party but for giving representations to certain communities."

Mr. K. KOTI REDDI:—" I do not withdraw."

The cut motion * was put and lost.

The Demand was put and carried and the Grant was made.

IV.—A BILL FURTHER TO AMEND THE MADRAS CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES ACT, 1932, FOR CERTAIN PURPOSES (BILL No. 33 OF 1936)—*cont.*

* The Hon. the PRESIDENT:—" Agreeably to the wishes of hon. Members of this House the discussion of this Bill was adjourned to this morning. I think the House is ready for a vote."

The motion that the Bill be taken into consideration was put and carried.

Clauses 1 to 3 were put and carried.

---

* That the allotment of Rs. 24,400 under Grant XI—Ministers, Civil Secretariats and Miscellaneous—Transferred be reduced by Rs. 100.

·d December 1936]

Clause 4.

* Diwan Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGAM CHETTIYAR:—" I beg to ove—

' *that in line 2 of sub-clause (c) of this clause, the words " any past committee " be deleted.*'

" Sir, I was saying the other day that it is a serious change in the ‹isting law. I feel tempted to say that it is smuggled into this section hich is not intended for the purpose. The original provision (*c*) was ıtended for disputes between societies and their employees. That was ıe sole object of that provision. Now no doubt some difficulties have ·en experienced with reference to wording who an officer is and who are ıe persons who can be proceeded against under this sub-section. So far › that is concerned I have no objection whatever. What I object to is ıe introduction of a new clause altogether under this sub-section bring- ıg in of those who have been in charge of the society in the past. What ay happen under this clause for instance is this. There may be a ›ard of management which gets the worst of it in an election. Of ›urse, we are familiar with the fact that election objections are more ıd more common in co-operative societies also. Now this provision ill enable the new board to give additional trouble to persons who are ırown out of office. In every case of change there will be also a peti- on for arbitration with reference to the past management. Sir, by ıe introduction of this clause the past administration of any board of anagement could be brought into question. I am not objecting to if a board has mismanaged the affairs of a society and if there is any ›ss. Certainly every board has got its liability. But the liability has ›t to be worked out in the usual way. Under the present law as it ands the matter goes to a civil court. I have absolutely no objection › matters being agitated in a civil court but what I have objection › is to complicate questions, with reference to liability on account of ·gligence or things like that, being entrusted to an arbitrator for ·ing decided and they cannot be disposed of in a summary manner by ı arbitrator. Arbitration as we know is a matter in which formalities ·e not observed and rules of evidence are not generally followed parti- ılarly as they are in a civil court. Also arbitrators themselves are ›t trained people. They are not trained lawyers or judges. Arbitra- ›rs are mostly common men without any judicial training. To ask ıem to go into complicated matters regarding past boards is, I con- der, very dangerous.

" That is as regards the merits. Then I ask whether it is fair to ring this matter before the Council at the present meeting. This sub- ·ction was intended for a totally different purpose and sufficient time ust be allowed for views to be expressed on a serious matter like this. beg to submit it is not at all fair, it is not at all the proper course to › followed by any Government, especially at a time when this Council sitting for the last day of its life, to press for passing a contentious ıeasure like this. 12-15 p.m.

"I will also point out that there is objection to the words 'refer it for disposal to an arbitrator or arbitrators.' I said the first inquiry itself is not going to be judicial—as judicial as it should be. The judge or person who is going to decide is not a trained judicial officer and in addition there is this thing to be said, there is no appeal to a proper court. There is a revision to the Registrar. There it ends. I do not think in a complicated matter like this people will be satisfied with the enquiry provided for here. I was told only yesterday about a case involving something like Rs. 10,000 about which some dispute is going on in the High Court. I do not want to go into the merits. I just mention it to show the seriousness of a case like this. A claim for Rs. 10,000 on behalf of a society made by a committee which have come newly into power against an old management is a sufficiently serious matter to be agitated before a proper tribunal instead of being allowed to be decided in a summary way by arbitration. I hope after this my Hon. Friend the Minister will see his way to accept my amendment, to delete these words 'any past committee.'"

* Mr. C. D. NAYAGAM:—"I beg to second the deletion of this clause. I do not believe in the argument of the proposer that the arbitrators are not judicially trained people and, therefore, they will err. My greater objection is that there are possibilities of those to whom this reference is made taking a partisan view and mulcting the past committee. The genesis of this amending Act, I understood, was to bring under that section such flagrant violation of by-laws, such as granting of loans far and above the borrowing power. It is a very salutary amendment indeed; but the wording does not confine itself to such breaches of by-laws alone. It is more general. Therefore, till this clause is made more definite I should say that the amendment is not desirable.

"There is another reason also why the past committee should not be threatened with such penalty. When a committee has been in office they feel reluctant to leave it because they will lose their power and influence. If, in addition to it, they are threatened or have the least suspicion of being penalized and made to part with what they have earned in other directions they will be more careful to stick to their office, and see that their tenure of office is made secure. But I wish that facilities should be made for change of office bearers. So, I would therefore like that the new amendment is deleted altogether."

* Mr. DANIEL THOMAS:—"In connexion with this amendment I wish to put forward some suggestions for the consideration of the Hon. Minister. In trying to remedy this evil, we must at the same time take care that we do not create a greater evil than that sought to be avoided. The amending clause as it now stands in the Bill is of a very wide character. The net is thrown very widely round. Even under the ordinary law there is such a thing as limitation of time. There is a period beyond which certain claims cannot be put forward. But as the clause now stands in the proposed amendment, I do not know whether there is any other provision which will prevent any society bringing up a past claim with reference to either a living past member or his heirs and representatives within a period of time. It may be that claims

3rd December 1936] [Mr. Daniel Thomas]

of this character may be raked up 10, 15 or 20 years after the original event, and I wish to know whether the Hon. Minister has got any provision to safeguard against such abuse of the provision which is now sought to be enacted. I would also suggest the point raised by my hon. Friend Mr. C. D. Nayagam. I quite agree that there should be some sort of provision against members of committees openly and flagrantly violating the rules and regulations and causing loss to the society. But there are various other things to be taken into account, for example, the depreciation of value due to unexpected events or misfortunes which render certain debts, the loans advanced to certain individuals irrecoverable. Such things could not be avoided by any exercise of care and foresight. It may be that these loans are irrecoverable but to say that in such cases even, the members of the past committee should become partially responsible for the bad debts is going too far. I would therefore urge on the Hon. Minister to consider whether some sort of modification of the provision or some sort of safeguard could be introduced in this provision so as to make this liability to apply only to cases of clear, open and flagrant violation of the rules and not to any cases of error of judgment. I would also ask the Hon. Minister whether some sort of period of limitation is not necessary for the purpose of putting a time-limit to the raking up of old and long extinct claims."

* Sir A. P. PATRO:—" I do not understand the objection raised by the hon. Diwan Bahadur Ramalingam Chettiyar. (Voices: 'No more Diwan Bahadur, Sir.") (Interruption.)

" I do not agree with the objection raised by the hon. Diwan Bahadur T. A. Ramalingam Chettiyar. The objection is unwise. We have got instances where abuse of this great trust placed in the directors of the committees has been of very serious consequences. I had already brought such cases to the notice of the Registrar a few months back and I am glad the Registrar has taken prompt steps. Nevertheless there are other societies to my knowledge where it is absolutely necessary to prevent the recklessness with which the funds of the people and borrowed capital are disbursed. I refer to what is called the Bhaskarapuram, etc., societies. The most inglorious is that society in which the directors acted very dishonestly. When they give loans, they bring in poor, ignorant and illiterate people and take their signatures or enter into benami transactions with them and ultimately pocket the money themselves. Payments are made on very improper securities. Now, that committee has disappeared and other people have come in their place. What do we find now? They have most recklessly advanced the money which it was not possible to recover and which they themselves know it was not possible and were not dealing honestly. Therefore a drastic provision like this is necessary in order to prevent people from carrying on speculation in matters of co-operative movement. Co-operative societies are intended for the benefit of the rural population, to help the ryots with credit to tide over difficult times.

Now these societies are run not by the actual cultivators or ryots of the village but by persons who have absolutely no stake in it. Outsiders come in who pretend to help the ryots but are intent only to exploiting the poor illiterate people. So, a deterrent provision of this kind is necessary. I do not therefore agree with the hon. Member for the deletion of this clause altogether.

12-30 p.m. "Secondly, it is necessary to make the heirs and successors of the deceased members of the committee liable for the loss caused by such members. When for other debts, etc., of the deceased persons, their heirs are made to account, why should not the loans of co-operative societies be treated similarly. Bad loans should be recovered from their successors after their death. This would be a warning to all. It was said, Sir, that the arbitrator's proceedings are quite arbitrary and no formalities are observed and that there must be provision for taking these matters to the civil courts. I regret I cannot agree with that view. Whenever proceedings are taken in the civil courts enormous delays occur. It is to avoid those delays and also the expenses which have necessarily to be incurred in the civil court that the Co-operative Societies Act provided for these arbitrators' awards. Sir, if the objection to these awards is on the ground that the arbitrators have no knowledge of law, all I would say is that, their decisions are likely to be more in accord with commonsense.

"One point in the observations made by the hon. Member from Tinnevelly is worth considering, viz., whether it would be possible to trace the liability of persons long since dead. I think it is necessary to limit the period in regard to such cases. You may fix either 10 or 12 years the period limited for trustees, but it is necessary that some limit should be fixed. If action is to be taken after a longer interval than that, no proper records would be available. I would therefore suggest to the Hon. Minister to consider this question of placing a time-limit in regard to losses the recovery of which has to be ordered from the ex-members of the committees. It may be 10 or 15 years. If this is not done the provisions for recovery will be unworkable.

"Another point I wish to mention in this connexion is this: if you do not place a time-limit, this provision will frighten honest people from taking interest in the co-operative movement and their assistance will not be available. That is a point of view which the Government must remember in making this amendment. The amendment should not be such as would scare away honest people taking interest in the co-operative movement. It will certainly scare them away if there is the threat that even after their death their successors are likely to be held liable to pay for any loss. The whole object should be to persuade the rural population to come together and do certain things in a businesslike manner. That spirit will disappear if there is this unqualified threat. A time-limit is therefore necessary. With these words, while opposing the motion, I suggest that an amendment may be made restricting the liability to 10 or 15 years."

3rd December 1936]

Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO:—" Sir, while supporting the motion moved by my hon. Friend Mr. Ramalingam Chettiyar, I advance the following as additional reasons why the amendment is desirable.

" I was just hearing very carefully what my hon. Friend Sir Patro was saying. He said that in civil cases the family property is made liable, but he ignored certain important aspects. The first aspect is that illegal debts incurred by a father are not binding on the son. So that, in a case where a father actually commits criminal breach of trust or misappropriation and thus reduces the funds of the co-operative societies, it is absolutely against the known provisions of Hindu Law that the son must be made liable. Coming now to the larger question of other co-parceners, it is well known that no coparcener is bound by the debts of another individual co-parcener unless it is proved that the money was used for the benefit of the family. These two fundamental principles of the Hindu Law were ignored by Sir Patro. He wants to legislate in a summary manner and dispose of disputes in a more summary manner by saying that if the funds of a co-operative society have been misappropriated by a member, they must be got back from the family property. This proposition does violence to the known principles of Hindu Law. And not only that. There is the other aspect also to consider. How can we ask people who have no legal training to arbitrate the matters under dispute? You are permitting these people to sit in judgment in a summary manner and give a summary decision. And not only that. You are preventing the aggrieved party from litigating his rights in a civil court. This is curtailing the fundamental rights of a citizen. By your provisions you are making him submit himself irrevocably to the arbitrator's final award. Unless this provision is so amended as to make it possible for agitation in a civil court it will be very disparaging to a man of public spirit and will certainly prevent him from taking part in the co-operative movement. Even now there is a loud cry that the right individual is not forthcoming and that the people coming from distant areas and perching on a village are not encouraged, as Sir Patro himself said, to help forward this co-operative movement. This is doing a disservice to the co-operative movement. Therefore, Sir, I submit that unless provision is made to fight out these cases in civil courts even after the award is made, the amendment now proposed must be overthrown."

* The Hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—" Sir, the amendment proposed to this clause is based on the recommendation of the Banking Enquiry Committee which said that if a committee of a co-operative society advances loans in excess of the limits prescribed by its by-laws or otherwise, the members of the committee should be held personally liable as guarantors. Otherwise the result would be that loans would be granted indiscriminately and there will be no chance of recovering those loans. If the co-operative movement is to be made really useful and sound, a clause of this kind is absolutely essential. And I can tell my hon. Friend, the Member from Coimbatore, that the Government

are not smuggling anything in this provision in the Act. As a matter of fact, they feel that a provision of this kind is absolutely essential. That is why they are proposing this clause. I quite realize, however, that there is a possibility of this clause being abused in the working of it. If a new committee is set up, it might, in order to pay off old scores, bring charges against the members of the past committee. As a safeguard against things being done in a frivolous manner, I can agree to a suggestion to make the previous consent of the Registrar necessary in such cases.

"As regards the contention that these matters should be dealt with by the civil courts, I regret I cannot agree, because the underlying idea of the Act of 1932 is to avoid delays and unnecessary waste of money. Such being the case, I do not see any reason why we should go against the declared intention of the co-operators that we should give up the remedies which are easily available.

"As regards the suggestion of my hon. Friend the Member from Tinnevelly and the suggestion of the hon. Member from Berhampore that a time-limit should be fixed, I believe the General Limitation Act will apply. Apart from that, I am prepared to prescribe a time-limit within which alone charge may be brought against the former members of a committee. I believe that, on this assurance that all necessary precautions will be taken by the Government against a new committee bringing frivolous charges against the old committee, the House will agree to allow the clause as it is."

12-45 p.m. *Diwan Bahadur T. A. Ramalingam Chettiyar:—"Sir, the Hon. Minister himself admits that the proposal that he has brought forward requires a number of amendments. He says for instance there should be no reference to arbitration without the previous consent of the Registrar. Then he says he is prepared to introduce some limitation of time. He has stated nothing in reply to my charge that the Bill was not properly published and that public opinion was not elicited. He had taken the opportunity of introducing this amendment to this section because he had to amend certain other sections. I think that is a very wrong way of doing things. If the Hon. Minister wanted to introduce a provision like this, it was open to him to put it as a separate clause. The other thing that I wish to point out again is he could have taken the opinion of co-operators, both officials and non-officials, and considered them. No such thing has been done. It was not known to be the policy of the Government up to 26th November when the Bill was published—it was only a week back or so—to introduce a provision such as this. I am only surprised at the attitude of the Hon. Minister when he says that he wants to proceed with this measure. As I said, he himself admits that there may be frivolous accusations, there will be difficulties in the working of the Act with this amendment, and that he wants to introduce safeguards. Such being the case, I do not understand how he can really ask this House to pass this Bill. He says, for

3rd December 1936] [Mr. T. A. Ramalingam Chettiyar]

instance, there will be arbitration only with the previous consent of the Registrar. When is he going to introduce such a provision? He says he is giving an assurance. It is not in the Bill. He says we may take this assurance. But what can we do with the assurance? The Act will have to be interpreted as it is, and not on the assurance given by the Hon. Minister to this House. It is the wording contained in the Act that will have to be interpreted to courts and not the assurance given to the House. I do not see how we can proceed with the Bill after the statement he has made. The defects of the amended provision have been admitted. In the face of such admission, I only hope the Hon. Minister will see his way to accept the amendment and *delete* the words 'any past committee' as is proposed in the amendment."

The Hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I think the House is ready for a vote. The motion is that in line 2 of sub-clause (*c*) the words 'any past committee' be deleted."

The amendment was put and lost.

Clauses 4, 5 and 6 were put and carried.

The preamble was put and carried.

The Hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—"I beg to move—

'*that the Bill be passed into law*'."

Mr. T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"Sir, I am afraid, though it is too late, I will have to oppose the passing of this Bill. I gave notice of an amendment by which it could be made possible for a decision given under section 51 being reviewed by a civil court. This anxiety of the executive to get away from the civil court is not a new one. We see that, wherever administration is to be carried on by what are called experts, they do not like their decisions to be reviewed by any outside body and least of all by any civil court. It was only during the last session we had an amendment of the Local Boards Act under which civil courts were prohibited from granting injunctions where questions regarding elections were concerned. I think that was a method for depriving the ordinary citizen of his rights which he normally possesses. Here we see another inroad into other rights which normally a person would have if a civil court were allowed to function. Now what is going to happen? If clause 4 of the new Bill comes into force, it will be open now for any person who has come into office newly to rake up old questions or cause any other trouble to another person if he happens to belong to another faction or happens to have been a past member of the committee. It might be that past members might have committed mistakes which cannot be treated as culpable, but yet it will be open to anybody to bring trouble to them. The later committees can always question the action of the members of the past committees. Supposing a past member wants to question the decision of a later committee or that of a Registrar, what is the remedy open to him? Here it is not a question of franchise as it is in the case of the Local Boards Act. Here it is a question of money. A person may all at once be

charged for loss of money to a co-operative society. The Hon. Minister stated that he is a person who holds the scales even and that he will see that justice is done to all. It is a pious wish. When we are now legislating and passing this measure, it will be open to later members of any co-operative society to question the action of past members and bring them to trouble. If a person is mulcted and asked to pay, he cannot have any remedy in a court of law. There is no question of limitation. Law will have to take its course. This remedy is just like the remedy prescribed in the collection of land revenue. We have seen the mischief that is being played in all cases where it is stated 'it will be collected as arrears of land revenue.' We saw this with regard to the Religious Endowments Act. There collections were made as if they were arrears of land revenue. The normal procedure is set aside. If at least you do not want a long-drawn enquiry, but a short enquiry, even then why not have a provision for an enquiry being made by the Registrar, his decision being subjected to an appeal by the aggrieved party in a civil court. I think it is not fair that at the fag end of this Council a Bill like this, without public opinion being elicited, should be passed. I therefore feel it my duty to oppose this Bill."

The motion was put and carried and the Bill was passed into law.

III.—DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS FOR 1936-37—*cont*

(7) GRANT XIII—JAILS—RESERVED.

* The Hon. Sir K. V. REDDI NAYUDU :—" Mr. President, Sir, on recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I beg to move that Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 1,70,700 under Grant XIII—Jails—Reserved.

" Sir, the explanation for the Demand is given in the note [a] that has been circulated to hon. Members. I do not think it is necessary for me to add anything more."

* Mr. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDER :—" I beg to move the cut motion standing in my name as follows :—

> '*that the allotment of Rs. 1,70,700 under Grant XIII—Jails—Reserved be reduced by Rs. 100.*'

" To insist on the introduction of buttermilk as an item of diet to all the prisoners, I think that to-day being the last day of the present Council it is quite appropriate that I should get a solution for this vexed question."

* The Hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Buttermilk is the last item of food also."

Mr. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDER :—" Indeed it is the last item, Sir, and it is fortunate that we take it up to-day, perhaps the last day of this Council. This question of supplying buttermilk to prisoners in jails is being agitated for a long time. Government once said that as

[a] Printed as Appendix XXVI on pages 505–506 infra.

3rd December 1936] [Mr. K. A. Nachiyappa Gounder]

buttermilk was asked to be supplied to political prisoners, but as there were no political prisoners at the time when this question was raised it might be dropped. Sir, the supply of buttermilk is not confined to political prisoners alone. It is a necessary ingredient of food of Indians. We should see that even other prisoners who are put in jails are supplied with buttermilk. It is a bare necessity for them. It does not need any very great explanation from me to prove that it is a very necessary item of diet. It has been stated that the supply of buttermilk involves a good deal of expenditure. I do not think it is an expenditure which cannot be borne and adjusted by the Government. So, if they have a will, they can find a solution for this problem. It is more opportune that we have got an ex-Governor as Member of Government who was once dealing with this subject and who was very generous with regard to this matter, and I hope he will give effect to this simple but very important thing before he lays down his high office as Senior Member of the Executive Council.

"I appeal to him to consider this question with great sympathy and to pass orders soon before he lays down his present office. With these words I move my cut motion and I hope it will receive favourable consideration."

Khan Bahadur P. KALIF-UL-LAH SAHIB Bahadur:—"Sir, in supporting the motion of my hon. Friend, I only want to add a word to what my friend has stated. I know that the quesion of the cost of supply of buttermilk to the prisoners has been a standing bugbear to our Government. In fact the Hon. Member in charge of this portfolio at one time went to the extent of saying that the supply of buttermilk is a luxury. I do not know under what category of luxuries this buttermilk comes in the Indian diet. So far as we are concerned, we are under the impression that buttermilk is a sheer necessity and nothing more than that. Coming to the question of cost, I may say that I had occasion to work out this matter as a regular budget proposition and we could not count the cost at anything more than a single pie per head of prisoner per day. I am sure that the Hon. the Law Member would not consider the question of cost in the matter of granting this humble request made on behalf of the poor prisoners by my friend, Mr. Nachiyappa Gounder." 1 p.m.

* The Hon. Sir K. V. REDDI NAYUDU:—"Mr. President, Sir, the subject is not a new one; it is almost a hardy annual; again this question has come forward. I do not say that I do not sympathize with the hon. Member. As has been pointed out already we have called for estimates as to what it would cost and it is known that a lakh of rupees would be required for this purpose. I am not sure that the cost would be only one pie per head; it may be so in a family, and not so certainly in the case of a large scale like this. The arrangement in this case will not be made by a housewife who would take care of domestic economy. In these matters I suppose we will have to depend upon contractors for supply, unless we have a number of cattle maintained in the jails themselves. It is not necessary to go now into this

[Sir K. V. Reddi Nayudu] [3rd December 1936

question. If the necessary money can be found, I am sure that those who will be responsible for it will give their best consideration and my sympathy will be expressed on the file. I would therefore request the hon. Member to withdraw the cut motion."

The cut motion was put and declared lost.

A poll was demanded and the House divided thus:—

Ayes.

1 Mr. P. K. Ramachandra Padayachi.
2 ,, C. Indrayya.
3 ,, K. Pattabhiramayya.
4 Rao Sahib D. V. Narasimhaswami.
5 Mr. K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar.
6 Diwan Bahadur T. A. Ramalingam Chettiyar.
7 Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan.
8 ,, *T. S. Ramaswami Ayyar.*
9 ,, A. B. Shetty.
10 ,, A. M. Ahmed Meeran Sahib.
11 Mr. A. Pl. N. V. Nadimuthu Pillai.
12 ,, P. Peddiraju.
13 ,, K. P. V. S. Muhammad Meera Ravuttar.
14 ,, K. A. Nachiyappa Gounder.
15 ,, K. S. Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar.
16 ,, *K. P. Raman Menon.*
17 Mr. C. R. Parthasarathi Ayyangar.
18 ,, H. B. Ari Gowder.
19 ,, K. Koti Reddi.
20 ,, G. Rameswara Rao.
21 ,, V. P. Narayanan Nambiyar.
22 ,, V. M. Ramaswami Mudaliyar.
23 Rao *Bahadur R. K.* Venugopal Nayudu.
24 Mr. *U. C. Subrahmanya Bhatt.*
25 Mrs. A. Rukmani Lakshmipathi.
26 Mr. C. Obi Reddi.
27 S. M. K. Beyabani Sahib Bahadur.
28 Mr. K. M. Duraiswami Reddiyar.
29 Swami A. S. Sahajanandam.
30 Mr. C. Krishnan.
31 Khan Bahadur P. Khalif-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur.
32 Mr. K. *Kesavaramamurti* Nayudu.

Noes.

1 The Hon. Sir K. V. Reddi Nayudu.
2 ,, *Rao Bahadur A. T. Pannirselvam.*
3 ,, Sir Charles Souter.
4 ,, Sir Geoffrey Bracken.
5 ,, Rajkumar M. A. Muthiah Chettiyar of Chettinad.
6 ,, Mr. P. T. Rajan.
7 ,, *the Raja of Bobbili.*
8 Diwan Bahadur C. Natesa Mudaliyar.
9 Mrs. K. Alamelumangathayaramma.
10 Mr. W. Scott Brown.
11 ,, H. M. Hood.
12 ,, C. E. Jones.
13 ,, C. H. Masterman.
14 ,, P. V. Krishnayya Choudari.
15 ,, T. B. Russell.
16 ,, Mr. T. Sundara Rao Nayudu.
17 Khan Sahib Syed Tajuddin Sahib Bahadur.
18 Mr. R. M. Palat.
19 ,, I. C. Iswaran Pillai.
20 Diwan Bahadur R. Srinivasan.
21 ,, A. Appadurai Pillai.
22 Rao Bahadur D. Krishnamurti.
23 Mr. C. D. Nayagam.
24 ,, M. Devadasan.
25 Rao Sahib N. Siva Raj.
26 Mr. W. K. M. Langley.
27 Rao Bahadur B. P. Sesha Reddi.
28 Mr. P. C. Moses.
29 Rao Sahib P. V. Rajagopal Pillai.
30 Mr. V. G. Vasudeva Pillai.
31 ,, C. J. Templeman.
32 ,, G. Simhachalam Pantulu.
33 *Rao Sahib V. Dharmalingam Pillai.*
34 The Kumararaja of Venkatagiri.
35 Khan Bahadur Mahmud Schamnad Sahib Bahadur.
36 Mahboob Ali Baig Sahib Bahadur.
37 Rao Sahib Pandit Ganala Ramamurti.
38 Mr. G. R. Premayya.
39 Rai Sahib C. Kolanda Reddi.
40 Mr. M. S. Sreshta.
41 ,, J. A. Davis.
42 Rao Sahib V. I. Muniswami Pillai.
43 Mr. H. M. Jagannatham.
44 Diwan Bahadur M. Gopalaswami Mudaliyar.
45 Rao Bahadur Subadar-Major S. A. *Nanjappa Bahadur.*
46 Mr. R. Madanagopal Nayudu.
47 Diwan Bahadur S. Ellappa Chettiyar.
48 Mr. C. Basu Dev.

rd December 1936]

Neutral.

1 The Zamindar of Tekkali.	3 Mr. J Kuppuswami Choudari.
2 The Zamindar of Bodinayakkaur.	4 ,, Daniel Thomas.

Ayes 32. *Noes* 48. *Neutral* 4.

The cut motion was lost.

The Demand was then put and carried and the Grant was made.

(8) GRANT XIV—POLICE—RESERVED.

The hon. Rao Bahadur A. T. PANNIRSELVAM:—"Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I beg to move that the Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 1,60,000 under Grant XIV [a]—Police—Reserved."

The Demand was put and carried and the Grant was made.

(9) GRANT XVI—ELECTRICITY—RESERVED.

The Hon. Sir K. V. REDDI NAYUDU:—"Sir, I beg to move, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, that the Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 200 under Grant XVI—Electricity—Reserved. The note [b] gives the full particulars. I do not think any further words are needed from me."

Mr. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDER:—"Mr. President, Sir, I beg to move the cut motion standing in my name:—

'*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 200 by Re. 1.*'

"My point in moving this cut motion is to suggest that the reorganization of the department can be put off for some time more. If we undertake to reorganize the department at this stage, I am afraid that we may land ourselves in difficulties because we have already experienced special retrenchment some time ago and it was with very great difficulty we were able to recover from it. During the short period of retrenchment we were put to the necessity of starving many departments and of cutting the salaries even of poor clerks that time. If we are to go on with this reorganization of the department at the close of the present Government and when we are on the eve of having a new Government, my fear is that that Government to come might have to apply the axe and bring in a retrenchment again. That fear of mine makes me to suggest to the Government whether they cannot possibly postpone the reorganization for some more months when the new Government will come to power and examine the question of a recurring expenditure of this nature and reach a decision. But I should not be misunderstood that I am standing against finance being provided for a very useful and lucrative department run under the expert guidance and supervision of such an eminent and efficient engineer as Major Howard. My anxiety is that if we bring about the reorganization of the department and various other departments as well now, it

---

[a] Explanatory note printed as Appendix XXVII on pages 506–507 infra.

[b] Printed as Appendix XXVIII on pages 507–514 infra.

[Mr. K. A. Nachiyappa Gounder] [3rd December 1936

will give rise to lot of additional expenditure of a recurring nature. We may have to go back to the days of retrenchment soon after the new Government comes in. With this object in view I make bold to suggest that it would be better left to be done by the new Government and hence, Sir, I am moving the cut motion."

1-15 p.m. * The Hon. Sir K. V. Reddi Nayudu :—" Sir, I am strongly opposed to this cut motion. The hon. Member's only objection was that we should not do anything now but keep our hands folded so that when the new Government comes into being, they may start the work. But the hon. Member himself is aware that we have developed the work of the department so much during the last three years that it would be practically impossible to proceed with the works in case there is no reorganization of the department. We have taken in hand a number of electrical schemes not at all thought of three years ago when the original establishment was sanctioned. The hon. Member is aware how the Pykhara system has been developed and increased beyond original expectations. The hon. Member is also aware that the Mettur project has, since it came into existence, been worked on a basis almost equal to Pykhara. Then there are the Bezwada thermal scheme, the Vizagapatam thermal scheme, the Papanasam scheme and also the extension of some of the Pykhara lines to other places, such as for instance to Negapatam, Tanjore and so on, so that every part of the Presidency is being proposed to be covered by electrical lines. The hon. Member also admits that this is a revenue-producing department. Unless he says that all work should be stopped, if there is not sufficient staff working on these lines, I should think that only one thing is possible and that is, that you will have to put a stop to some of the works at least for the present. I do not think, Sir, the House will agree with my hon. Friend and allow any of these works to be stopped. If the works are to be carried on, there must be some men, even as there should be straw to make bricks."

Mr. K. A. Nachiyappa Gounder :—" I did not speak of the works to be carried on, but I am speaking of the reorganization of the office into an 'A' class office; but since the Hon. Member feels that the reorganization is an absolute necessity and if the Government are hopeful that this proposal would not affect the funds of the future Government, I have no objection to withdraw my motion."

The cut motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

The Demand was put and carried and the Grant was made.

(10) GRANT XVII—EDUCATION—TRANSFERRED.

* The Hon. Rajkumar M. A. Muthayya Chettiyar of Chettinad :—" Mr. President, Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I beg to move that the Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 4,60,100 under Grant XVII [a]—Education—Transferred.

[a] Printed as Appendix XXIX on pages 515–521 infra.

3rd December 1936] [Mr. Muthayya Chettiyar]

"Sir, the demand that is now before the House for its vote consists of three main parts, viz., provision of funds for the abolition of the *pro rata* cut, provision of funds for increased scale of pay to higher elementary trained teachers and secondary grade trained teachers, and provision of funds for strengthening the inspectorate of the department. I am quite sure that of these three heads, two will be easily accepted by the hon. Members of this House and even the third will, I am sure, receive the sympathetic consideration of hon. Members once I explain the necessity for the demand.

"Sir, in the past few months, Government have undertaken a detailed scrutiny of mass education, for there is no greater subject than that of elementary education which should engage the attention of any Government, and particularly of a Government in a country like ours. While going into this question, the Government have borne in mind the various suggestions made by hon. Members of this House from time to time on the floor of this House and by the many educational institutions and bodies and also educational experts, and particularly the recommendations made by the Sub-Committee on Education of the Provincial Economic Council. While on this question, let me, on behalf of the Government, express our sense of appreciation of the good work that the Sub-Committee on Education did and the very valuable report that they have produced. I am glad to say that the main committee of the Provincial Economic Council have accepted the sub-committee's recommendations *in toto* and have forwarded them to the Government for their consideration. The Government are considering all the proposals contained in that report, and as hon. Members will see, some of those proposals are already embodied in the demand I am now moving. I may also say that some of the points outlined in that report have been considered by the head of the Education Department who is taking necessary action thereon, particularly with regard to the question of giving a stimulus to elementary education. Sir, this scrutiny was made rather hurriedly, because all the facts and figures had to be supplied to the Provincial Economic Council in a very short time. But even that hurried scrutiny has revealed the necessity for an alteration of the Government's policy to some extent. The scrutiny has revealed that an enormous number of uneconomic, ineffective and incomplete schools with which we have been dealing, have been responsible for not passing out permanent literates. The question of the spread of elementary education must be viewed in relation to the permanent literates that these educational institutions are able to produce. We should not be satisfied with the total number that are in school; we should consider how many really pass out of the fifth standard. Sir, out of a total of 42,600 elementary schools in this province, only 7,160 elementary schools are complete schools with five standards. As many as 8,300 have only the first to the third classes, and in some cases even less than three classes. Again, 18,600 are single-teacher schools, though they may have more than one class. Hon. Members may perhaps be surprised to hear that as many as 12,000 schools are schools where there are less than thirty pupils in each. We

[Mr. Muthayya Chettiyar] [3rd December 1935

shall take the progressive state of education for a period of five years and see how many come up to the fifth standard. If we take the period from 1930–31 to 1934–35, we find that out of 1,165,000 pupils in the first class in the first year, only 101,000 passed out of the fifth standard at the end of five years—what a poor number?—and 700,000 students who were in the first class did not appear in the second class. They did not survive even the summer vacation.

"Sir, the other question is about the particular age at which students must be at school. There are hundreds of thousands of persons who are overaged, and I do not think that Government money can be spent on those overaged children who do not benefit by education. We find there are about 500,000 overaged pupils in the schools at present. If they had been put to school in proper time and if there had been no stagnation, they would become permanent literates. I have narrated all these things only with a view to impress upon hon. Members of this House the fact that the prevention of wastage of funds and human material is as important for legislators to consider as the question of the expansion of elementary education. I daresay there is not one either on this side of the House or on the Opposition benches or even outside this House who will be against any proposal for the improvement or spread of education; but everybody will at the same time agree that we should tighten up certain departments of education in order to see that the maximum amount of result is yielded. It is to achieve this object that the Government are taking steps to improve the structure of these elementary schools and have amended the rules. Those rules have been published for public criticism only the day before yesterday, and Government will be only too glad to receive criticism till about the 8th of January next after which date they will take up the question of the confirmation of these rules. In the meantime, I look forward to suggestions from hon. Members of this House and from persons interested in education, based on their own experience of the educational system of this country.

"Sir, even if the rules are placed on the table of the House, it may not be possible for hon. Members to study them now, and so, I shall now briefly outline the objects of the new rules. One of the immediate results of these new rules will be that only complete schools with five standards will get subsidy in full with probably an excess grant for higher efficiency. Exception will be made in the case of feeder schools and isolated schools. Feeder schools are those with generally the first to the third classes, which regularly send out their students to the higher classes in the neighbouring areas. Our country being vast, villages are in some cases separated by many miles, and there is thus necessity for providing for the education of children in isolated villages, as we cannot expect our people to send their children under eight or ten to attend schools which are miles away. It is therefore essential that in addition to the feeder schools, we should recognize isolated schools on certain conditions. In the case of these isolated schools, there may be only one teacher, but he may conduct efficiently more than one class. In the elementary schools one condition that

rd December 1936] [Mr. Muthayya Chettiyar]

e propose to impose is that the average attendance should be 25. gain, if we are to attain our object of producing permanent literates, ne of the important questions to be considered will be to relate the roportion of students in the fourth and fifth standards to those in the ther classes. Our proposal is that in these two standards, there should e at least 75 per cent of the number in the first standard. Assuming hat there are a hundred students in the first standard, we should have 5 each in the fourth and fifth standards; otherwise there will be a small ut in the subsidy. Such a cut is made in the grant not only with a iew to save some money now given to inefficient schools but with a iew to induce such schools to raise the standard of efficiency and encourage such schools. It is also proposed to insist upon the employment of trained teachers as far as possible. Our province has got any number of trained teachers who would be available for employment in hese schools; but at the same time, I may say there is no question of urning out of employment the untrained teachers. It is more a question of giving employment to trained teachers when they are available n plenty, without at the same time displacing the existing untrained eachers. Educational institutions will also be allowed to have one untrained teacher for every two trained teachers; otherwise, it would be hardship on the untrained teachers. It is hoped that these conditions will go a great way to enable these institutions to become efficient as uickly as possible.

"I have just stated that inefficient schools should be subjected to ertain restrictions, in order to bring them up to a proper standard of fficiency. At the same time, I consider it is the duty of Government o encourage efficient schools which are already in existence. There are large number of efficient schools which unfortunately on account of he *pro rata* cut have been suffering very much. The *pro rata* cut has een in existence for the past five years. It was 1 per cent in 1931–32, or 6 per cent in the next two years and 11 per cent during the last wo years. An eleven per cent cut for both efficient and inefficient schools s hardly equitable. According to the new rules the funds of the disrict educational councils should first be distributed to the efficient chools in full—at least the assessed grants—this year and the balance hould be distributed *pro rata* to the remaining schools. The present llotment in the Budget for distribution to the educational councils is Rs. 54,96,000. The total assessed grant as worked out by the Director of Public Instruction on the advice of the district officers comes to oughly Rs. 62 lakhs, and the money that is needed to bridge the gulf s about Rs. 7 lakhs.

"Even if this seven lakhs of rupees is given, I should feel that 1-30 p.m. nefficient schools should not be given the same grant as efficient schools. Now, according to the new principle that we are going to lay down, t will be enough if Rs. 4·37 lakhs is found. This will enable the disrict educational councils to give the full assessed grants to all the fficient schools and the rest to all the other schools. I may say that ll these rules and the change of policy are not enough for the effective

[Mr. Muthayya Chettiyar] [3rd December 1936

spread of elementary education and I should feel that a trained and contented class of teachers is equally necessary. Sir, if I were to speak of the small salaries that these teachers are getting, every hon. Member of this House would feel that he should put his hand into his pocket and give some contribution to the district educational councils. I may tell you that the salary of the teacher is only Rs. 12 per mensem and as compared to his brethren in the local board schools, it is very low indeed. In the local board schools, the untrained lower elementary grade teacher, who is the lowest in rank, gets Rs. 15 per mensem—that is the minimum—and the minimum salary of a teacher in a Government school is Rs. 20. It is the intention of the Government to increase the salary of higher elementary teachers by Rs. 2 per mensem and this alone comes to Rs. 4 lakhs. And since it has not been found possible to provide this sum of Rs. 4 lakhs in this year's budget, it is proposed to provide for a couple of lakhs which will go to increase the pay of these teachers by a rupee more per mensem during this year and I am glad to say that provision will be made for next year under Part II schemes for the other rupee. As for the secondary grade teachers whose present salary is Rs. 16–10–0 per mensem, the intention of the Government is to raise it to Rs. 18 per mensem which will cost about Rs. 62,000; but at present we intend to give them a rupee more and this will come to about Rs. 42,000 and the balance of six annas, we hope to give during the next year under Part II schemes.

"More than the increased scales of pay, we have also to ensure that regular payments of salaries are made to these teachers, for complaints have been received that these teachers are not given their salaries, or even the teaching grants in some cases. I know, Sir, that out of 24,500 aided elementary boys' schools, 14,000 are teacher-manager schools and of the rest, about 7,000 are mission schools. Some of the mission schools are paying not only the aid that they get from the district educational councils to these teachers, but they also give something in addition. In the olden days, I believe, it was intended or expected that the management would give something more, but in practice it has come to be that the aid that the teacher gets is only the aid that the management gets from the district educational councils, except in the exceptional cases I have mentioned. There are a large number of teacher-manager schools, and as many of them are single-teacher schools, the money that we are voting to-day will directly go to the teacher and to none else. Government have also taken up on hand the question of investigating the conditions of service of these teachers. Government ought to have control over the treatment of teachers in local board schools. And in the matter of conditions and tenure of service of teachers in aided schools, we are now investigating the question and I am not now in a position to say what new measures will be evolved. It is of course a very difficult problem to enforce Government's decision with regard to teachers working in aided institutions, though the Director of Public Instruction can always do something to that effect through his inspecting officers.

3rd December 1936] [Mr. Muthayya Chettiyar]

"From what I have said already, hon. Members will agree that to some extent the teachers will have encouragement to run their schools efficiently because the efficient schools will get more money and their salaries also will be increased to some extent; and I have therefore no doubt that the teaching element in the country will respond to the call of the Government in the matter of increasing the efficiency of schools.

"Sir, in regard to the question of inspectorate, I wish to inform the House that it is intimately connected with the other proposals I have just placed before you and it should not be considered as though four highly placed persons are being appointed. It is a question of making provision for 84 junior deputy inspectors and 4 divisional inspectors; and it has not been found possible for Government to find money for all the 84 inspectors. Here, I can say from my own experience that even this 84 is not a big number; and if we make rapid strides in the spread of elementary education, probably the number of deputy inspectors will have to be increased by a few hundreds. But, as it has not been possible to find necessary funds for as many as 84 inspectors, it has been proposed to give now 30 junior deputy inspectors and provision for the rest will be made under Part II schemes for the next year.

"As regards the four divisional inspectors, I may state that two of them are going to be combined with the offices of the Deputy Director of Elementary Education and the District Educational Officer for Madras. In the explanatory note circulated to hon. Members of this House, it has been stated that there would be three divisional inspectors, but since the note was published, Government have decided to have four divisional inspectors and I hope the House will accept that amendment. Sir, this is a question which has been a longstanding one and the department has been urging on the Government the necessity for it. I may say here that I am not agreeing to it just because the department wants it, but because I am one who feels that it is essential in the interests of the poorly paid teachers also. If to-day anybody requires more protection than others, it is these teachers. The District Educational Officers are not in a position to afford that amount of protection that the teachers need and it is therefore necessary that there should be a superior staff of officers who will go into the general policy with regard to conditions of service and other questions relating to their tenure and emoluments. That is the question which has to be tackled in the years to come by the Government and I have no doubt that the appointment of these divisional inspectors will go a great way in helping our investigation work and the decision that would have to be taken in regard to the matter. Sir, if you compare the amount that Government spend on elementary education, namely, about Rs. 2 crores or so, with the money that is spent on inspection and direction the latter is only 7·7 per cent of the total expenditure on education, and this compares favourably with other provinces. I earnestly appeal to hon. Members of this House not to view the question of divisional inspectors separately but to take the whole question of divisional inspectors and junior deputy inspectors together. We are also anxious to increase the total number

of junior deputy inspectors next year so that the whole scheme may b completed and thus to afford the necessary protection to the teacher and see that the money disbursed for elementary education is disburse effectively.

"Sir, I do not want to detain hon. Members of this House an more because I have already taken a few minutes of the lunch hour I only hope that the new policy coupled with the provision of increase grants which will enable the district educational councils to give th full assessed grants this year and assigned grants from next year onwards to efficient schools, the provision for increased scales of pay t the teachers and the provision of a comprehensive scheme for strengthening the inspectorate, will result in an appreciable increase in the output of permanent literates in this province.

"With these words, I would appeal to hon. Members of this Hous to agree to the proposals and the demand. I may also tell hon. Member that I shall be only too glad to receive any suggestions that they ma make with regard to these proposals."

The House then adjourned for lunch.

(After Lunch—2-30 p.m.)

* Mr. G. R. Premayya:—" Mr. President, I beg to move—

'*To reduce the allotment of Rs.* 4,60,100 *by Rs.* 100 *to discuss the present method of giving grants to aided schools.*'

I know that the House is very anxious to finish the business as soon as possible and I shall not inflict a long speech. I will not take much time of the House.

"In the whole world, teachers are poorly paid and this country is no exception to the general condition of affairs. I will confine my remarks only to this branch of expenditure on education, namely, grants to aided schools. A lower grade teacher gets only Rs. 9 a month, the higher grade teacher Rs. 12 and the S.S.L.C. trained man gets Rs. 16 and odd. The lower grade trained teacher gets the lowest. It may roughly be stated that he gets only 4 annas a day. It is common knowledge that even unskilled labourers are able to get from six to ten annas per day; and I think it is ungenerous that we should be paying the man who, we expect, is to mould the character of our children, at such low levels. Supposing he does not get any efficiency grant, he has to be satisfied with four annas. I do not think that he will even be able to live an ordinary life with this small sum. Of course, Sir, there is a proposal to pay a little bit more to the higher grade trained man and S.S.L.C. teachers, but nothing is proposed to the lower grade person. I think their condition also requires some sympathetic consideration by the Government. Their lot is one which could not be aptly described. I am even prepared to think that their condition would be better if they left the profession and took to agriculture or some other

3rd December 1936] [Mr. G. R. Premayya]

profession. According to the Statham Scheme it is proposed that some schools should be closed. They will only be those inefficient schools. In most cases they will be the schools that are run by these lower grade trained men. If they are to be turned out of their schools, they will of course go to swell the number of unemployed. In other countries, those that manage such schools are of the S.S.L.C. standard. It would have been better, if at the outset, they were prevented from undergoing the training, so that better men might take their places. But once having given them a training, it will not be proper that their training should become a waste. I do not think that it is the intention of the Government to turn them out of their profession on the pretext of their running inefficient schools. I would much rather like to help them to maintain an efficient school. There are so many difficulties that these people are mutely enduring. For instance, the grants are not given to them in time. Grants are generally given in the month of March or April. I have myself seen many of them struggling hard to get their bills cashed in the month of April. If the grants are given to them in time, it will be possible for them to start their schools in time.

" There are other kinds of difficulties, namely, from political parties whom the elections have placed in power. Before the elections they have to be virtually their agents. Otherwise, they are transferred to distant places and are harassed in so many other ways. It is indeed very painful to narrate their difficulties, though it may be stated that they are the king-makers. Since the district boards have been bifurcated, much supervision cannot be exercised over them and it is also difficult for them to get their grievances redressed. I think it will be advantageous to have better supervision, and therefore there should be more inspectors. This will be also helpful to the teachers. They can get their grievances readily redressed. I know a case of a lady teacher who travelled from Palnad to Ongole to see the District Board President. When she arrived there, she was informed he was not there. She wanted to see the Secretary. He could not help her in the matter. She went home greatly disappointed. If more inspectors are employed such difficulties will not be present. In this sense, I think it will be more advantageous to the teachers themselves, if more inspectors are employed. Finally, I would make this appeal to the Hon. Education 2-45 Minister that if at all he is going to do anything to improve the posi- p.m. tion of teachers, it is better he does something for the lower grade teachers. I move the amendment."

* The Hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The motion is that the allotment be reduced by Rs. 100.

" In view of the long agenda yet to be covered and as a large number of hon. Members are anxious to speak, I request hon. Members to be brief in their remarks."

Diwan Bahadur M. GOPALASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" Sir, I want only one observation to make on this motion, and it is this. I oppose this

sort of piecemeal legislation. I think it is not the cry of this Presidency alone but of the whole of India that there is an appalling mass of illiteracy still existing in this country. After the lapse of 150 years of British rule, we have not been able to solve this problem. Now our mind is preoccupied with the elections; franchise has been extended almost by three times, and do you mean to say that the mass of illiterate voters will be able to exercise their vote properly? So what I urge Government to do is to make education the first charge on the revenues of Government. The first thing that God has given is air, the second thing we want is water, and I put education as the third thing. Sir, I have seen other countries, and when I compare my country with them it is simply humiliating that we should proceed with this sort of piecemeal legislation with regard to education. I certainly join with Mr. Premayya that the lower grade elementary teachers deserve special consideration. They are almost on the verge of starvation. He has given certain concrete instances; I too can give some, but as there is very little time at our disposal, I do not want to take up the time of the House any further."

* Mr. K. Koti Reddi:—" Mr. President, Sir, my task has been considerably reduced in speaking on the unsatisfactory state of elementary education in this Presidency by the confession of the Hon. Education Minister. I believe he has not yet learnt the tricks of his trade as a Minister, which his predecessors were adopting. I am glad that the Hon. Minister has come forward to say that all these fifteen years, the period when the Justice Party were having the power, nothing was done to liquidate this province of its illiteracy. I do not know what these people have been doing all these years. It looks as if the Hon. Ministers were aware of the appalling illiteracy in this province and yet they have not done anything to get rid of it. I remember as long ago as 1928 a report which was drawn up by the present Director of Public Instruction, Mr. Statham, was placed in our hands, and it revealed the startling spectacle of a tremendous percentage of the mass of people being illiterate and wastage of public funds. This report has been in their hands for the last so many years, and we were hoping that something would come out of that. But, alas, nothing has been done so far. Can they point out one direction in which the public funds of this Presidency have been utilized properly? It is all mere waste. Think of it, Sir, seven-eighths of the population is still illiterate!

" I do not want to take up the time of the House any further, as there are several other members who are anxious to speak and finish the work to-day. I just want to bring home to the Hon. Education Minister the necessity for doing something tangible in the matter of aided elementary education. No doubt Government are giving grants and they expect the public also to contribute liberally. It is well known to all of us that this does not happen generally. As a matter of fact, to my knowledge, the condition of affairs in my part of the Presidency is such that not even a tenth part of the grant given by Government comes from the public in the shape of fees. This is due

3rd December 1936] [*Mr. K. Koti Reddi*]

to the competition of the district board schools and the poverty of the people. If a teacher of the Government elmentary school gets Rs. 15 and if a teacher of the district board elementary school gets a salary of Rs. 20, his colleague in the aided elementary school gets only the small sum of Rs. 6 to Rs. 12. All this is due to the fact that there is practically no contribution from the public. No fund is available beyond the Government grant. You cannot expect a teacher to live upon Rs. 6 a month; the parents of the pupils of the aided elementary schools cannot be asked to pay school fees on account of competition, etc. And so the result is that sometimes in the register books will be shown false entries, *e.g.*, therein will be shown attendance of the maximum strength of teachers sanctioned by Government, while in fact there will be less number of teachers for all the classes in the school. Again, in almost all the schools it will be seen that the teacher is receiving much less than the grant given by the Government, because the manager has to meet out of the grant, expenditure towards rent, equipment, etc. The only way in which this problem can be solved is by the Government running these schools themselves. The idea of making local bodies responsible for elementary education arose out of the fact that in Britain, the State did not take a direct share in the cause of elementary education. Perhaps it had worked well in western countries. For one thing, they are advanced countries; but India is not such, and that is the reason why I say that Government should take up this responsibility themselves. Unless you raise the grant of the aided elementary school teachers at least to that of the teachers of the district board schools and panchayat schools, the present injustice will be continued and the present inefficiency in the management will continue.

" If you really want to be fair to the teachers in aided elementary 3 p.m. schools, abolish them and take away the responsibility from the district boards and run all of them yourself. Have a uniform rate. If you cannot do that, at least increase the grants that you are now giving. The provision that you have made is absolutely insufficient. The Minister himself has admitted that it is absolutely inadequate. Then, how is the management going to give the teachers sufficient remuneration? With regard to the increase of the staff, I feel certain that this is a move in the proper direction. I must admit that there are even now a large number of deputy inspectors who are honest in spite of the small pay they get. But quite a decent number of them are dishonest. But if you really want to have an efficient check over the schools, if you want to see that these schools work properly, you must at least pay three or four surprise visits to these schools. I may give my personal experience. I wanted to check one of these schools. At the time I went, it was closed and the manager said ' I have given leave for some purpose.' I was not able to verify that. It is not a very easy thing to do. He may have been right or wrong. If you really want to find out whether he is keeping the schools properly, one surprise visit is useless. In order to find out the utility of the school, one must be in a position to pay at least three or four surprise visits which the inspector cannot do now for want of time. It is impossible for him. Even the present proposal

is absolutely inadequate. I would rather like to abolish all schools than give a large sum and waste public funds without proper check. I am absolutely in favour of this proposal but I want to do much more, because I know that it is absolutely impossible to have a proper check unless the inspectorate is largely increased. To expect the District Educational Council to do it is not proper, nor is it intended by the Government, as it is clear when they pay two annas in the shape of travelling allowance to its President. It is due to absolute indifference to the interests of elementary education. When all the presidents of district boards and municipalities get a vote to stand for the Upper Chamber, what is the status given to the president of the district educational council? He is nowhere. (Cries of shame.) Is it because of indifference to elementary education? Why then is this pittance of an allowance given? Or perhaps they do not expect a strict control and supervision by the president. I am not very keen about it. Another direction in which probably Government have woefully failed is this. A suggestion has been made by the District Educational Council, Cuddapah, that in the state of affairs of the board elementary school teachers, it was desirable to have a sort of refresher course once a year for two or three weeks at least, to requisition the services of big educationalists to give some instruction on the methods of teaching, so that a sort of spirit might be infused in them. What is the treatment for a provision like that which was made by the District Educational Council? It was scored out as absolutely unnecessary. You cannot expect private agencies to come forward in a matter like that. This is just to give one instance."

* The Hon. the PRESIDENT:—" I wish to remind the hon. Member that other hon. Members are waiting to speak on this motion."

Mr. K. KOTI REDDI:—" I would only mention that in the matter of elementary education it is considered that the quality of a teacher is all the more important. Refresher courses to elementary teachers during summer, at least once in the year would be a great help to the teachers. Because the Hon. the Minister for Education has practically admitted the deplorable state of affairs of elementary education in the Presidency, my task is easy. I believe that there may be a chance to improve the state of affairs. At the same time, I believe that the only satisfactory method of dealing with elementary education is to give up the old notion of someone doing things and Government taking up the responsibility."

* Mr. M. S. SRESHTA:—" I do not propose to take up much of the time of the Council especially as many of the points have been covered by the previous speakers. I would congratulate the Hon. the Minister for Education for having brought this small measure of relief to the aided teachers as it would tend to improve the efficiency of his department. This is the first public act of his and he must be congratulated upon for it. I must also congratulate the Director of Public Instruction who, though in charge of the department for only a few months, has signalized his tenure of office by great courage. We must be very

3rd December 1936] [Mr. M. S. Sreshta]

thankful to him for having made various proposals which have culminated in this demand for grant. The first point I wish to mention is the question of grant to these aided schools. The amount of grant now given is exceedingly small. Even the small amount does not go to the person who ought to get it. The teaching grant does not go to the teacher but goes to the manager. Only a portion goes to the teacher. I would make this suggestion. The grant should be not only a teaching grant but also a grant for management and rent, so that there may be no temptation for the management to take away from the teacher what is due to him. Nextly, I wish to state that a drastic reform is necessary in the system of elementary education. It has been repeatedly said by Ministers that there is a large wastage of money because of competition between aided schools and district board schools. If this competition is got rid of and if all the money available for elementary education is spent on aided schools, I think there will be considerable saving of money and it would be possible to improve the position and status of the elementary teacher. I wish some strong action is taken. I was hoping that something would be done before this Council was dissolved. But this great duty has been left for the new Council to undertake. Whatever differences of opinion there may be among the parties, there is no difference of opinion as regards elementary education and I have no doubt whichever party forms the Government under the new Constitution, it will tackle it with reality. I wish also to point out that this competition between the district board schools and the aided schools is very unseemly at times. When there are aided schools very efficiently managed, district board schools are opened close by. I think there has been a pronouncement of policies that this should not take place. Nevertheless, this takes place. I am a member of the district educational council and the district board and I know how many times this rule is broken. I wished to bring this to the notice of the Minister and so I gave notice of interpellations as to how many board schools were in existence within a mile of aided schools. I hope the Minister for Education will call for the information and see how money is wasted on unnecessary schools; I have myself seen a district board school with a strength of 12 or 13 pupils side by side with an aided school where the strength was about 90. Over a thousand rupees is spent on that district board school. That shows how money is wasted. The Director of Public Instruction has begun well and I trust will carry on his crusade against this kind of thing. He has said that there should be no such competition. I have brought this to the notice of the Education Minister and wherever there is such competition, I have no doubt he will deal with the matter. In a school at Belle in South Kanara, there is a ban against the admission of non-Christian children in the upper classes. The Hindu parents put in a petition that that ban must be removed. The Director of Public Instruction recommended the removal of the ban. The District Educational Council was against the removal of this ban. The matter has been again referred to the Director, who will, I hope, go into the matter carefully.

3-15 p.m. "It is desired that there should be trained teachers in all aided schools, but how is this desire met? When people ask for admission for training, it is said there is no room in the schools. This must be tackled by the Hon. Minister; some steps must be taken to find more seats for these teachers to undergo training; or if that could not be done, aided schools should not be called upon to employ trained teachers.

"There are many other points I should like to speak on, but I do not want to prevent other speakers from speaking. I would like to end with these remarks, that at present there seems to be an animus against mission schools. It has been over and over again admitted by Ministers and ex-Ministers that mission schools have contributed a great deal to elementary education. Sir Philip Hartog in his report has mentioned that the work of elementary education has been carried on by mission schools with great success, but I must say, and non-Christians who are members of this Council will also admit, that mission schools have made a big contribution to elementary education. I am an Indian Christian and I know even non-Christians have been generous enough to admit it. So I hope this animus will not be heeded by Ministers. I know a school in Malabar in a place called Erumayoor which is very efficiently managed. A board school was started there practically in competition. Though this board school was started later, the mission school was refused recognition on the ground of superfluity. I trust the Minister and the Director will go into the matter. There is a certain amount of animus—I would not call it animus—it is all due to the fact that certain people want to open schools and certain people want employment; and members of the District Educational Council want to oblige them. I think many members of this Council are agreed that the District Educational Council is not doing good work. Education is a matter in which experts are required. It is experts that ought to decide what sort of education should be given and work out the details with regard to elementary education. So it is wrong to entrust this work to members of the District Educational Council who have no expert knowledge and who will only be anxious to placate the interests of the people who have elected them.

"With these words, Mr. President, I shall finish. There are only a few months for the Hon. Minister to carry on his work. But he is young and energetic and I trust within the four months at his disposal, he will carry on the policy which has been laid down by Ministers over and over again and that when he lays down his office we shall be able to say that he has done a great deal towards the promotion of elementary education."

* Mr. K. A. Nachiyappa Gounder:—"Really our congratulations and thanks are due to the Hon. Minister for Education and our enthusiastic Director of Public Instruction, Mr. Statham, for breaking through the age-long convention regarding this subject without getting at it in a direct way. Sir, my object in giving the cut motion is to point out that the grants given are not adequate and Government must

3rd December 1936] [Mr. K. A. Nachiyappa Gounder]

try to give more. Of course, if I am not divulging anything as to what took place in the Finance Committee, the Hon. the Finance Member rose to the occasion and came forward to give an additional grant of Rs. 1,60,000 for giving something more to secondary-grade teachers and also for reducing the *pro rata* cut. This cut began to work its way some years ago, i.e., in 1931, and from 1 per cent in that year it has risen to 11 per cent now. It is very fortunate that the new Minister is able to bring down the cut to a considerable extent and it will be more welcome if he can find the funds to give the grant without any cut whatsoever. It is gratifying to note that during the coming year too there are proposals to reduce the cut still further and to increase the grant to be paid to the teachers.

" Then with regard to the inspecting staff, I quite realize that they require more staff for closer inspection of schools, but as for the divisional inspectors who are to be appointed, I feel, Sir, that that proposal can wait for some time. I have already explained my views in committing ourselves to more and more expenditure of a recurring nature with regard to the electricity grant. My fear is that we are adding more and more to the recurring expenditure of the future Government and so we should be cautious in the matter. That is why I have given notice of a cut motion."

* Mr. Daniel Thomas :—" Mr. President, Sir, I would first express my gratitude and, if I may speak on their behalf, the gratitude of the Council and the public of this province, to the Government for the friendly and generous gesture they have made in this matter of education. I would not call it any more than a gesture because it is only a stepping stone to a more complete scheme of education, but I am glad to see that in the recent past the Government have exhibited a live interest in the matter of education. Some time back, they appointed a committee of the Provincial Economic Council to go into the question of elementary education, and that committee has submitted its report, and it is on account of the deliberations and labours of that committee—I may add on the authority of the Hon. the Minister—that these proposals have been brought forward by this Government. It is no doubt true that the progress of education, especially elementary education in this province, has been extremely tardy. We know that in Russia, elementary education has made immense progress. It was pratically an illiterate country ten years ago and it has now reached a stage of advancement and progress in elementary education bordering on the marvellous. We in this country may also hope for such a state of progress, but unfortunately we are not in a position to implement or carry out any practical schemes in the matter of compulsory education. Members have referred to the necessity and the desirability of compulsory education for our country. I believe nobody could question it. But the various practical difficulties and, above all, the question of financial provision for any scheme of compulsory education are so overwhelming that there is no practical possibility of a consideration of the scheme in the near future.

[Mr. Daniel Thomas] [3rd December 1936

" Sir, Hon. Members have drawn attention to various defects and various possibilities of improvement in the present scheme of education. I would suggest that some of those defects are defects which are inherent in the system or in the men working in the field. Therefore, they are practically out of the purview of the Legislative Council or of the Government. For instance, Sir, take this question of inspectorate. We are all agreed that the strength of the inspectorate is inadequate, is out of all proportion—I mean in a diminishing sense—to the actual needs. In this connexion, I will have to refer to the bogus character of some of the elementary schools. The false records as regards the rolls, the teachers, etc., are due to the negligence, if not the actual connivance, of some of the deputy inspectors. It happens in some cases that the deputy inspectors are given certain commission for favourable recommendations or for conniving at the fact of the bogus character of a school. Such cases are beyond the purview of the Legislative Council or the Government. It may be that there are on the district educational councils officers who make an earnest attempt to expose some of these men so that others may take a lesson and discharge their duties more honestly and efficiently. My learned Friend Mr. Koti Reddi has pointed to various un-uniformities that prevail in this matter of elementary education. If we take the elementary schools in a district, some are under district boards, some are under municipalities and some under private agencies. The position of the district educational council at which some of the hon. Members have taken the opportunity to have a fling, is itself anomalous. With reference to schools managed by municipalities and district boards, all that the district educational council has to do is to give or withhold recognition. It has no real effective voice or control or supervision over the grants or the management of the schools. Then, again, with regard to the assessment of grants for these aided schools, the Government have framed rules which give a certain amount of option in the matter of either reduction or increase. The explanatory note has set out the actual way in which this is done. Taking the number of pupils on the rolls, and taking the qualifications of teachers working in the schools, an estimate is arrived at which they call 'assessed grants' for each school. On the basis of this, recommendations are made to the educational authorities, the deputy inspectors and the District Educational Officers, and are considered by the district educational councils. The district educational councils can either give a decrease or increase. Though this power is given to these councils, when it comes to the question of distributing the allotment, this power is really nil. You may give an increased grant to a certain school, but finally you find that the allotment given to the council is far less than the requirements to be met and you will have to make a *pro rata* cut. The note distributed to us gives the *pro rata* cuts which have been effected in the course of the last few years, but even these figures do not give the actualities of the situation. As a matter of fact, the *pro rata* cut is much more than what is shown in the note because the cut is here given merely with reference to assessed grants; but actually the cut is not on the assessed grants

3rd December 1936] [Mr. Daniel Thomas]

but on the grants recommended by the District Educational Council. 3-30 p.m. The *pro rata* cut given by the Educational Council of Tinnevelly last year was 22 per cent, nearly double the figure given in the note. That means, the power of increase vested in the district educational council is no power at all. It is therefore obvious that the first thing that the Government should do in this matter is to increase the provision for paying assessed grants. In any event, the allotment to a school should not be less than the assessed grant. Enough funds should be provided by the Government for this purpose. I am glad that the Hon. Minister has given an assurance that funds will be provided for paying the assessed grants, but we find in the note that when the actual need is for a sum of Rs. 62 lakhs, the amount allotted in the budget comes to only Rs. 54 and odd lakhs and, with the further sum that is asked for in this demand the amount comes to only Rs. 58 and odd lakhs. Even this sum may not be sufficient to cover the full assessed grants in the current year. I would ask the Hon. Minister who has made such a good start in the matter and who has exhibited a spirit of willingness to listen to opinions and to make necessary changes and improvements in the system of education of which he is in charge, to see that enough funds are made available for the department so that the allotment amount may not be allowed to fall short of the assessed grants.

"As regards the increased grant for trained teachers, there is a standing difficulty which is facing the management. The rates of pay obtaining in municipal and district board schools are far higher than those in aided elementary schools. It has been mentioned that in several private-managed schools, even the ordinary assessed grants given by the Government are not fully available for payment to teachers. I believe the Director of Public Instruction, when he held that office in Travancore, made a suggestion that the cheques should be given to the teachers themselves and not to the managers. If the amount earned by the teachers is paid to them by means of cheques drawn in their name and handed over to them individually, they would get the full amount earned by them. That system may probably be tried here. But apart from that, the difference between the rates of salary paid to the elementary trained teachers in municipal and district board schools and the rates paid in aided elementry schools, makes them think of quitting the latter schools. Every trained teacher employed in a private aided institution is always on the look-out for employment in the district board or municipal schools. The moment he gets a job in a municipal or local board school be quits the aided institution and goes to the former. This leads to the impairment of efficiency in the aided elementary schools. This is one of the circumstances which the Government must consider in making the provision for the grant for trained teachers in aided elementary schools more adequate.

"It has been suggested by my hon. Friend Mr. Koti Reddi that the Government should deem it their duty to take over the elementary schools from the hands of the local bodies and run such schools themselves. The question of cost, if they were to do so, would be something

[Mr. Daniel Thomas] [3rd December 1936

prohibitive. We know as a matter of fact that the cost of running an institution by the Government is higher than when it is run by local bodies or by private agencies. But I would suggest that in the years to come the Hon. the Minister for Education and the Director of Public Instruction should consider the possibility of working out some scheme by which there can be one central body in each district charged with the duty of looking after all elementary education in the district. I hope that in the course of years such a scheme will come into force.

"As regards the number of junior inspectors which is now going to be increased, it is admitted that the number is inadequate. At present the Government have given a gesture by proposing to appoint 28 additional deputy inspectors and 2 sub-assistant inspectresses. I believe every one will agree that it is a much needed measure. But even that is totally inadequate. I see that the Hon. the Finance Member emphatically agrees with my observations on this point. Well, before he lays down his office, I hope that he would be able to find provision for the appointment of more deputy inspectors. At the same time there is a fly in the ointment. It was said that the Hon. the Minister for Education has not yet learnt the tricks of the trade. But in this case he has given us a sugar-coated pill. The sugar in this case lies in the grant for elementary education, in the increased grants to trained teachers and also in the increased provison for sub-assistant inspectress and deputy inspectors, and the bitter pill portion of it lies in the demand for the appointment of four divisional inspectors. I find from the note circulated to us that the Government consider that the inspectorate should be immediately strengthened at the top by the creation of divisional inspectors. The Hartog Committee went into the matter thoroughly and came to the conclusion that the strength of the actual inspecting staff was totally inadequate. Here if we take the proportion of the money proposed to be spent on the appointment of divisional inspectors and compare it with the proportion of the grant proposed to be spent on junior inspectors, we will find the position very unsatisfactory. There were times when all the districts were in the charge of 4 or 5 inspectors and their number has gone on increasing. For adequate supervision of elementary schools an increase in the number of divisional inspectors would not be essential. It is the man on the spot, the senior or junior deputy inspector and the educational council that should be responsible for supervising the elementary schools. After all, these divisional inspectors will be in the position of overlords; the actual work of supervision will only be done by the deputy inspectors. In these circumstances I am afraid the Government are not exhibiting a sense of proportion when they propose that Rs. 50,000 should go to divisional inspectors and only Rs. 30,000 to the 27 deputy inspectors and 2 sub-assistant inspectresses. I submit it is entirely a mistake in prespective. I do agree that it may be necessary to have one or more divisional inspectors for assisting the Director of Public Instruction, but the most important need is increased provision for elementary education, for grants for trained teachers and for junior inspectors. I would therefore say that, while I am

3rd December 1936] [Mr. Daniel Thomas]

grateful to the Government for the increased provision for elementary education, they should make such adjustments in the distribution of the money as would leave most of the grant for the purposes which are necessary and important."

* Sir A. P. PATRO :—" Sir, at this stage of our life in this Council—to-morrow we expire and in two or three months' time the term of Government members also expires—it is impossible to expect anything effective could be done. Therefore it would not serve any useful purpose if we review the whole scheme of elementary education or criticise the conditions in the country of elementary education. I would therefore confine myself to the demand before the House, analyse the various parts thereof and suggest the attitude that we should adopt in regard to this matter.

" Hon. Members have no doubt traversed the presidency from one end to the other in dealing with the numerous questions connected with the system of primary education. To my mind all those observations are not very relevant to the demand before the House. The demand before the House consists of two parts, one is the grant for 3 lakhs to be made to the aided institutions and the other has reference to a new policy of having three or four divisional inspectors—a number corresponding to the number of Members of the Board of Revenue. The idea seems to be that these inspectors will have enough to do in the seven or eight districts which each one will be in charge. My hon. Friend Mr. Daniel Thomas spoke in glowing terms of the assessed grants, forgetting all the while what the sub-committee of the Economic Council of which he was a member has said on the question. The remarks which he has made in that report and those he has made to-day are at variance with each other. The hon. Member nods his head, but facts are stronger than gestures.

" Now, Sir, this vexed question of assessed grants to aided institutions has been engaging the attention of the Education department and of the Hon. Ministers for the last sixteen years. It is not a question that would be easily solved in a day. The whole thing centres round the policy of the Government as regards aided institutions. Are they going to utilize the great forces in southern India, viz., the aided institutions in order to extend, consolidate and promote elementary education? That is the great problem which the Government have to solve before they can think of any grant.

" Sir, if it is intended that aided education should have a first charge on the educational grant, what is the definite attitude of the Government towards the elementary education aided and subsidised. That question will have to be solved first before any of these grants are considered. The second question arising out of this is that in the case of local board areas, may I say, Sir, with all the responsibility that I can command, the system of inspection is in a very hopeless condition. The local boards have got their own educational officers. Each of them has to inspect 1,500 institutions in his charge. What is the kind of inspection, what is the kind of control and what is the 3-45 p.m.

[Sir A. P. Patro] [3rd December 1936

guidance that he can give to those institutions? The explanatory note speaks of prevention of waste. 'Prevention of waste' are the words that have been used in the departmental note. What is it that is being done? That problem has not yet been considered by the Government. Unless the present system of each officer touring in a month is changed and the areas under each officer are split up, there is no hope of improvement. What is the position of inspecting officers in local board areas? What is the relationship between educational officers under the control of district boards and those under the Government? That is the second problem.

"Sir, in regard to the assessed grant, it is no doubt very desirable that the grant-in-aid should be increased to the aided institutions. I have always pleaded for it. But what is the method by which this note suggests that such grants should be made. In paragraph 3 of page 29 it is stated:

'The provision made for the purpose in the current year's budget is Rs. 54·96 lakhs. The Director of Public Instruction reports that during the current year the estimated assessed grant amounts to Rs. 62·0 lakhs. Under the policy now being adopted aid is being withdrawn from all inefficient schools and rules have been framed to get rid of the *pro rata* cut so that it will be possible to pay good schools their full assessed grant.'

"The whole problem is what the basis is on which you are going to decide as to what are efficient schools and what are inefficient schools. Have you got any guidance to determine what are efficient schools and what are inefficient schools? Are single-teacher schools inefficient or double-teacher schools inefficient, or is the strength of the pupils a criterion for efficiency or according to the report of Hartog Committee, is the standard of efficiency to be judged by the keeping of the pupils in schools under instruction for five years in rural areas? The main work of the divisional inspectors will be, as is stated in the explanatory note 'to prevent wasteful expenditure,' etc., etc. If that is the criterion for efficiency, then it is a very comprehensive question and it has to be gone into very fully before you go into the question of reducing the assessed grants. There is a method of distributing the assessed grants. When assessed grants are inadequate, and when the provision made in the budget is inadequate and when assessed grants cannot be met out of it, you can distribute them *pro rata* to all the districts. Without knowing what the standard of efficiency is and what the standard of inefficiency is, how are you going to determine whether a particular school is efficient or not? It is impossible for an officer, however clever he may be, to give a solution to this problem. (Mr. P. V. Krishnayya *Choudari interrupted.*) My hon. Friend, Mr. Krishnayya Choudari, always dabbles in matters which he does not understand. I am sure in matters educational he has to go to schools and understand what the system of education is in practical working.

"Now what is the policy that is enunciated? This is to: 'cut off the grants to all inefficient schools and to give grants only to a few efficient schools.' I respectfully submit that the method suggested is contrary to what Sir Thomas Moir has said in his able minute on the

3rd December 1936] [Sir A. P. Patro]

survey of educational institutions. The principle that he enunciated was 'expansion first, never mind about efficiency or inefficiency; carry education to the very door of the ryot; carry education to every village wherever there is a large population and wherever there is willingness on the part of the village expressed either by giving accommodation for the school, or undertaking to watch the working of the schools.' This policy of expanding education was carried on for six years. After that, there was complete stagnation. The Bill recently introduced related to what is called qualified or modified compulsion. What does that mean? That means you do not care if the person or the villager is not able to send his children to schools for all time, and he may make his own arrangements. That was the modified system. However I do not want to go into details as to how that system worked. Now let us take the other scheme of the late Educational Officer, Mr. Champion. The late Mr. Champion's scheme was for consolidation and concentration. That is to say to have a central school and bring in into it all one-teacher schools, two-teacher schools and all other schools within a specified area. I do not know in what stage that scheme is now. Anyhow it is said to be there. Now you have another scheme put forward by the Education Department by which you want to cut short the assessed grants to certain inefficient schools and grant them only to a few schools. (Mr. Basu Dev interrupted.) I do not follow him. I do not know if my hon. Friend, Mr. Basu Dev, is talking in English. (Laughter.) In the report on education of the sub-committee of the Economic Council it is stated:

'It is therefore of importance to decide the basis on which the grant-in-aid should be assessed. We have to consider the system proposed by Mr. Champion under which grants would be assessed according to the results. We have to consider also the system proposed by Mr. Saunders under which grants would be assessed according to the considerations of both the teachers' qualifications and the number of pupils and other advantages.'

"In this report, the Committee had the advantage of having materials placed before it by the department. This Committee has not at all decided very definitely what the standard of efficiency is and what the basis is on which grants-in-aid should be assessed. You will see, Sir, it simply says: 'Yes, we will take away inefficient schools and have efficient schools.' One can hardly accept that this can be taken as the basis or a calculation for determining efficiency. I therefore say when you ask for three lakhs of rupees for helping the aided institutions, you will not be able to meet the demands of all the aided institutions which are spread all over the country. In order to give effect to your policy you want to cut out the grants to certain schools saying that they are inefficient. You will give instructions to Inspecting Officers and Deputy Inspectors of Schools and after all they are the people who will have to make a report to the District Educational Councils regarding the schools which they visit. Therefore the whole scheme seems to be moving in a vicious circle. Even under the existing educational rules, the officers have got discretion to give 10 per cent higher grant to efficient schools. The rule also says that if there are inefficient schools you can reduce the grants to them

[Sir A. P. Patro] [3rd December 1936

to the extent of 25 per cent. So in all these cases the District Educational Councils can consider whether assessed grants should be cut or increased. So instead of going to the root of the matter as to where the evil lies, the Government now want to adopt some other method. The Government have not given any power to District Educational Councils to determine these cases. Now under the Elementary Education Act these District Educational Councils require thorough overhauling. If you want that these grants should be assessed properly, you must give them adequate power. You are suspicious of giving power to non-official bodies, and at the same time you want to make use of them for your purpose, viz., for assessed grants. That is another vicious circle which I wish to point out. This Demand for 3 lakhs of rupees is no doubt very good, but at the same time my difficulty is how you are going to administer it. The second part of the Demand relates to Inspecting Officers. I am absolutely opposed to it. As you will see from the note, the Indian Educational Service Officers are going to be replaced by Madras Educational Service men.

4 p.m. "Some Directors of Public Instruction thought that these people were not efficient. If you are in the Indian Educational Service, whatever may be your intellect or talents you are an efficient man; but if you are in the Madras Educational Service, however brilliant and however clever you may be you are inferior. That was the view taken at one time and later on it was proved that it was not the correct view to be taken. What happened then? In the name of avoidance of a semblance of waste in elementary education, it has become a fashion for newspapers and some public men to say that there is 'waste,' 'waste.' Where is waste? The kind of waste that was pointed out in the Hartog Committee report is that you are not able to keep a number of pupils in schools for a sufficient period to enable them to become literate. What are these Divisional Inspectors going to do? For example, one division consists of the following districts:—Vizagapatam, East Godavari, West Godavari, Kistna, Guntur, Bellary and Kurnool with headquarters at Guntur. Hon. Members can imagine what such an officer will be able to do whatever may be his experience and however senior he may be, when he has to look after such a big division. Will he be able at least to check the work of the District Educational Councils? What is now being done is this; you have now a well-qualified, well-informed and well-conversant officer, the Deputy Director of Public Instruction, in charge of Elementary Education and he is assisting the Director and relieving him of routine work. In addition to the Personal Assistant to the Director, you leave this Deputy Director in charge of Elementary Education to assist the Director. Instead of that, you now want to have Circle Inspectors. What can these Circle Inspectors who are in charge of several districts, do except drawing travelling allowance? How are you going to prevent waste by appointing these four Divisional Inspectors belonging to the cadre of the Madras Educational Service, to be in charge of the number and size and population of such districts as I have mentioned above?

3rd December 1936] [Sir A. P. Patro]

Will they be able to carry out satisfactorily the policy of the Government in regard to elementary education to keep strict control over the manner in which public funds are to be spent and to supervise the work of District Educational Councils? They are not small districts; it is not at all humanly possible for one officer to achieve all these results. I say that this arrangement is undesirable and unnecessary. You are, it seems to me, tackling the question from the wrong end. The question is how best you can promote the standard of elementary education.

"The Sub-Committee of the Economic Council suggest at paragraph 28 of their report how elementary education can be improved, how the standard can be improved and how it can be made more efficient. It seems to me that these Divisional Inspectors are unnecessary and undesirable; it is a waste to appoint them. Instead of your preventing wastage, you are contributing to the wastage of public funds by the appointment of these officers. If the question is properly considered, I am strongly of opinion that this Demand should not have been moved at all. There is another anomaly. Unless you bestow careful attenion to revise the Grant-in-aid Code and prepare a plan, this grant of Rs. 3 lakhs would be a mere waste."

Rao Bahadur P. C. MUTHU CHETTIYAR :—

கனவான்களே—

"ஆனரபிள் எஜுகேஷன் மினிஸ்டர் 4½ லக்ஷ ரூபாய் கிராண்ட் கேட்கிறார். சில **suggestions** செய்ய விரும்புகிறேன். சில ஆனரபிள் மெம்பர்கள் சொல்லிய சில விஷயங்களைக் கவனிக்கவேணும். ஆனால், அவர்கள் இந்த டிமாண்டு கொண்டு வந்ததின் அபிப்பிராயத்தைச் சரியான வழியில் எண்ணாது எலக்ஷனுக்கு என்று ஒரு **criticism** ஆக ஆனரபிள் மிஸ்டர் பிரேமய்யா சொல்லும் சங்கதியை நான் ஆக்ஷேபிக்கிறேன். டீச்சர்களும் சிறிது படித்தவர்கள். எஜுகேஷன் மினிஸ்டர் ஒவ்வொரு குறைவுகளையும் உணர்ந்து அதை சீர்திருத்தம் செய்வதற்கு கொண்டுவந்திருப்பதைப் பற்றி நன்கு உணரவேண்டும். எலிமெண்டரி எஜுகேஷன் பரவச் செய்வதில் சில குறைவுகள் இப்போது இருக்கிறது. அதை அறியவேண்டும்.

"இப்போது 24 ஜில்லாக்களுக்கு 18,600 எலிமெண்டரி பாடசாலைகள் இருக்கிறதாகச் சொல்லுகிறார்கள். சொந்த வேலையோடு கவுரவத்துக்கு பார்க்கிற ஒரு பிரசிடெண்டு சுமார் ஆயிரம் ஸ்கூல்கள் கவனிக்கவேணுமாம். தாலூகா போர்டுகளை எடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று வந்த பிரேரேபணையில் ஒத்திருந்துவிட்டு இப்போது ஸ்கூல்களில் சரியாய் நடக்கவில்லையென்று குறை கூறுவது என்ன ஆச்சரியம். தாலூகா போர்டுகளை எடுத்ததே லோகல் போர்டின் ஆளுகையானது திறமையற்றதாய்விட்டது என்பதை யாவரும் அறிவார்கள். இந்த ரிஜீமில் (**regime**) அதை திருப்பிக் கொண்டுவர லஜ்ஜையாயிருக்கும். அடுத்த கவுன்சிலில் ஒருக்கால் டிஸ்டிரிக்ட் போர்டு தேவையில்லாது டிவிஷன் போர்டு என்று ஏதாவது பெயரை மாத்தி வரத்தான் வேணும். ஆனரபிள் மிஸ்டர் கோடி ரெட்டி கவர்ன்மெண்டு மானேஜ்மெண்டில் இருக்கவேணுமென்று சீமையில் **denomination schools** கவர்ன்மெண்டு சார்பிலிருப்பதுபோல் எண்ணிச் சொல்லுகிறார். சுயராஜ்ஜியம் விரும்பி அதன் பலனாக லோகல் போர்டு ஆளுகையை சரியில்லை என்பது பொருத்தமாய் இருக்கிறது.

"பிரைமரி பள்ளிக்கூட வாத்தியார்கள் ஜாஸ்தியான சம்பளம் பெறவில்லை. எல்லாப் பள்ளிக்கூடங்களிலும் லோகல் போர்டு, கவர்ன்மெண்டு, பிரைவேட் பள்ளிக்கூடங்களில் நியமுகம் செய்யலாகிற உபாத்தியாயர்கள் ஒரே குவாலிபிகேஷன் (**qualification**) உடையவர்களுக்கு ஒரே மாதிரியான சம்பளம்ஸ்கேல் கொடுக்கவேண்டியது நியாயம். (**Building**) பில்டிங் கிராண்டுகள் டீச்சர் குவார்டர்களுக்கும் (**teachers' quarters**) கொடுக்கவேண்டியது.

[Mr. P. C. Muthu Chettiyar] [3rd December 1936

"கிராண்ட் பள்ளிக்கூடங்கள் மற்ற பப்ளிக் கூடங்களைத் தோற்கடிக்கின்றன என்பதாகவும் மிஷன் பள்ளிக்கூடங்கள் நேர்த்தியாய் மானேஜ் செய்யப்படுகின்றன என்றும் சில ஆனரபிள் மெம்பர்கள் சொல்லுகிறார்கள். ஒரு ஜில்லா போர்டு பிரசிடெண்டு ஏகமான பள்ளிக்கூடங்களின் வேலையை மேல் பார்த்து சூப்பர்வைஸ் செய்யவேண்டியிருக்கிறது. மிஷனரிகள், பாதிரிகள் தங்கள் சார்ஜிலிருக்கிற பள்ளிக் கூடங்களை பூரா டயமும் அதை கவனித்து மானேஜ் செய்வதால் திருப்திகரமாய் வேலை நடக்கிறது என்பதற்கு காரணமாகிறது.

"**Director of Public Instruction** எந்த பள்ளிக்கூடம் நன்றாய் நடைபெறுகிறது, எது சரியாய் நடக்கவில்லை என்பதைக் கண்டுபிடிக்கவேணும். **Efficient, inefficient** ஸ்கூல்கள் கண்டுபிடிப்பதுமுடியாது. அந்தந்த ஜில்லா கவுன்சிலினுடைய உத்தியோகஸ்தர்களின் மனப்பான்மையிலிருக்கிறது. ஆனரபிள் எஜுகேஷன் மினிஸ்டர் பால்யம் என்பார்கள். அவர் எஜுகேஷன (**education**) விஷயத்தில் குறைவுகள் எதெதுவோ அவைகளை கவனித்திருப்பதும் அதை (**rectify**) சீர் செய்ய எண்ணியிருப்பதும் அவர் முதிர்ந்த அனுபோகமும் அநேக விதமான வித்யார்த்தி விர்த்திகளில் அளவில்லாத பொருளுதவியை செய்து வந்த பரம்பரை குடும்ப மரபில் உதித்தவர். லோகல் **knowledge** உள்ளவர். **Generous policy** உடையவர். நற்காரியங்கள் தோனறுவது எல்லாம் ஜென்ம வாசனை தொடர்பே.

"என் அபிப்பிராயத்தில் எலிமெண்டரி எஜுகேஷன் விஷயத்தில் பணம் செலவழிப்பதே அவ்வளவு உசிதமாக நான நினைக்கவில்லை. ஏனென்றால் அந்தப் படிப்பு பிழைப்புக்கு ஆஸ்பதமாயிராது. (**Vocational**) மேனுட்டு கைத்தொழில் பள்ளிக்கூடங்கள் மிகவும் அவசியமாயிருக்கின்றன. அவைகள் ஏற்படவேண்டியது. அதில் எலிமெண்டரி படிப்பும் சகஜமாக கலந்துவிடும்.

"எஜுகேஷன் சார்ஜிலிருந்த எனது ஆப்த நண்பர் சர் பாத்ரோ (**Vocational training**) வொகேஷனல் ட்ரெயினிங் ஏற்படுத்துவதாக ஆதிமுதல் சொன்னவர் இந்த விஷயத்தில் செய்வதற்கு அவரால் முடியாமல் போயிற்று. இதுவரை இருந்திருந்தால் ஒருகால் செய்திருப்பாரோ, என்னமோ. **Mr.** பாத்ரோ மன்னிப்பாராக.

"முடியாத காரியங்களை ஆனரபிள் மினிஸ்டரை செய்யும்படி சொல்வதில் பிரயோஜனம் இல்லை. கைத்தொழில் இந்தக் காலத்தில் மிகவும் அவசியமாகயிருக்கிறது. ஆனரபிள் மினிஸ்டர் சம்பளத்துக்காக இந்த உத்தியோகத்தைக் கைபபற்றவில்லை. ஆனால் ஜனங்களுக்கு நன்மை செய்வதற்காகத்தான் வந்திருக்கிறார். சாம்பியன் ஸ்கீம் (**Champion scheme**) அநேக ஜில்லாக்கள் அங்கீகரிக்காததால் மறந்துவிடவேணும். காலேஜ்களில் குழந்தைகளின் **progress** களை பெற்றோர்களுக்கு அனுப்புவதில்லை. கவர்ன்மெண்டு விசாரணையிலிருக்கிற செனேட்டுக்கு அவர்களுடைய மார்க்குகளை (**free**) ப்ரீயாகக் கொடுக்கும்படி மினிஸ்டரவர்கள் சிபார்சு செய்யவேண்டும். அவைகள் தெரியவேண்டுமானால் ஒவ்வொன்றுக்கும் ரூ. 2 வீதம் சார்ஜ் கட்டும்படி சொல்வது சரியல்ல.

"எல்லா டிஸ்டிரிக்ட் எஜுகேஷனல் கவுன்சில்களையும் எடுத்துவிடவேணுமென்று தைரியமாய் சொல்லுவேன். அவைகளால் யாதொரு பிரயோஜனமும் இல்லை. அந்த கவுன்சிலில் இருக்கிற அநேக மெம்பர்களுக்கு என்ன நடக்கிறதென்பதும் தங்களுடைய கடைமை இன்னதென்பதும் தெரியாது.

4-15 p.m. "என் அபிப்பிராயத்தில் ஒவ்வொரு மெம்பருக்கும் ஒவ்வொரு பொருப்பு கொடுக்கவேண்டும். உதாரணமாக ஒருவர் ஒரு மாதத்தில் இத்தனை பள்ளிக்கூடங்கள் பார்க்கவேணுமென்று சொல்லவேணும். இந்தமாதிரி ஒரு **statutory** ரூல் ஏற்படுமானால் அதனால் ஒரு பலன் அடையலாம்.

"தாலுகா போர்டு அபாலிஷ் (**abolish**) ஆனபிறகு இப்போதிருக்கிற மாதிரியில் கவர்ன்மெண்டு நடத்துவது நியாயமாகும்.

"விசேஷமான இடமாகிய திருப்பரங்குன்றத்தில் ஒரு லைப்ரேரி (**library**) இருந்ததை போர்டார் நடத்தத் தெரியாமல் அடைத்து வைத்திருக்கிறார்கள். அதை நடத்த செய்யவேணும்.

3rd December 1936] [Mr. P. C. Muthu Chettiyar]

டிவிஷனல் ஆபீஸர்கள் என்ற 4 புது நியமனங்களால் பிரயோஜனமும் தராது.

" நம் பள்ளிக்கூடங்களில் இப்போதைய முறையை (method) பின்பற்றுவதைப் பார்க்கிலும் (vocational training) மேநாட்டு கைத் தொழில் கற்பித்துக் கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று மறுபடியும் தெரிவிக்கிறேன்.

" ஆனரபிள் மினிஸ்டர் விருப்பப்படி மோஷனை நான் ஆதரித்தாலும் மேலே சொன்ன விஷயங்களை கவனிக்கவேண்டுகிறேன்."

Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan:—" Mr. President, Sir, after the elaborate way in which two of my predecessors have spoken on this subject, I do not think it is necessary for me to take up more time of the House. I wish to intervene in this debate only with a view to emphasise one or two things. The first is this: we are now practically on the last day of the life of this Council and we are asked to vote to-day a sum of Rs. 4 lakhs for distribution among aided schools. We know there has been a scheme under consideration for some time past and that the Director of Public Instruction has been doing his utmost to reform the existing system of elementary education in our Province. When the whole system of education is on the anvil and is being considered, and it is also likely sooner or later that the whole thing will be reformed, I wonder why this piecemeal reform has been proposed just now and a substantial sum is being asked ostensibly for the improvement of elementary education in our Province. Sir, some of the speakers have already told us that the whole of this sum will not go towards the object thought of. A good deal of that money will not reach either the teacher or through the teacher the pupils, receiving education. It seems to me that this attempt practically on the last day of the life of this Council is not in the best interests of elementary education itself. Then, what has been done? From the note that has been supplied to the Members of this House, we find that attempts have been made to concentrate upon what are supposed to be efficient schools at the expense of what are considered to be inefficient schools. Some hon. Members have told us that it is difficult without the required agency to distinguish between what is called an efficient school and an inefficient school, but it seems to me that the education of the minority communities is bound to suffer in the process of eliminating what are supposed to be inefficient schools. I know that in several districts, Muslim schools and depressed class schools and schools for some other minorities have been abolished, simply because they are supposed to be inefficient schools and in many cases the single-teacher schools have been considered to be inefficient. Of course, there are two opinions regarding that matter. I consider that in a very large number of villages where the population is not particularly large, it is absolutely necessary that these single-teacher schools should continue to exist, but the only thing is that the teachers that are in charge of these schools should be better qualified than what they are at present The policy of eliminating single-teacher schools and even schools with second or third standards and sometimes absorbing them into what are called central schools is not sound. I know as a matter of fact from my own personal experience

4-0 p.m.

[Mr. T. S. Ramaswami Ayyar] [3rd December 1936

" Again, Sir, with regard to the pro-rata cut I am glad the same policy has been followed. The note of the Director of Public Instruction on this subject gives very good suggestions which I am sure will be accepted by this House.

" With regard to the control that is needed, after all, only a few more inspecting officers are going to be appointed now. Perhaps as the hon. Members have stated that more and more inspecting officers would be required in future, we are just making a beginning and I am glad that to-day that beginning is to be made. I do hope that the House will give its warm support to this demand for better pay for efficient teachers and better grants for efficient schools."

* Rao Sahib V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI :—" Mr. President, Sir, it is a matter for great satisfaction that it has been found possible by the Government to help the aided schools. Sir, this question is not a new one as it has been before this House for many years past, and I must congratulate the Hon. the Minister for Edncation for the step he has taken in bringing forward this Demand before this Council. Sir, if this Demand is passed, the correspondents of the various aided schools will feel greatly satisfied that their grants will be increased and that the pro-rata cut of 11 per cent shown on page 28 of the note circulated, will be wiped out. The aided agencies are at present not satisfied with the grants that are paid to them. In getting the usual grant the aided agencies have to contend with the Inspecting Authorities and the District Educational Council on the one hand and see that their funds are well-equipped on the other hand."

* The Hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member may continue to-morrow."

V.—HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS.

4.45 p.m. At this stage His Excellency the Governor arrived in state at the Council Chamber, and addressed the House as follows :—

" Mr. President and Members of the Madras Legislative Council,—Unless something quite unexpected should occur, this will be the final session of the Council and it is therefore a landmark in the political history of the Presidency, for on the next occasion that a representative body assembles in this Chamber it will meet under a different Constitution and be charged with even greater responsibilities.

" So far as my Government are concerned, arrangements preliminary to the introduction of the new Constitution have been completed or are nearing completion. In the matter of elections to the Provincial Legislature, electoral rolls have been published and returning officers are engaged in working out the details of the arrangements for the conduct of the poll and of such measures as are necessary to prevent any form of rowdyism or intimidation. Government servants have already been made aware of the duty laid upon them of strict impartiality in the conduct of elections. At the same time, I desire to make it perfectly clear that the Government will in no circumstances tolerate

3rd December 1936] [His Excellency the Governor]

propaganda disguised under the cloak of electioneering for the subversion of the Government as by law established. Further instructions will be issued in due course to all Government servants to the effect that, while not interfering with legitimate electioneering activities, they should neglect no precaution against organized lawlessness and intimidation and not hesitate to act promptly and vigorously against any organization or individual attempting to interfere with the free and orderly conduct of the elections. Indeed the sole aim of my Government will be to see that the voters may be able freely to exercise their franchise without fear of violence or threats from any quarter.

"The financial position of the Presidency is generally satisfactory. We are now beginning to pass out of the depression period and, given stable political conditions, I believe that better times are in sight. The general trend of world commodity prices appears to be in the upward direction, and a considerable recovery has already occurred in the price of some of the commercial crops in which this Presidency is particularly interested. Unfortunately, the price of rice has as yet shown no signs of responding to the general recovery. The readjustment of land revenue concessions recently announced which increases the percentage of remission on wet lands will go I hope some way to meet the difficulty of producers.

"The monsoon has on the whole been favourable throughout the Presidency. Some damage has occurred in parts of three districts from a cyclone, particularly in Guntur, where, unfortunately, there has been loss of life and very considerable damage to property, though the loss of crops seems likely to be less than had at one time appeared probable. The track of the cyclone and the area of devastation was comparatively narrow, so that the number of villages seriously affected is less than might have been expected. Adequate relief measures have been taken to ensure that there should be no shortage of food for human beings or fodder for animals, and special arrangements have been made to secure sufficient supplies of building material to make good the damage to buildings. Such remission of assessment as is found necessary in consequence of the damage to crops will be announced in due course.

"The general favourable financial outlook has justified some expansion of Government activities, especially in the sphere of rural reconstruction. The provisional forecast of the revised budget estimates for the current year has been worked out and it is expected that, in spite of the dropping of the Tobacco Vend Bill, revenue will not fall far short of the estimates. On the expenditure side there will, as usual, be savings owing to the failure of departments and local bodies to spend the full allotments, though the lapses are likely to be smaller than in past years. It therefore seems probable that the expenditure, to which we are committed by the new schemes approved in the last and present sessions of the Council, can be met without running the risk of more than a small deficit, against which can be set the unexpected five lakhs surplus of the preceding year. For the next financial year, owing to the scheme for the consolidation of debt outlined

[His Excellency the Governor] [3rd December 1936

in the Niemeyer Report, a considerable immediate saving in charges for interest on debt is in prospect which will more than cover all existing commitments. The new Government will thus start in a sound financial position and with no immediate financial anxieties provided that it does not deviate from the ordinary principles of sound finance.

"Gentlemen, when addressing you in August last my friend, Sir K. V. Reddi, who, I am glad to see, has fulfilled his hope that he would once again take his seat amongst you and join in your debates before the long term of your labours came to a close. referred to the newly constituted District Economic Councils in the following terms: 'Government confidently hope' he said, 'that, through the agency of these Councils, the endeavours of the various departments will be directed into the most advantageous channels, the co-operation of the rural population will be secured, and new avenues will be opened up for the betterment of the masses in every direction.' I am very glad to be able to tell you that there is every indication that these anticipations are going to be abundantly realized. My Government will shortly be issuing a review of the work done by these Councils during the first quarter of their existence, and I can assure you that you will find that review to make most interesting and encouraging reading. It will be found that, although they have been in existence for such a very short time, many of these Councils have already accomplished a great deal that is of real practical value for the improvement of living conditions in rural areas. The plan generally adopted is to single out a number of model villages in each district in which intensive work is to be undertaken, and at the same time to make a general survey of the needs of the district as a whole; and the subjects in which the Councils are interesting themselves include education, sanitation, medical relief, water-supply, communications, agriculture, livestock and veterinary work, cottage industries—in fact, everything that is of most vital and intimate interest to the villager. The secret of the success with which their efforts have so far been attended is two-fold—keenness on the part of the officials and ready co-operation on the part of non-officials and, if you will peruse that part of the Government review which describes in detail the work done in a certain village in Bellary, I am sure you will agree what a wonderful improvement can be effected in a very short time when keenness and co-operation go hand-in-hand I would here like to make special mention of the president of that particular panchayat board, Mr. Doddana Gowd, for the help which he has so willingly rendered. I feel certain that a beginning has been made which will lead to truly far-reaching changes in the face of our countryside, and I hope earnestly that the Government which comes into power next year will see to it that full advantage is taken of this initial enthusiasm and that it shall not lack encouragement.

"One other subject to which I would like to make particular reference is again a subject on which my Government are about to make a public pronouncement, namely, elementary education. I am sure that many of you will have been struck, as I have been myself, by the fact that of the very large sums which the Government spend annually on

3rd December 1936] [His Excellency the Governor]

elementary education a considerable proportion has hitherto been thrown away on inefficient schools, while efficient schools have not received the full encouragement which they have deserved. This state of affairs is to be remedied, and a detailed statement of Government policy will shortly be issued to the Press. Summarized briefly, that policy is to withdraw support from schools which are inefficient, incomplete and uneconomical, and at the same time to give increased support to schools which come up to the required standards. In order to see that the rules which have been framed are properly enforced, the inspecting staff will be considerably strengthened. And hand-in-hand with these measures will go a real endeavour to improve the conditions of service of elementary teachers, which will be immediately reflected in a rise in the pay of higher elementary and secondary grade trained teachers in aided schools. I consider this, Gentlemen, to be a most important departure in policy, and I sincerely hope that it will prove effective in eliminating wastage and improving efficiency all round, while at the same time resulting in greater contentment in the teaching service.

"I desire in conclusion to congratulate the Members of this present Council and all those also who in previous Councils have taken their part in the legislative work of the Madras Presidency since the introduction of the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms on the successful manner in which, with their help, the existing constitution has functioned.

" Madras has indeed given a lead to the rest of India in the matter of working democratic institutions and it has gained a great and deserved reputation by its consistent pursuit of sane and sensible politics.

" The new Government of India Act has given much greater powers and therefore far wider responsibilities to the legislative bodies that are shortly to be set up under its provisions. I feel every confidence that moderation and prudence will continue to prevail in the Presidency and that the conduct of future Governments and legislatures will be such as to ensure an ordered progress in our affairs to the great advantage of the whole population.

" Again, I thank you for the co-operation and assistance that you have always given me during the time that I have held my present office. It is a great pleasure to me that the personal relations between myself and all of you, no matter what section of opinion you may individually represent, have always been of the most cordial and friendly character and I wish you all every success in the days that are to come."

" The Council will be formally prorogued by message at the conclusion of the business of this session."

His Excellency then left the Council Chamber.

The House then adjourned to meet again at 11 a.m. the next day.

VI.—PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE.

[a] (1) *G.O. No.* 1409, *Development, dated* 19*th August* 1936, *passing orders on the utilization of grant from the Government of India for co-operative training and education.*

[b] (2) (*a*) *Return of officers under the Government of Madras who held permanent appointments on the* 1*st April of each of the years* 1924 *to* 1936 *and* (*b*) *return of officers under the Government of Madras, who held temporary, acting or probationary appointments on the* 1*st April of each of the years* 1924 *to* 1936.

[b] (3) *G.O. No.* 1900, *Public* (*Services*), *dated* 26*th November* 1936, *reviewing Madras Public Service Commission Report for* 1935–36.

[c] (4) *Statement showing the resolutions passed by the House Committee from the Second to the Sixth Session of the Fourth Council and the action taken thereon.*

[d] (5) *With reference to the answer given to a supplementary question to question No.* 343 *on the* 2*nd September* 1936, *a statement indicating the procedure followed in faslis* 1344 *and* 1345 *in calculating increment, general and seasonal remissions in cases in which all the three remissions were granted.*

[e] (6) *G.O. No.* 1771, *Development, dated* 9*th October* 1936, *confirming an amendment inserting a new rule XVIII-A after rule XVIII of the rules issued under the Madras Co-operative Societies Act,* 1932.

R. V. KRISHNA AYYAR,
Secretary to the Legislative Council.

---

[a] Printed as Appendix XXX on pages 522–533 infra.
[b] Printed separately.
[c] Printed as Appendix XXXI on pages 534–538 infra.
[d] Printed as Appendix XXXII on page 538 infra.
[e] Printed as Appendix XXXIII on page 539 infra.

APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to question No. 485 asked by Mr. M. B. Rangaswami Reddi at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 3rd December 1936, page 325 supra.]

Statement showing the number of licences for the possession of arms for sport, protection or display or for the destruction of wild animals that do injury to crops or cattle or human beings, which were in force in the Madras Presidency during the years 1931 to 1935.

Serial number and districts.	Number of licences which were in force: During 1931.	During 1932.	On 31st December 1933.	On 31st December 1934.	On 31st December 1935.
1 Anantapur	2,011	2,018	1,823	1,900	1,884
2 Arcot, North	3,063	3,203	3,034	2,919	2,821
3 Arcot, South	2,139	2,485	2,183	2,174	1,991
4 Bellary	2,933	3,056	3,071	2,817	3,043
5 Chingleput	2,593	2,356	2,061	1,871	1,733
6 Chittoor	3,688	3,591	3,498	3,425	3,445
7 Coimbatore	2,247	2,293	2,238	2,223	2,163
8 Cuddapah	1,797	1,796	1,705	1,599	1,512
9 Ganjam	1,836	1,708	1,906	1,767	1,760
10 East Godavari	2,136	1,996	1,863	1,699	1,810
11 West Godavari	1,715	1,716	1,746	1,443	1,331
12 Guntur	1,869	1,863	1,896	1,630	1,650
13 South Kanara	7,330	7,258	7,240	7,455	7,341
14 Kistna	1,986	1,765	1,830	1,636	1,643
15 Kurnool	1,804	1,903	1,854	1,471	1,538
16 Madras	2,072	2,147	2,354	1,845	1,767
17 Madura	2,643	2,686	2,742	2,618	2,635
18 Malabar	10,619	10,120	9,747	9,357	9,463
19 Nellore	1,671	1,506	1,471	1,417	1,290
20 Nilgiris, the	1,768	1,778	1,479	1,499	1,493
21 Ramnad	1,498	1,404	1,390	1,313	1,308
22 Salem	5,968	5,756	5,420	5,220	5,197
23 Tanjore	2,400	2,271	2,248	1,911	2,099
24 Tinnevelly	2,549	2,524	2,299	2,107	2,141
25 Trichinopoly	2,357	2,708	2,739	2,505	2,578
26 Vizagapatam	2,696	2,666	2,314	2,400	2,247
Total ..	75,388	74,572	72,151	68,221	67,923

APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to question No. 491 asked by Mr. A. B. Shetty at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 3rd December 1936, page 327 supra.]

G.O. No. 2272, Revenue, dated 21st October 1936.

The "Press Communiqué" annexed to this order will be published.

(By order of the Governor in Council)

H. R. UZIELLI,
Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue.
,, Accountant-General.
,, Finance Department.
,, Government of India, Department of Education, Health and Lands
,, Government of Bengal
,, Government of Bombay
,, Government of Central Provinces
,, Government of United Provinces
,, Government of Bihar
,, Government of the Punjab
,, Government of Orissa
,, Government of Burma
,, Government of Assam
(Government of India to Government of Assam: with C.L.)
,, Superintendent, Government Press, for publication of the Press Communiqué.

ANNEXURE

PRESS COMMUNIQUE

The Government have recently been examining the question as to the basis on which land revenue concessions should be granted for the current fasli.

During the last four faslis the concessions have taken the form of a percentage remission of the land revenue assessment (wet, dry and garden) and water-cess, and the only differentiation between districts in the extent of the concessions granted has been between those in which resettlements were introduced prior to 1918–19 and those in which it was introduced in or after that year.

The reason why the year 1918–19 was taken as the dividing line was that it was after that year that prices rose so abnormally as a result of the war, and it was therefore in districts resettled after that year that the commutation rates were so much higher than those in districts resettled before the war boom occurred.

This method of treatment however allows of no distinction being made between individual districts and cannot for that reason escape criticism.

2. The Government have now made a detailed examination of the whole question and have reached certain definite conclusions:—

(i) The rates of assessment at the resettlement of a district are based upon a consideration of the average prices of the 20 non-famine years preceding the resettlement. If therefore commutation rates based upon current prices are higher than the commutation rates on which the rates of assessment in any district were fixed at its resettlement, it must be conceded that there is from an economic point of view no case for a reduction of assessment in that district.

A comparison of the commutation rates on which the resettlements in the several districts are based with the commutation rates calculated on the prices during the ryots' selling months of fasli 1345 shows clearly that in all the districts resettled prior to 1918–19 the commutation rates based upon current prices are considerably higher than the rates on which the assessments now in force in those districts were based.

The Government therefore consider that logically there is no case, from a strictly economic point of view, for any percentage remission in those districts.

As however these districts have been enjoying some remission of assessment during the past four years, the Government realize that an immediate withdrawal of all forms of concessions might be felt as a hardship.

They have therefore decided to grant some concession in these districts during the current *fasli* but it will not be on the same basis as in districts resettled in or after 1918–19, in which current commutation rates are below the commutation rates on which the resettlements were based.

(ii) Another conclusion which the Government have reached, as a result of the examination of this question, is that there is no necessity to grant any general remission of dry assessment as has been done in previous years.

The average dry rates per acre throughout the Presidency are very moderate, ranging from 7 annas to Rs. 1-12-0, and these rates are moreover based solely upon the prices of dry grains, and in fixing the dry rates in a district the prices realized from the cultivation of the more valuable commercial crops, tobacco, groundnut and cotton have never been taken into consideration.

Further although the amount of remission granted in the last two years was only one anna in the rupee, the aggregate cost of this concession was large, and the Government consider that this amount could more suitably be utilized for increasing the concessions under wet assessment.

The Government have therefore decided to grant no general remission of dry assessment during the current *fasli* except in the districts of Bellary and Anantapur. These districts were during fasli 1345 subjected to a severe famine, and operations under the Famine Code were undertaken on an extensive scale. In view of this fact and of the fact that the ryots of these two districts have had insufficient time to recover from the hardships of the previous fasli, the Government propose to grant them the same concession under dry assessment as they received in fasli 1345.

(iii) An examination of prices during the current and previous faslis has disclosed the fact that the price of paddy has not shown any improvement during the past 12 months. In view of this fact and in view also of the fact that it is the cultivator of wet land who has the real need of any relief that can be given, the Government consider that the remission under wet assessment should be larger than in the previous fasli. They have therefore decided that in districts resettled prior to 1918–19 there shall be a remission of 1¼ annas in the rupee of the wet assessment (¼ anna more than in fasli 1345).

As prices prior to 1918–19 did not show very marked variations from year to year, and as from a strict comparison of current and resettlement commutation rates these districts have no claim to a reduction of assessment, the Government consider that a flat rate of remission in all these districts will meet the case.

In districts in which resettlement was introduced in or after 1918–19 the Government have decided that the concession for this fasli shall take the form of a remission equivalent to the percentage enhancement on wet lands imposed at their respective resettlements subject to a maximum of 3 annas in the rupee.

As in all these tracts, with two exceptions, the percentage enhancement of the rates at the resettlements never exceeded 3 annas in the rupee, and in some cases was less, this concession is equivalent to holding in abeyance for the current fasli the percentage enhancement imposed on wet rates at the resettlement of the several districts.

3. With regard to garden lands in the Malabar and South Kanara districts though there has been gradual rise in the price of coconuts since November 1933, current prices are in both districts still below the average of the 20 years preceding the resettlements. The Government have therefore decided to grant a remission of 2 annas in the rupee on garden assessment as in the previous fasli.

4. In previous years remission of water-cess has been granted on the same percentage as for wet lands.

The Government have examined the question in detail and have reached the conclusion that no general concession in the matter of water-cess is called for. Water-cess is levied for the supply of water to lands which have no claim as of

right to such water for irrigation, e.g., dry lands, and the principle generally followed in fixing the rates is to fix them mainly with reference to the cost of supplying the water. Water-cess is therefore largely a payment for services rendered.

There has moreover been no general revision of the rates of water-cess in any district on the basis of the rise in prices except in the districts of East and West Godavari and Kistna and in the deltaic tracts of Guntur. The Government do not consider that any general concession is therefore required in the matter of water-cess, except in the areas specified above and in respect of these they have decided to reduce the charge for a first crop in the deltaic areas from Rs. 6-4-0 to Rs. 5-12-0 an acre, with corresponding reductions under the charges for other crops. The Government have also decided that these reduced rates (Rs. 5-12-0 for a first crop, etc.) shall apply to the lands irrigated by the Polavaram Island Project (East Godavari district) for which special rates had been fixed.

With regard to the Cauvery-Mettur Project, the Government have already separately issued orders reducing the water-cess for the next three faslis from Rs. 15 per acre to Rs. 5 in the New delta of Tanjore and from Rs. 10 to Rs. 5 in the Old delta of that district and in respect of lands irrigated under the Cauvery channels in the districts of Trichinopoly and Salem and consider that no further concession is called for.

5. The concessions to be granted for the current fasli will therefore be—

(i) a remission of one anna in the rupee on the dry assessment in the Bellary and Anantapur districts;

(ii) a remission of 2 annas in the rupee on garden lands in
Malabar and
South Kanara;

(iii) a remission of 1½ annas in the rupee on wet lands in
Guntur,
Kurnool,
Nellore,
Cuddapah,
Chingleput,
Tinnevelly (except the Tangasseri village),
Coimbatore,
Chittoor,
North Arcot (except the Chengam and Tiruvannamalai taluks),
Ramnad,
the northern taluks of Salem,
the Chicacole and Ichchapur taluks of the Vizagapatam district and
the Nilgiris (excluding the Gudalur taluk);

(iv) a remission on wet lands equivalent to the percentage enhancement imposed at resettlement, subject to a maximum of 3 annas in the rupee, in
Vizagapatam (excluding the Chicacole and Ichchapur taluks),
Madura,
South Arcot,
East and West Godavari,
Kistna,
Tanjore,
Trichinopoly,
Salem (southern taluks and hill villages),
Bellary,
Anantapur,
Malabar,
South Kanara,
the Tiruvannamalai and Chengam taluks of North Arcot,
the Gudalur taluk of the Nilgiris district, and
the Tangasseri village of the Tinnevelly district; and

(v) a reduction of the water-cess in the East and West Godavari and Kistna districts (including the Polavaram Island Project), and the deltaic tracts of Guntur.

6. The Government have given the question of concessions for the current fasli their very careful consideration and feel confident that the basis now adopted for granting remissions will bring substantial relief to the class of cultivator most affected by the fall in world prices of recent years.

APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to question No. 493 asked by Mr. M. B. Rangaswami Reddi at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 3rd December 1936, page 328 supra.]

Statement showing the lands relinquished and bought in by Government in North Arcot district during faslis 1343 *to* 1345.

Name of taluk.	Fasli.	Extent of the lands relinquished by the ryots. (a)		Extent relinquished by Adi-Dravidas out of the area shown in column (a). (b)		Extent of land bought in by Government at sales for arrears of land revenue. (c)		The extent belonging to Adi-Dravidas out of the extent shown in column (c). (d)	
		Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.
		ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Wandiwash ..	1343	112.00	9.00	..	..	33.18	1.83	..	0.36
	1344	70.00	16.00	68.00	..	9.85	2.28	..	..
	1345	109.00	2.00	52.00	..	26.56	0.89	..	0.89
Cheyyar ..	1343	63.67	7.40	52.69	..	..	..	..	..
	1344	104.38	2.95	65.80	..	..	..	..	..
	1345	101.06	3.45	65.79	..	33.35	2.46	..	..
Vellore ..	1343	96.07	..	41.08	..	26.16	..	..	..
	1344	117.46	1.20	54.07	..	40.81	1.13	..	..
	1345	98.71	..	53.69	..	30.67	..	..	..
Tiruvannamalai ..	1343	450.05	4.35	101.64	..	324.35	9.82	26.18	..
	1344	1,008.83	..	189.05	..	215.83	3.08	46.44	..
	1345	748.71	0.69	216.78	..	210.12	6.36	30.75	..
Polur ..	1343	206.70	1.48	62.11	..	59.97	1.71	..	..
	1344	371.01	4.71	199.62	..	100.78	11.18	10.16	..
	1345	400.67	2.17	170.33	..	15.60	2.73	..	..
Chengam ..	1343	768.70	32.87	228.89	..	60.16	1.31	12.89	..
	1344	2,284.13	11.78	591.86	..	311.27	9.30	31.74	..
	1345	979.00	3.00	120.18	..	572.01	15.52	117.06	..
Tiruppattur ..	1343	..	0.67	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1344	23.35	..	4.41	..	..	..	..	..
	1345	5.20	0.04	5.20	..	14.58	..	..	..
Gudiyattam ..	1343	5.20	1.44	1.60	..	..	1.64	..	..
	1344	230.88	0.09	121.45	..	11.55	3.64	..	..
	1345	57.21	3.04	4.78	..	15.62	2.75	..	..
Arkonam ..	1343	219.00	4.00	182.41	..	78.00	6.00	..	..
	1344	196.00	11.00	145.28	0.85	140.00	11.00	..	..
	1345	373.00	11.00	215.82	0.85	10.00	4.00	..	..
Wallajah ..	1343	56.81	1.54	30.16	..	67.54	4.08	..	0.58
	1344	82.59	4.59	47.08	1.27	37.29	9.41	..	..
	1345	116.12	11.82	67.12	4.02	116.17	7.41	5.54	..
Arni sub-taluk ..	1343, 1344, 1345	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

APPENDIX IV.

[*Vide* answer to question No. 494 asked by Mr. M. B. Rangaswami Reddi at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 3rd December 1936, page 329 *supra*.]

Mineral.	District.	Output in tons. 1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
Manganese.	Bellary ..	44	..	..	..	200 to 300
Do.	Kurnool ..	..	..	300	..	..
Do.	Vizagapatam.	5,369	8,049	16,698	20,145	15,885
Magnesite ..	Salem ..	4,978	13,492	11,131	11,859·5	12,840
Corundum ..	Do. ..	..	..	..	..	27·80
Mica ..	Nellore ..	425	486·5	400	382	436
Do. ..	The Nilgiris ..	3·75	3·74	3·90	3·99	2·31
Barytes ..	Kurnool ..	600	350	234	417	595
Do. ..	Anantapur ..	..	..	110	180	597
Do. ..	Cuddapah ..	200	1,235·5	1,886	2,202	2,155
Steatite ..	Nellore ..	..	..	..	38	21
Do. ..	Anantapur ..	..	..	..	2	225
Asbestos ..	Cuddapah ..	..	..	..	58·2	7·67
Yellow Ochre.	Do. ..	25	..	..	..	..
Aluminium Silicate.	Do. ..	..	..	* 90	..	..
Phosphatic Nodules.	Trichinopoly ..	107	120·79	26·64	59	102·125
Gypsum ..	Do. ..	3·74	75·53	97·78	55	527·75
Stones ..	South Arcot ..	..	..	283	..	..
Do. ..	Chingleput ..	..	..	91,609	83,046	69,897
Do. ..	Kistna ..	..	..	Not given.	9,707	10,804
Do. ..	Madura ..	..	..	774	1,100	1,380
Do. (Limestone).	Coimbatore ..	..	..	..	69,859	61,235
Stones ..	Trichinopoly.	..	..	..	..	7,549

* Represents the quantity exported in the course of prospecting operations.

3rd December 1936]

APPENDIX V.

[Vide answer to question No. 496 asked by Mr A. B. Shetty at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 3rd December 1936, pages 230–231 supra.]

Annexure A.

ROAD DEVELOPMENT ACCOUNT.

GRANTS DISBURSED IN 1935–36.

A. Works executed by District Board Agency.

(i) Works in Progress.

District.	Work.	Grant disbursed. RS.	A.	P.
North Arcot (Vellore District Board).	Construction of a bridge across the Ponnai river at mile 76 of the Madras-Bombay trunk road	* 27,319	0	0
Coimbatore	Improvements to the Coimbatore-Hassanur road	11,450	0	0
Guntur (Ongole District Board).	Construction of a bridge across the Masi river on the Great Northern trunk road	5,152	12	0
Kurnool	Construction of a bridge across the Vakkileru at mile 147/7-8 of the Chittoor-Kurnool trunk road	7,107	11	0
Malabar	Comprehensive improvements to the Madras-Calicut trunk road, first section, from Calicut southwards	16,250	0	0
The Nilgiris ..	Improvements to the Gudalur-Vayitri-Calicut trunk road	24,970	0	0
Vizagapatam (Bobbili District Board).	Construction of a girder bridge across the Kandivalasa gedda at mile 96/2-8 of the Great Northern trunk road	3,075	0	0
	Construction of a girder bridge across the Budameru gedda at mile 108/7-8 of the Great Northern trunk road	2,745	0	0
	Construction of a girder bridge across the Paradi gedda at mile 33/2 of the Vizianagram-Central Provinces road	7,500	0	0
	(ii) New Works.			
Madura	Special repairs to the Great Southern trunk road between Tirumangalam and Ramnad frontier	17,284	2	0
	Special repairs to the road from Kodaikanal Railway station to Kuruvanath	30,000	0	0
Malabar	Remetalling the Madras-Calicut trunk road—Sections I and II (Walayar to Keelamandapam)	24,473	12	0
	Remetalling the Madras-Calicut trunk road—Sections III and IV (Olavakote to Mannarghat)	30,000	0	0
Vizagapatam ..	Conversion of the arched bridge of 10 vents into a girder bridge of over 20 vents over the Sarada river at mile 465/1 of the Great Northern trunk road	50,000	0	0
	B. Works executed by Public Works Department.			
	Works in Progress.			
Kistna	Concreting the roadway over the Kistna Anicut at Bezwada	11,350	0	0
Malabar	Construction of a bridge across Eranjolly river.	1,953	13	0
		2,70,631	2	0
	* Half this amount is debited to the share of this Government in the Road Development Account and the other half to the 'Reserve' with the Government of India in the Account	13,659	8	0
		2,56,971	10	0

Annexure B.

GRANT FOR RURAL RECONSTRUCTION.

Abstract statement showing allotment, distribution and balance at the end of June 1936.

Serial number and schemes.	Allotment from the Government of India grant.	Actual expenditure up to 30th June 1936.			Balance available.		
1)	(2)	(3)			(4)		
	RS.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
1 Village communications	4,47,540	2,27,309	11	0	2,20,230	5	0
2 Rural water-supply	5,26,810	49,969	11	0	4,76,840	5	0
3 Rural sanitation	2,75,000	58,826	5	3	2,16,173	10	9
4 Poonamallee Health Unit Scheme.	25,000	14,915	2	8	10,084	13	4
5 Discretionary grants by Collectors.	48,650	38,039	4	1	10,610	11	11
6 Anti-malarial operations	50,000	30,840	0	0	19,160	0	0
7 Establishment	..	455	0	0	..		
Total ..	13,73,000	4,20,355	2	0	9,52,644	14	0

Annexure C.

STATEMENT.

Government of India sericulture grant.—The scheme for the production and distribution of disease-free 'cellular' seed, and for the conduct of research on silk worm diseases, sanctioned by the Government of India was proposed to be given effect to from the 1st of August 1935, but owing to the delay in the recruitment of the staff, the several posts could not be filled up until later in the year. A few candidates for the posts of moth testers, operatives on moth testing, and mulberry cultivators were, however, given some preliminary training in microscopic work in advance, so that no time was lost when the appointments were made. For the Peripatetic Rearing Party, Kollegal, nine additional moth testers were appointed from the 25th November 1935 and after receiving the necessary training they were placed in charge of circles, the Kollegal taluk being split up into 15 circles, each in charge of a moth tester. The new moth testers tested 148,979 disease-free layings. One aided grainage was started in the village of Chilukvadi at the end of November and 13,805 disease-free layings were tested by the end of the year. At the Hosur farm, an area of 13 acres of land was fully grown with mulberry and yielded leaves, this farm produced 119,089 disease-free layings during the year, and is expected to supply its full quota during 1936–37. At the Palmaner Farm, an area of five acres of land was leased in December, but as the mulberry has only just been planted, it will be sometime before this farm can produce its full quota of disease-free layings. An area of 5·32 acres of mulberry was leased for the *Thadaguni Farm* and five more acres have yet to be leased. It has not been possible to lease a larger area owing to the paucity of suitable gardens within a reasonable distance of the farm but this difficulty is being overcome temporarily by purchasing leaves as and when necessity arises, 39,207 disease-free layings were produced in the farm, and it is hoped that the full quota will be turned out during the year 1936–37. A private farm at Vedakangulam, Tinnevelly district, has

3rd December 1936]

been recognized under the subvention scheme and will be given a bonus on tested layings; but no supply of disease-free layings was made from this source during the year. The *Pathology Assistant* provided under the Government of India subvention scheme joined duty on the 14th of December 1935 and to enable him to acquaint himself with the sericultural conditions in Kollegal taluk, he was deputed to work in Thadaguni Farm which is located in the heart of the Kollegal silk worm rearing villages. The Pathology Assistant also spent a month in the Coimbatore Agricultural College in order to study the laboratory methods practised in the entomological and psychological sections as a preliminary to setting up a small laboratory in Kollegal. In addition to observing the village rearing conditions, the Pathology Assistant conducted, with the assistance of the Farm Manager, Thadaguni, one complete rearing with ten layings of seeds fully pebrinized from a pebrinized lot of seed cocoons, and ten layings of tested and disease-free seed from the same pebrinized lot. These experiments yielded interesting results and will be continued. Worms will be reared in different places in order to determine whether heredity or contamination is the cause of further pebrinization, although disease-free layings obtained even from a pebrinized lot have yielded satisfactory rearing results. A second experiment went further and showed that tested layings from the same pebrinized lot reduced the percentage of pebrine from 20 per cent to 40 per cent in the course of three generations. This experiment will be continued in order to ascertain whether the lot can be made perfectly pebrine free. The amounts provided under the Government of India scheme for non-recurring expenditure, namely, Rs. 6,300 for microscopes, tin conicals, and other accessories, and Rs. 1,000 for the purchase of apparatus and fittings for the laboratory, were fully spent. Under recurring expenditure, an amount of Rs. 2,547 had been spent by the end of the year.

Annexure D.

REPORT ON THE PROGRESS OF EXPENDITURE OUT OF THE RURAL DEVELOPMENT GRANT OF RS. 14 LAKHS MADE BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR THE PERIOD ENDING 30TH JUNE 1936.

The sum of Rs. 14 lakhs allotted by the Government of India for rural uplift in this Presidency for 1935–36 was earmarked for expenditure as follows:—

	RUPEES IN LAKHS.
1. Village Communications	4·5
2. Rural water-supply	5·5
3. Rural sanitation including a Health Unit scheme.	3·0
4. Anti-malarial operations	·5
5. Discretionary grants by Collectors	·5
Total ...	14·0

[3rd December 1936

Out of this total allotment of Rs. 14 lakhs a sum of Rs. 27,000 was distributed for expenditure in the area transferred to the Orissa Province as shown below:—

		RS.
1.	Village communications	2,460
2.	Rural water-supply	23,190
3.	Discretionary grants by Collectors	1,350
	Total ...	27,000

2. The amounts actually distributed under the various heads and the details of the expenditure met out of them are as shown below:—

1. *Village communications*.—The sum of Rs. 4,47,540 (Rs. 4,50,000 — 2,460) earmarked for this purpose has been distributed as follows:—

	RS.
District boards for expenditure in areas other than those within the jurisdiction of non-union panchayat boards	2,95,520
Amount placed at the disposal of the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards for expenditure in non-union panchayat areas	1,50,000
Valparai Panchayat Board	1,000
Amount undistributed (this amount is being utilized on the cost of the clerk employed for the control of the expenditure connected with the entire allotment of Rs. 14 lakhs) ...	1,020
Total ...	4,47,540

Out of the amounts thus distributed the district boards have spent up to 30th June 1936 a sum of Rs. 1,43,999–3–0 and the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards has spent a sum of Rs. 83,310–8–0. Thus the total amount spent under the above head is Rs. 2,27,309–11–0.

Full grants have been made in areas other than panchayat (non-union) areas for 182 road works besides numerous bridges and culverts over irrigation and drainage channels, and in panchayat (non-union) areas for 133 works of which 107 relate to road works and the remainder to the construction of culverts and bridges.

Reports from district officers show that roads have been newly formed to connect important villages with each other and with railway stations and trunk roads. In several districts these roads have opened up the interior where difficulties have hitherto been felt by agriculturists for want of proper roads especially in the rainy season. The construction of culverts over irrigation

and drainage channels has greatly facilitated the transport of agricultural produce from the fields to the villages and from the villages to the trading centres. The value of these roads and bridges is so much appreciated by the public that in some cases they have volunteered labour and free gifts of lands for their formation.

As the grants have been made in the year of the Silver Jubilee of the late King Emperor, the roads constructed with their aid have been named 'Jubilee roads'.

Rural water-supply.—The sum of Rs. 5,26,810 (Rs. 5,50,000 — Rs. 23,190) allotted for expenditure on the improvement of rural water-supply in this Presidency has been distributed as follows:—

For protected water-supply schemes.	RS.
In the Nilgiris, Coimbatore, Madura and Kurnool districts	63,205
For rural water-supply works.	
Through the Presidents of District Boards for expenditure in areas other than those within the jurisdiction of non-union panchayat boards	4,10,171
Through the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards for expenditure in non-union panchayat areas	40,415
Amount sanctioned for expenditure in the Agency areas	10,992
Amount kept in reserve to meet unforeseen expenditure	2,027
Total ...	5,26,810

The presidents of district boards have spent up to 30th June 1936 a sum of Rs. 49,969–11–0. The Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards has not spent any amount placed at his disposal up to 30th June 1936. He has, however, stated that many of the works are under execution. The delay is due to the fact that the funds were placed at his disposal late in last year and that the preliminaries to the actual execution of the works could not be completed in time to enable any grants being drawn before 30th June 1936.

The progress in the execution of rural water-supply works has been slow. This is largely accounted for by

(1) heavy rains in some of the districts and the consequent rise in sub-soil water; and

(2) the difficulties in obtaining a certificate from the District Board Engineer before execution as to the availability of water at the site selected. (This has been imposed as a condition to guard against unprofitable outlay.)

4. Full grants have been made for the construction of about 650 drinking-water wells in areas other than panchayat (non-union) areas and for about 75 wells in panchayat (non-union) areas. About 100 wells have so far been completed or are nearing completion. These wells have been sunk in places where the need for good drinking water has been keenly felt and the wells are open to all classes of people. Parapet and side walls and platforms, and baling arrangements, wherever necessary, are being put up. These works supply a real need in villages and afford great relief to the rural population.

5. As these grants were sanctioned in the year of the Silver Jubilee of the late King Emperor, the wells constructed with the aid of these grants are known as 'Jubilee Wells.'

Protected water-supply schemes.

The sum of Rs. 63,205 has been allotted for expenditure on the following schemes:—

	RS.
(1) *Nilgiris district*—	
Kadanadu water-supply scheme	1,400
Thuneri water-supply scheme	4,980
Kodamalai water-supply scheme	3,750
Porthi water-supply scheme	*1,900*
Devarshola Bazaar water-supply scheme ...	1,800
Davani water-supply scheme	2,460
Gudalur water-supply scheme	4,625
Kotagiri water-supply scheme	4,960
(2) *Coimbatore district*—	
Dhaliyur water-supply scheme	4,930
(3) *Madura district*—	
Avanipuram water-supply scheme	28,000
(4) *Kurnool district*—	
Hosur water-supply scheme	4,400
	63,205

Of these 11 schemes, six schemes are under execution, and three have been dropped as not suitable for execution. Two schemes have not yet been taken up.

Rural sanitation.—The sum of Rs. 3 lakhs earmarked for expenditure under the above head has been distributed as follows:—

	RS. LAKHS.
Provision of bore-hole latrines in rural areas	2·75
Poonamallee Health Unit scheme	·25
	3·00

3rd December 1936]

Scheme for the provision of bore-hole latrines in rural areas.

This scheme provides for—

(1) the construction of two public latrines in each village, and

(2) for the supply of concrete slabs at half cost and the free supply of borers necessary for installing private latrines in a few houses in each village subject to the condition that the house-owner finds funds for the enclosure, labour for boring and construction and the other half of the cost of the slabs.

The scheme has been put in operation in a selected taluk in each district board area and is under the control of the Director of Public Health.

A sum of Rs. 58,826–5–3 has been spent on the scheme up to 30th June 1936 and 1,073 public and 2,184 private latrines have been constructed so far. The latrines constructed after 1st April 1936 are being provided with zinc sheet enclosures. In many of the districts the scheme is expected to be completed before 31st December 1936.

In places where these latrines have been put up, the people have been instructed by means of ordinary and magic lantern lectures, as to the dangers of soil pollution and consequent hookworm infection. These latrines are now being more widely used by the rural population, especially by women. They are becoming more popular. Some local bodies are already following the example set by Government. They have begun to construct bore-hole latrines in their areas at their own cost and to employ the scavengers necessary for keeping them clean. A few district boards are themselves meeting half the cost of the slabs supplied by Government to private house-owners. In the Nilgiris district, some of the estates are manufacturing their own slabs and constructing bore-hole latrines in their estates for the use of their labourers.

Poonamallee Health Unit scheme.—This is an experimental scheme of intensive health work, carried out in a selected area of 25 square miles in Sriperambudur taluk in the Chingleput district, with Poonamallee as the headquarters, with a view to demonstrate what can be done for the health and welfare of the rural population by a well-organized public health effort and thus stimulate the health consciousness of the masses. This scheme is also intended to afford facilities to train workers in all aspects of public health. The estimated cost of the scheme for a period of 18 months is Rs. 41,700 and the sum allotted for expenditure on it from out of the Government of India grant is Rs. 25,000, the balance being met from the contribution by the Rockfeller Foundation.

The Health Unit is under the charge of a First-class Health Officer. The whole of the Health Unit area has been divided into four ranges, each with a staff of one health inspector, one health visitor, two midwives and two female attendants. Besides the above staff, a clerk, an attender and ten peons are employed in the Health Unit as a whole.

[3rd December 1938

The Public Health staff of the Health Unit attend to the following matters:—

(a) *Administration*—

(1) Vital statistics.

(2) Health education.

(3) Supervision.

(b) *Hygiene*—

(1) Ante-natal.

(2) Natal and post-natal.

(3) Infant and child of pre-school age.

(4) Child of school-age.

(5) Adult.

(6) Industrial, domestic and social hygiene.

(c) *Sanitation*—

(1) Water-supply.

(2) Drainage.

(3) Conservancy—

(i) rubbish and manure;

(ii) nightsoil; and

(iii) provision of latrines.

(4) Nutrition and food-supply.

(5) Housing.

(6) Dangerous and offensive trades.

(7) Control of animals and their sheds.

(8) Disposal of dead.

(d) *Control of communicable diseases*—

(1) Notification.

(2) Epidemiological investigations.

(3) Vaccination and preventive inoculation.

(4) Malaria control.

(5) Special campaigns, such as hookworm, filariasis, leprosy, tuberculosis and venereal diseases.

(e) *Laboratory work*.—An advisory committee consisting of the Revenue Divisional Officer, a representative of the Rockfeller Foundation, a representative of the district board, the presidents of the panchayats in the Health Unit area and a representative from each of the non-panchayat villages has been constituted. The Revenue Divisional Officer is the President of the Committee and the Health Officer, the Secretary. The work of the Committee is of an advisory nature. It meets once every quarter.

The actual work of the Health Unit was started on 4th October 1935. The activities of the Health Unit for the first nine months are summarized below.

Vital statistics.—During the nine months of the working of the scheme 1,338 births and 920 deaths have been registered as against 1,044 births and 758 deaths for the corresponding period during the previous year.

House survey.—House serveys are being carried out with the object of getting as much information as possible about the houses and their occupants. The health inspectors have surveyed all the 8,017 houses in the Health Unit area. They are now going over the same houses advising the people to carry out improvements, especially in the matter of removal of rubbish accumulated in the backyards.

Health education.—Health Inspectors have been giving magic lantern and cinema lectures in different parts of the Health Unit on the various subjects with the object of educating the public. The health staff has also been holding personal talks with the public whenever possible. In all they have delivered 148 magic lantern lectures, six cinema lectures and 55 lectures without magic lanterns. They have also conducted 63 school talks, 703 village talks and 31 radio performances.

Vaccination and anti-cholera inoculation.—In all 911 primary vaccinations and 2,852 re-vaccinations have been conducted by the public health staff of the Health Unit. Five thousand three hundred and sixty-one anti-cholera inoculations have also been conducted in the Health Unit.

Maternity and child-welfare.—Health visitors and midwives attend to home visits and conduct labour cases. So far they have conducted 614 labour cases, assisted 96 delivery cases and have made 4,658 ante-natal and 4,303 post-natal visits and have visited 90 expectant mothers, 1,969 infants and 1,059 children of pre-school age. They have delivered six lectures and have conducted 40 ante-natal and infant clinics, besides 15,014 home visits to advise women in their houses. The clinics were mostly attended to by the Assistant Directress of Public Health (Maternity and Childwelfare). The people have begun to appreciate the work of these health visitors and midwives.

School hygiene.—In all 1,603 school children have been examined.

Water-supply.—With a view to improve the water-supply of the Health Unit, 14 samples of water taken from different sources in the Health Unit were sent to the King Institute, Guindy, for chemical and bacteriological examination. As all the samples were found unsatisfactory, the question of improving the water-supply in the Health Unit by means of sinking bore-wells is under consideration. The Chingleput District Board and a panchayat have made a contribution of Rs. 5,250 for the purpose.

[3rd December 1936

Hookworm.—The investigation regarding hookworm was started during the second quarter, with a view to suggest mass hookworm treatment. In all 545 samples of motions have been examined so far, with positive results in about 78 per cent. This examination is not yet complete.

Epidemic diseases.—There were occasional outbreaks of smallpox and cholera. In all, there were 77 attacks and 20 deaths from smallpox and 154 attacks and 60 deaths from cholera. The existence of the public health staff of the Health Unit was useful in detecting the cases early and attending to them daily which is not possible for the ordinary district health staff.

General sanitation.—The public health staff of the Health Unit has taken over the supervision of the conservancy section of the panchayat areas in the Health Unit.

A sum of Rs. 1,500 has been allotted for expenditure on the construction of private and public bore-hole laterines in the Health Unit from out of the allotment for the constuuction of bore-hole latrines.

The public health staff of the Health Unit also act as advisers in the matter of licensable trades.

There were some minor festivals in the villages of the Health Unit. The necessary sanitary arrangements for these festivals were looked after by the public health staff of the Health Unit.

General.—Except for a few cases of cholera and smallpox, the Public Health of the Health Unit was quite satisfactory.

A batch of five students of the B.S.Sc., and health officers' classes were deputed by the Professor of Hygiene, Medical College, Madras, to undergo a course of demonstration in the Health Unit. This method of training is likely to be useful when all the activities of the Health Unit are in full swing. The question of appointing a woman medical officer for the Health Unit is under the consideration of this Government.

Expenditure.—A sum of Rs. 14,915–2–8 has been spent on the scheme from out of the Government of India grant during the first nine months of the working of the scheme.

The Government of India have agreed to the continuance of the Health Unit for a further period of four years from 31st March 1937, on a contributory basis, the Government of India and the Rockfeller Foundation meeting an expenditure of Rs. 64,480 and Rs. 34,720 respectively.

Discretionary grants by Collectors.—The sum of Rs. 48,650 allotted for expenditure under this head has been distributed to the Collectors of districts at the rate of Rs. 2,000 each. They have spent Rs. 38,039-4-1 up to 30th June 1936.

The Collectors have spent the grants mostly on sinking drinking-water wells in places where they are badly needed, improving and deepening tanks, improving cattle-ponds, constructing culverts and foot bridges, providing playgrounds and burial grounds and in providing relief for persons who have lost their possessions from fire accidents.

3rd December 1936]

Anti-malarial operations.—The sum of Rs. 50,000 allotted for the above purpose has been distributed for expenditure on the various schemes as detailed below:—

	RS.
(1) Construction of sub-soil and open drainage at Chintapalli, Gudem taluk, Vizagapatam Agency	13,000
(2) Construction of sub-soil drainage at Gudalur in the Nilgiris district	13,000
(3) Anti-malarial operations in the Rameswaram island in the Ramnad district	6,000
(4) Anti-malarial operations in the coastal area from Ennore to Madras, Sriharikota island and Gudur taluk, Nellore district ...	18,000
Total ...	50,000

A sum of Rs. 30,840 has been spent on the schemes up to 30th June 1936 and the Director of Public Health who is controlling the schemes has reported that all the schemes will be completed by August 1936.

Abstract statement showing allotment, distribution and balance at the end of June 1936.

Serial number and schemes. (1)	Allotment from the Government of India grant. (2)	Actual expenditure up to 30th June 1936. (3)			Balance available. (4)		
	RS.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
1 Village communications	4,47,540	2,27,309	11	0	2,20,230	5	0
2 Rural water-supply	5,26,810	49,969	11	0	4,76,840	5	0
3 Rural sanitation	2,75,000	58,826	5	3	2,16,173	10	9
4 Poonamallee Health Unit Scheme.	25,000	14,915	2	8	10,084	13	4
5 Discretionary grants by Collectors.	48,650	38,039	4	1	10,610	11	11
6 *Anti-malarial operations*	50,000	30,840	0	0	19,160	0	0
7 Establishment	..	455	0	0	..		
	13,73,000	4,20,355	2	0	9,52,644	14	0
Amount earmarked for expenditure in the areas transferred to Orissa.	27,000						
Total ..	14,00,000						

Annexure E.

ABSTRACT OF THE MAIN CONDITIONS IMPOSED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA IN REGARD TO THE GRANT FOR 1936–37 FOR "RURAL RECONSTRUCTION."

1. The money available should be devoted to two or three main objects of expenditure on rural uplift, e.g., improvement of rural communications and improvement of water-supply.

2. A definite policy and plan should be worked out for spending the amount available over a period of, say, five years.

3. The villages or other areas which are to benefit by the schemes should in every case make a contribution of, say, not less than one-third, either in cash or in kind (by labour and the like) as a condition of receiving the remaining two-thirds.

[3rd December 1936

4. In the actual execution of schemes, there should be the maximum degree of delegation to the District Officer; and the progress of the work should be reviewed periodically and copies of the reports should be sent to the Government of India.

5. The bulk of the grants (say 80 per cent) should be allocated to districts on a rural population basis; the remainder should be available for schemes in specially needy districts or special schemes to meet local exigencies.

APPENDIX VI.

[Vide answer to question No. 497 asked by Mr. A. B. Shetty at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 3rd December 1936, page 332 supra].

Statement showing the ordinary expenditure of district and taluk boards in 1933–34 *and* 1934–35.

District.	Total Ordinary Expenditure of District and Taluk Boards in 1933–34.	Total Ordinary Expenditure of District Boards in 1934–35.		Increase (+) or decrease (—).
	RS.	RS.		RS.
1 Anantapur	4,16,420	4,87,213	+	70,793
2 North Arcot—				
Tiruvannamalai .. .. } Vellore	7,20,041	6,82,389	—	37,652
3 South Arcot	9,06,792	7,58,950	—	1,47,842
4 Bellary	3,86,441	4,08,213	+	21,772
5 Chingleput	7,18,614	5,41,960	—	1,76,654
6 Chittoor	5,70,568	5,43,096	—	27,472
7 Coimbatore	14,47,599	14,64,093	+	16,494
8 Cuddapah	4,23,334	3,57,508	—	65,826
9 Old Ganjam and New Chicacole District Board	8,94,876	8,26,975	—	67,901
10 Godavari, East	10,04,638	8,97,305	—	1,07,333
11 Godavari, West	9,07,279	8,15,809	—	91,470
12 Guntur—				
Ongole .. .. .. } Guntur	12,36,349	9,59,558	—	2,76,791
13 Kanara, South	6,16,109	6,95,268	+	79,159
14 Kistna	10,16,097	9,69,713	—	46,384
15 Kurnool	5,06,477	4,79,955	—	26,522
16 Madura	10,69.486	10,47,149	—	22,337
17 Malabar	11,08.873	11,28,524	+	19,651
18 Nellore	7,95,147	6.47,558	—	1,47,589
19 Nilgiris	2,39,285	2,20,560	—	18,725
20 Ramnad	7,39,907	7,93,746	+	53,839
21 Salem	7,02,364	7,35,691	+	33,327
22 Tanjore, East .. .. .. } 23 Tanjore, West	16,29,322*	{ 9,12,470 1,55,409 2,16,626 }	—	3,44,817
24 Tinnevelly	8,39,629	8,19,639	—	19,990
25 Trichinopoly	8,51,072	10,11,942	+	1,60,870
26 Vizagapatam .. .. .. } 27 Bobbili	8,50,267	7,21,854	—	1,28,413
Total ..	2,05,96,986	1,92,99,173	—	12,97,813

*(Excludes Rs. 20,87,970 being loan from railway funds.)

APPENDIX VII.

[*Vide* answer to question No. 499 asked by Mr. K. A. Nachiyappa Gounder at the meeting of the Legislative Council, held on the 3rd December 1936, page 332 supra.]

Statement showing the number of qualified candidates that applied for admission to Medical Colleges, Madras and Vizagapatam, from the Madras Presidency.

Year.	District.	Number applied. Non-Brahmans. Madras.	Non-Brahmans. Vizagapatam.	Brahmans. Madras.	Brahmans. Vizagapatam.	Europeans, Anglo-Indians and Indian Christians. Madras.	Europeans, Anglo-Indians and Indian Christians. Vizagapatam.	Muslims. Madras.	Muslims. Vizagapatam.	Others. Madras.	Others. Vizagapatam.	Total.
1933 ..	Tamil ..	27	..	83	1	13	..	5	..	..	..	129
	Telugu ..	18	16	33	34	5	1	..	..	..	..	107
	West Coast ..	31	..	32	..	15	..	1	..	..	..	79
	Total ..	76	16	148	35	33	1	6	..	..	..	315
1934 ..	Tamil ..	25	..	56	1	20	..	2	..	1	..	105
	Telugu ..	18	11	19	34	1	..	1	1	1	1	87
	West Coast ..	20	..	17	1	9	..	2	..	1	..	50
	Total ..	63	11	92	36	30	..	5	1	3	1	242
1935 ..	Tamil ..	53	..	67	1	22	..	5	..	2	..	150
	Telugu ..	17	12	20	24	2	..	1	..	..	..	76
	West Coast ..	12	..	17	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	36
	Total ..	82	12	104	25	31	..	6	..	2	..	262
1936 ..	Tamil ..	37	..	75	..	22	..	5	..	1	..	140
	Telugu ..	16	11	25	19	5	1	2	..	..	..	79
	West Coast ..	29	..	34	..	11	..	1	..	2	..	77
	Total ..	82	11	134	19	38	1	8	..	3	..	296

[3rd December 1936

Statement showing the number of candidates selected in the year 1933 (communitywar and districtwar) from the Madras Presidency.

Districts.	Non-Brahmans. Madras.	Non-Brahmans. Vizagapatam.	Brahmans. Madras.	Brahmans. Vizagapatam.	Indian Christians. Madras.	Indian Christians. Vizagapatam.	Muhammadans. Madras.	Muhammadans. Vizagapatam.	Others. Madras.	Others. Vizagapatam.	Total.
	1933.										
Anantapur	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Bellary	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Chittoor	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Cuddapah	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Ganjam	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Godavari	1	4	2	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	11
Guntur	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	3
Kistna	..	8	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	11
Kurnool	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Nellore	3	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	7
Vizagapatam	..	7	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
Coimbatore	..	..	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	6
Chingleput	1	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	5
Madura	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2
Madras	9	..	6	..	2	..	4	..	..	..	21
The Nilgiris	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
North Arcot	1	..	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	7
Ramnad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Arcot	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Salem	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2
Tanjore	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Tinnevelly	2	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	7
Trichinopoly	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Malabar	10	..	4	1	7	..	1	..	..	..	23
South Kanara	4	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	6
Total ..	35	29	30	17	21	4	6	..	..	..	142

Statement showing the number of candidates selected in the year 1934 (communitywar and districtwar) from the Madras Presidency.

Districts.	Non-Brahmans. Madras.	Non-Brahmans. Vizagapatam.	Brahmans. Madras.	Brahmans. Vizagapatam.	Indian Christians. Madras.	Indian Christians. Vizagapatam.	Muhammadans. Madras.	Muhammadans. Vizagapatam.	Others. Madras.	Others. Vizagapatam.	Total.
	1934.										
Anantapur	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Bellary	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Chittoor	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Cuddapah	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Ganjam	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Godavari	2	3	1	5	..	..	..	1	..	2	14
Guntur	..	6	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Kistna	3	4	2	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	14
Kurnool	1	..	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	5
Nellore	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Vizagapatam	..	5	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
Coimbatore	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Chingleput	3	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	5
Madura	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2
Madras	14	..	5	..	7	..	1	..	1	..	28
The Nilgiris	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
North Arcot	..	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	5
Ramnad	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
South Arcot	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Salem	2	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	7
Tanjore	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Tinnevelly	2	..	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	10
Trichinopoly	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3
Malabar	6	..	3	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	11
South Kanara	1	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	4
Total ..	39	22	36	23	23	1	4	2	1	2	153

3rd December 1936]

Statement showing the number of candidates selected in the year 1935 (communitywar and districtwar) from the Madras Presidency.

Districts.	Non-Brahmans. Madras.	Non-Brahmans. Vizagapatam.	Brahmans. Madras.	Brahmans. Vizagapatam.	Indian Christians. Madras.	Indian Christians. Vizagapatam.	Muhammadans. Madras.	Muhammadans. Vizagapatam.	Others. Madras.	Others. Vizagapatam.	Total.
	1935.										
Anantapur	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Bellary	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Chittoor	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Cuddapah	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3
Ganjam	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Godavari	..	6	3	10	1	..	..	..	..	..	20
Guntur	..	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Kistna	3	7	..	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	17
Kurnool	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Nellore	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Vizagapatam	..	3	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Coimbatore	4	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	7
Chingleput	4	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	7
Madura	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Madras	12	..	7	..	4	..	4	..	2	..	29
The Nilgiris	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2
North Arcot	3	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	5
Ramnad	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
South Arcot	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Salem	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Tanjore	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Tinnevelly	2	..	1	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	7
Trichinopoly	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3
Malabar	7	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	10
South Kanara	1	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	6
Total ..	49	21	27	29	20	..	6	..	2	..	154

Statement showing the number of candidates selected in the year 1936 (communitywar and districtwar) from the Madras Presidency.

Districts.	Non-Brahmans. Madras.	Non-Brahmans. Vizagapatam.	Brahmans. Madras.	Brahmans. Vizagapatam.	Indian Christians. Madras.	Indian Christians. Vizagapatam.	Muhammadans. Madras.	Muhammadans. Vizagapatam.	Others. Madras.	Others. Vizagapatam.	Total.
	1936.										
Anantapur	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Bellary	1	1	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	7
Chittoor	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Cuddapah	1	..	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	5
Ganjam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Godavari	..	4	1	5	..	1	..	1	..	..	12
Guntur	..	4	1	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	8
Kistna	1	5	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
Kurnool	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nellore	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Vizagapatam	..	4	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
Coimbatore	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Chingleput	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Madura	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2
Madras	11	..	5	..	6	..	2	..	1	..	25
The Nilgiris	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
North Arcot	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	3
Ramnad	4	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	8
South Arcot	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Salem	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Tanjore	3	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	8
Tinnevelly	2	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	6
Trichinopoly	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Malabar	4	..	2	..	3	..	1	..	1	..	11
South Kanara	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Total ..	48	19	24	27	22	2	6	2	2	..	152

[3rd December 1936

Statement showing the number of candidates belonging to places other than the Madras Presidency, that applied for admission to Medical Colleges and the number that were selected.

Name of State. (1)	Brahmans. (2)	Non-Brahmans. (3)	Indian Christians. (4)	Muhammadans. (5)	Others. (6)
		1933.			
Hyderabad	..	..	..	*1	..
Mysore	2	..	.	..	..
Pudukottah ..	*1	..	..	..	..
Coorg	1	1	..	..	..
Bangalore C. & M. ..	..	1	..	..	..
Calcutta	..	1	..	..	..
Total ..	4	3	..	1	..

NOTE.—All the candidates applied for admission to the Madras Medical College.

Name of State. (1)	Brahmans. (2)	Non-Brahmans. (3)	Indian Christians. (4)	Muhammadans. (5)	Others. (6)
		1934.			
Hyderabad	1	..	..	..	..
Kolar	1	..	1	..	..
Coorg	1	*1	..	..	..
Central Provinces ..	..	1	..	..	..
United Provinces ..	..	1	..	..	..
Bombay	..	1	..	..	..
Ceylon	..	1	..	..	..
Goa	..	..	*1	..	..
Total ..	3	5	2	..	..

NOTE.—All for Madras Medical College.

Name of State. (1)	Brahmans. (2)	Non-Brahmans. (3)	Indian Christians. (4)	Muhammadans. (5)	Others. (6)
		1935.			
Sandur State ..	1	..	..	..	..
Coorg	..	1	..	..	..
Nizam's Dominions.	..	..	1	..	1
United States of America	..	..	1	..	..
Bangalore C. & M. ..	1	1	*4	*1	..
Bangalore	2	2	..	..	..
Central Provinces ..	1	4	..	..	..
Bengal	..	1	..	..	..
Punjab	..	3	..	..	..
Jatprole State ..	..	1	..	..	..
Kotah State ..	..	2	..	..	..
Jaipur State ..	..	1	..	..	..
Total ..	5	16	6	1	1

NOTE.—All the candidates applied for admission to Madras Medical College.

* Selected.

3rd December 1936]

Name of State. (1)	Brahmans. (2)	Non-Brahmans. (3)	Indian Christians. (4)	Muhammadans. (5)	Others. (6)
		1936.			
Pudukottah State ..	* 1	2	..	..	..
Bangalore C. & M. ..	2	..	1	..	..
Bangalore	1	2	..	..	..
Coorg	..	1	..	*1	1
Hyderabad	..	1	..	..	..
Secunderabad ..	..	1	..	..	..
Ahmadabad ..	..	1	..	..	..
Alwar State ..	1	..	..	..	..
Bhopal	..	..	..	1	..
Bikanir	..	3	..	..	..
Idar State	1	..	..	..	..
Total ..	6	11	1	2	1

NOTE.—All the candidates applied for admission to the Madras Medical College.
* Selected.

APPENDIX VIII.

[Vide answer to question No. 501 asked by Mr. K. A. Nachiyappa Gounder at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 3rd December 1936, page 333 supra.]

(1)

Statement showing the number of midwives employed in rural dispensaries.

Name of district.	Number of rural dispensaries.	Western medicine. Number of midwives in receipt of subsidy. From Provincial Funds.	From Local Funds.	Number of rural dispensaries.	Indian medicine. Number of midwives in receipt of subsidy. From Provincial Funds.	From Local Funds.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Anantapur	13	1	1	3	0	1
Arcot, North	28	9	Nil.	5	1	0
Do. South	12	4	Nil.	3	..	..
Bellary	8	..	3	6	2	0
Chingleput	12	10	..	5	1	0
Chittoor	15	6	..	4	3	0
Coimbatore	27	10	..	7	2	1
Cuddapah	11	5	..	4	0	..
Godavari, East	42	8	9	4	0	1
Do. West	16	4	1	6	..	..
Guntur	22	12	..	10	4	1
Kanara, South	15	8	4	5	1	1
Kistna	24	2	2	3	..	..
Kurnool	11	1	..	3	1	..
Madura	15	5	..	..	..	..
Malabar	31	18	..	2	1	0
Nellore	5	3	..	12	8	0
Ramnad	16	6	1 *	1	..	..
Salem	22	4	..	1	..	..
Tanjore	36	8	8 †	3	0	2
Tinnevelly	21	3	5	1	1	0
Trichinopoly	24	11	..	2	..	..
Vizagapatam	26	3	1	..	..	..

* (Reported to be vacant now.) † (Of which two did not join and one resigned)

(2)

G.O. No. 472, P.H., dated 3rd March 1932.

READ—the following papers:—

From the Surgeon-General, dated 3rd October 1931, Ref. No. 1346–1 Hospitals.

From the Surgeon-General, dated 21st December 1931, No. 1346–3 Hospitals.

Order—No. 472, P.H., dated 3rd March 1932.

In view of the present financial stringency the Surgeon-General has suggested that the appointment of medical practitioners and midwives to subsidized rural dispensaries which have been sanctioned but not yet opened should be kept in abeyance and that no midwives should be appointed to existing subsidized rural dispensaries in which midwives have not been employed hitherto. The Government accept the suggestion. Presidents of taluk boards are accordingly requested not to open subsidized rural dispensaries which have been sanctioned but not yet opened. The appointment of midwives in subsidized rural dispensaries in which they have not been employed hitherto should also be deferred.

(By order of the Government. Ministry of Local Self-Government)

S. G. SENGODAIYAN,
Deputy Secretary to Government.

To all Presidents of Taluk Boards.
,, all Presidents of District Boards.
,, the Surgeon-General.
,, the Accountant-General, through Finance Department.
,, the Finance Department.
,, the Revenue Department.
,, the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards.
,, the Examiner of Local Fund Accounts.

APPENDIX IX.

[Vide answer to question No. 513 asked by Mr. K. A. Nachiyappa Gounder at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 3rd December 1936, page 346 supra.]

STATEMENT.

1935 (*ten cases*).

Ongole district—Local Fund Dispensary, Addanki.—The President, District Board, Ongole, appointed a rural medical practitioner not belonging to the community fixed by the Government as local fund sub-assistant surgeon though the Surgeon-General pointed out that he was over-aged. The president reported that the age-limit had since been proposed to be raised with retrospective effect and that no person belonging to the community fixed by the Government was available among

3rd December 1936]

rural medical practitioners in the district. As the age-limit had been raised with retrospective effect after the appointment the Government approved the appointment made by the president.

Dispensary at Vetapalem.—The President, District Board, Ongole, appointed a sub-assistant surgeon for the local fund dispensary at Vetapalem without consulting the Surgeon-General. The Government considered this appointment as irregular and cancelled it. The president later reported that he had not given effect to the appointment and that he had appointed another person as sub-assistant surgeon. The District Medical Officer was not directly consulted in regard to the second appointment but he had no objection to this appointment. The candidate was not over-aged according to the rules as amended. In the circumstances, the Government condoned the irregularity in not having consulted the District Medical Officer directly in regard to the second appointment.

Coimbatore District Board—Peddappampatti and Avanashi dispensaries.—The President, District Board, Coimbatore, appointed a rural medical practitioner as sub-assistant surgeon in the local fund dispensary at Peddappampatti and another as sub-assistant surgeon in the local fund dispensary at Avanashi. The Surgeon-General took objection to the above appointments on the ground that the District Medical Officer's recommendation in regard to the appointment of the sub-assistant surgeon at Peddappampatti was disregarded and that the candidates were over-aged. Under the rules only consultation with the Surgeon-General is necessary and it is open to the president either to accept or reject the Surgeon-General's advice. The president had satisfied the rules as he consulted the District Medical Officer. As regards over-age, the Government sanctioned the exemption of the above candidates from the age-limit in view of their long service.

Tinnevelly District Board—Dispensary at Kayattar.—The President, District Board, Tinnevelly, appointed a rural medical practitioner as sub-assistant surgeon for the local fund dispensary at Kayattar. On the date of appointment, i.e., 14th April 1935, the candidate was 34 years old. The Government fixed the age-limit for the employment of rural medical practitioners as sub-assistant surgeons at 35 with effect from 19th March 1935. The above candidate was not therefore over-aged at the time of appointment.

Nellore district—Dispensary at Pannur.—The President, District Board, Nellore, appointed a non-Brahman (Hindu) in the place of a Muhammadan fixed for this district board. The candidate appointed was over-aged. The Surgeon-General recommended that the candidate might be exempted from the age-limit. As there is no provision in the statutory rules for exempting the candidate from the age-limit prescribed for appointment as local fund sub-assistant surgeons by direct recruitment, the president has been informed accordingly. The Government ordered that a member from the scheduled or the Muhammadan community should be appointed.

[3rd December 1936

Nellore district—Dispensary at Sreeharikota.—The President, District Board, Nellore, appointed a non-Brahman (Hindu) in the place of a candidate from the scheduled classes fixed for that district board. The Surgeon-General recommended that the appointment made by the president might be approved. As no candidate from the schedule classes was available, the Government approved the appointment as the non-Brahman (Hindu) community to which the candidate belonged was the next community in rotation.

East Godavari District Board—Dispensaries at Korukonda and Rayavaram.—The President, District Board, East Godavari, appointed two rural medical practitioners as sub-assistant surgeons in the local fund dispensaries at Rayavaram and Korukonda. These candidates were over-aged, i.e., above 35. The Surgeon-General recommended exemption from the age-limit in these cases. Under the powers vested in them, the Government exempted these candidates from the age-limit.

Anantapur District Board—Tanakkal dispensary.—The President, District Board, Anantapur, appointed a rural medical practitioner as sub-assistant surgeon for the local fund dispensary at Tanakkal. This candidate was over-aged at the time of appointment. In the meantime the Government decided to raise the age-limit from 27 to 35 in the case of rural medical practitioners appointed as sub-assistant surgeons. With reference to this decision, the candidate was not over-aged as he was 32 at the time of appointment.

1936 (*one case*).

Guntur District Board—Dispensary at Achempeta.—The President, District Board, Guntur, appointed a rural medical practitioner as sub-assistant surgeon in the local fund dispensary at Achempeta. The Surgeon-General did not approve the appointment as the candidate was over-aged. The Government had in the meantime raised the age-limit from 27 to 35 in the case of rural medical practitioners appointed as sub-assistant surgeons. The candidate appointed was within the above age-limit. There was no irregularity in the appointment. The Surgeon-General also finally stated that he had no objection to the appointment.

APPENDIX X.

[*Vide* answer to question No. 528 asked by Mr. K. A. Nachiyappa Gounder at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 3rd December 1936, page 357 *supra*.]

G.O. No. 3592, L.S.G., dated 14th August 1936.

The Government have from time to time issued orders regarding the principles to be observed by presidents of district boards in the matter of disposal of tenders for the supply of articles or for the execution of works. As complaints have been received that these orders are frequently violated, the Government are pleased to issue the following

3rd December 1936]

nstructions which are already embodied or implicit in existing rules and orders and which all presidents of district boards must follow strictly :—

(1) The lowest tender should ordinarily be accepted. Where it is considered undesirable to accept the lowest tender, the reasons should be clearly recorded in writing and made available for audit.

(2) Where the capacity for work and the integrity of a tenderer are not known, his tender need not necessarily be rejected; extra security of 5 or 10 per cent should be taken where circumstances warrant such a course.

(3) Where the lowest tender is rejected for recorded reasons, the next lowest tender should be accepted, unless adequate grounds can be recorded for rejecting that tender also.

(4) In no case should a tender be accepted at other than the rates specified in that tender. The practice of asking a higher tenderer to accept a lower rate should be definitely discontinued as it is opposed to all accepted canons of the tender system.

(5) There should be no avoidable delay in the disposal of tenders after they are opened. Ordinarily they should be disposed of within a week of the date of opening and in no case should the period exceed one month.

The knowledge that all tenders will receive impartial consideration will encourage tenderers to quote the lowest economic rates and the local body will derive the maximum benefit of the tender system. The Government are satisfied that the temporary advantage which accrues from allowing a selected tenderer to reduce his rates is more than off-set by the sense of uncertainty and the opportunities for malpractices which inevitably result from such a procedure. The Government will in future regard the procedure of allowing a higher tenderer to execute a work at a lower rate tendered by someone else as being an abuse of the powers of the president rendering him liable to removal under section 43 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920.

2. The Government further consider that they should have a controlling voice in giving contracts for all works towards the cost of which they contribute. All maintenance works on trunk and second-class roads and all capital works on trunk, second-class and village roads towards the cost of which the Government give full or partial grants will fall under this category. The Government have decided that the following procedure should be observed in regard to the settlement of contracts for all such works and it is deemed a condition of the grant that the local body should abide by the procedure laid down:—

(1) Tenders for all works, whether capital or repair, shall be invited by the District Board Engineer who shall forward them with his recommendations to the president, district board, for orders.

[3rd December 1936

(2) The president, district board, shall pass final orders in all cases in which he proposes to accept the lowest tender.

(3) Every case in which the president considers that the lowest tender should not be accepted shall be immediately reported to the Government with the recommendations of the president and the District Board Engineer and it shall be open to the Government to pass such orders as they deem fit.

(4) The president shall dispose of the tenders in accordance with the orders passed by the Government and shall communicate his orders, with a copy of the orders passed by the Government, to the District Board Engineer who shall thereupon take steps to execute the works.

3. The Government must insist that the procedure now clearly laid down be strictly followed in future and trust that it will put an end to the irregularities and even grave abuses which have been too prevalent in the past.

(By order of the Government, Ministry of Education and Local Self-Government)

T. B. RUSSELL,
Secretary to Government.

To all Presidents of District Boards.
,, all Collectors.
,, all District Board Engineers (through Presidents of District Boards).
,, the Chief Engineer (Buildings and Roads).
,, the Public Works Department.
,, the Examiner of Local Fund Accounts.
,, the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards.

APPENDIX XI.

[Vide answer to question No. 530 asked by Mr. K. A. Nachiyappa Goundar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 3rd December 1936, page 359 supra.]

G.O. Ms. No. 5089, L.S.G., dated 23rd November 1936.

READ—the following papers:—

From the Secretary, North Maravaneri Extension Rate-payers' Association, dated the 17th October 1935.

From the Collector of Salem, No. L-6537/35, dated the 29th October 1935.

From the Director of Town-Planning, No. 2125/35, dated the 31st October 1935.

From the Secretary, North Maravaneri Extension Rate-payers' Association, dated the 3rd December 1935.

From the Commissioner, Salem Municipality, No. 284-C-4/35, dated the 1st November 1935.

Endorsement of the Director of Town-Planning, No. 2207/35, dated the 14th November 1935.

From Mr. P. S. B. Bommanna Chettiyar, dated the 6th December 1935.

From the Commissioner, Salem Municipality, No. 6-C-1/36, dated 25th January 1936.

From the Chairman, Municipal Council, Salem, Endorsement, dated nil.

From the Director of Town-Planning, No. 2727, dated 14th February 1936.

From Mr. K. T. Rangaswami Chettiyar, dated 12th March 1936.

From the Secretary, North Maravaneri Extension Rate-payers' *Association, dated* the 29th March 1936.

From the Commissioner, Salem Municipality, No. 6-C-1/36, dated 11th March 1936.

Endorsement of the Chairman, Municipal Council, Salem, dated nil.

From the Collector of Salem, R.O.C. No. 5879-B-4/33, dated the 8th April 1936.

[3rd December 1936

Order—Ms. No. 5089, L.S.G., dated 23rd November 1936.

In G.O. No 2451, P.H., dated the 19th September 1935, the Government published the draft of a notification varying the Kumaraswamipatti Extension Town-Planning Scheme—Part I—Salem, sanctioned in G.O. No. 1697, P.H., dated the 10th August 1932, for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby. The Secretary of the North Maravaneri Extension Rate-payers' Association, Salem, has objected to the exclusion of the lands mentioned in clauses 2, 3, 4 and 5 of the notification and has suggested the inclusion of all 'B' class lands which were originally included in the scheme. Messrs. P. S. B. Bommanna Chettiyar and K. T. Rangaswami Chettiyar have also suggested certain variations. The Government are unable to accept any of the suggestions.

2. The Salem Municipal Council has in its resolution No. 1400 dated the 24th October 1935, and No. 1657, dated the 12th December 1935, resolved to reduce the width of the Chinnayya Pillai road from 40 feet to 30 feet. The Government are unable to concur in the proposal.

3. The appended notification will be published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*.

(By order of the Government, Ministry of Local Self-Government)

T. B. RUSSELL,
Secretary to Government.

To the Commissioner, Salem Municipality, through the Chairman, Municipal Council, Salem.
,, the Collector of Salem.
,, the Director of Town-Planning.
,, the Legal Department.
,, the Revenue Department.
,, M.R.Ry. P. S. Ranganatha Ayyar Avargal, Secretary, North Maravaneri Rate-payers' Association, Salem.
,, M.R.Ry. P. S. Bommanna Chettiyar Avargal, Merchant, Salem.
,, M.R.Ry. K. T. Rangaswami Chettiyar Avargal, Salem.
,, the Superintendent, Government Press, for publication in Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*.

APPENDIX.

NOTIFICATION.

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (*a*) of sub-section (2) of section 15 of the Madras Town-Planning Act, 1920 (Madras Act VII of 1920), the Governor acting with Ministers is hereby pleased to make the following variations in the Kumaraswamipatti* Extension Town-Planning Scheme—Part I—Salem, sanctioned in Local Self-Government Department Notification No. 1317, dated the 6th September 1932, namely:—

In the said scheme—

(1) for the words and figure "Kumaraswamipatti Extension Town-Planning Scheme—Part I—Salem" wherever they occur, the words "North Maravaneri Extension Town-Planning Scheme, Salem" shall be substituted;

* "Now known as the North Maravaneri Extension Town-Planning Scheme" by virtue of G.O. No. 388, P.H., dated the 20th February 1933, which gave it that name.

3rd December 1936]

(2) T.S. No. 1145-B (railway relinquished land) not shown in Schedule I shall be excluded from map C;

(3) in clauses 3 and 8, for the expression 'map C.' the expression 'revised map C' shall be substituted;

(4) in clause 4, for the expression 'Map C' the expression 'Revised map C' shall be substituted;

(5) in clause 5, for the figures and word "24·97 acres" the figures and word "23·40 acres" shall be substituted;

(6) In Schedule I—

Serial number.	Survey number.	Sub-division number.	Name of present owner.	Extent. Acres.	Extent. Sq. ft.	Present use.
(a) the following entry shall be omitted, namely :—						
"1	1104	..	....	..	10819	Longly road";
(b) for the entry—						
"2	1115	..	P. S. S. Appi Chettiyar.	2	39971	Nanja and garden";
the following entry shall be substituted, namely :—						
"2	1115 (part)	..	P. S. S. Appi Chettiyar.	1	26136	Nanja and garden"; and
(c) for the entry—			"Total ..	24 or 24·97 acres"	42092	
the following entry shall be substituted, namely—						
			"Total about ..	23·40 acres"; and		

(7) in Schedule III for the figures '1115' occurring under the column headed "Survey numbers affected." the figures, word and brackets "1115 (Part)" shall be substituted.

APPENDIX XII.

[Vide answer to question No. 533 asked by Mr. A. B. Shetty at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 3rd December 1936, page 362 supra.]

(1)

Circular No. 76, dated 28th November 1936.

[Elections to Legislatures—Prohibition of Government, Municipal and Local Board servants from taking part.]

The attention of all heads of departments is invited to—

(1) rule 20 of the Government Servants' Conduct Rules which definitely debars Government servants from taking part in any manner in any election to a legislative body except to the extent of recording a vote if they are qualified to do so, refraining in that case from giving beforehand any indication of the direction in which they intend to vote;

[3rd December 1936

(2) the local ruling extracted below regarding the liability of Government servants for acts done by members of their family:

"A Government servant is responsible for any act done by his wife or by any other member of his family living with or in any way dependent on him which, if done by himself, would constitute a breach of the rules."

and

(3) to the instructions in G.O. No. 325, Public (Services), dated the 12th February 1936, emphasising the importance of Government servants acting with strict impartiality in dealing with any issue which may arise in connexion with elections.

2. In view of the impending elections to the new Provincial Legislature, the Government consider it necessary that heads of departments should draw the attention of their subordinates to the rules and instructions mentioned above.

3. Separate orders have been issued in G.O. No. 4972, L.S.G., dated the 14th November 1936, relating to municipal and local board employees.

G. T. BOAG,
Acting Chief Secretary.

To all heads of departments including Collectors and District Judges.
,, the Superintendent, Government Press, for publication in the *Fort St. George Gazette.*

(2)

G.O. No. 4972, L.S.G., dated 14th November 1936.

In $\frac{\text{G.O. No. 2598, L. \& M., dated 16th June 1926}}{\text{G.O. No. 3961, L. \& M., dated 10th September 1926}}$, as subsequently amended, a rule was issued, prohibiting the officers and servants employed by $\frac{\text{municipal councils}}{\text{local boards}}$ from interfering or using their influence in any way or doing anything in aid, or in obstruction, of any candidate in an election to a Legislative Body constituted under the Government of India Act or to a Local Authority, except that they may record votes, if entitled to do so, refraining in that case from giving beforehand an indication of the direction in which they intend to vote. The $\frac{\text{executive authorities}}{\text{Presidents}}$ of $\frac{\text{municipalities}}{\text{local boards}}$ are requested to draw the attention of their subordinates to the above rule, which clearly debars them from standing for or taking part in elections except to the extent specified above. The $\frac{\text{executive authorities}}{\text{Presidents}}$ should take disciplinary action against any of their subordinates who infringe the rule. The Government consider that every officer or servant is responsible for any act done by his wife or by any other member of his family living with, or in any

3rd December 1936]

way dependant on him which, if done by himself, would constitute a breach of the rules and that the wives and families of officers and servants of $\frac{\text{municipal councils}}{\text{local boards}}$ are similarly debarred from standing for or taking part in elections.

(By order of the Government, Ministry of Local Self-Government)

T. B. RUSSELL,
Secretary to Government.

To the Executive Authorities (through Chairmen).
,, all Presidents of District Boards (with copies for Major Panchayat Boards).
,, the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards.
,, the Education and Public Health Department.
,, the Public (Reforms) Department.
,, the Public (Elections) Department.
,, the Public (Services) Department.
,, all Collectors.

APPENDIX XIII.

[Vide answer to question No. 534 asked by Rao Sahib Pandit Ganala Ramamurti at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 3rd December 1936, page 363 supra.]

G.O. No. 1800, Development, dated 13th October 1936.

READ—the following papers:—

G.O. No. 315, Law (General), dated 27th January 1933.

Memorandum to the Collector of Malabar, dated 25th August 1936, No. 3390-I/36.

From the Collector of Malabar, *dated 31st* August *1936*, No. D. Dis. 10605/36.

Endorsement by the Board of Revenue, No. E. 5173/36, dated 5th September 1936.

Order—No. 1800, *Development, dated* 13*th October* 1936.

At the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 1st November 1932, the following resolution was passed:—

"This Council recommends to Government that the names of the communities now recorded as Kammalans, Kamsalins and Thattans be hereafter entered in Government records as Viswa-Brahmans with the suffix of 'Achariyar Avargal' or 'Acharyulu Garu' to the names of the Tamil and Telugu members respectively, and the honorific prefix of 'Brahma Sri' instead of 'M.R.Ry.' according to the prevailing custom except in cases where a desire in writing is definitely expressed otherwise."

The Government in G.O. No. 315, Law (General), dated 27th January 1933, accepted the resolution with a slight qualification. The question has now been raised as to whether these orders apply to Kammalans of Malabar. The Government observe that these castes in

[3rd December 1936

Malabar are quite different from castes of the same name on the East Coast and that the debate on the resolution referred to above related entirely to the people of the Tamil and the Telugu country. There is no indication in the record of the debate that the resolution had reference to Kammalans of Malabar also. The Government therefore direct that the orders in G.O. No. 315, Law (General), dated 27th January 1933, shall not apply to the Kammalans of Malabar.

(By order of the Governor in Council)

C. J. PAUL,
Secretary to Government.

To the Departments of the Secretariat (all sections).
" all Heads of Departments (including Collectors and District Judges).
Press.

APPENDIX XIV.

[Vide answer to question No. 543 asked by Mr. G. Rameswara Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 3rd December 1936, page 367 supra.]

STATEMENT.

Serial number and services and posts which were within the scope of the Madras Public Service Commission before the issue of the Regulations, i.e., 5th May 1936.	Services and posts included within the scope of the Commission during the four years previous to 5th May 1936.	Services and posts taken away from the scope of the Commission by the Regulations on 5th May 1936.
	Provincial Services.	
1 The Madras Agricultural Service	....	....
2 The Madras Boiler Service	....	....
3 The Madras Civil Service (Executive Branch).	....	....
4 The Madras District Board Engineering Service.	....	....
5 The Madras Educational Service	....	....
6 The Madras Electrical Service	....	....
7 The Madras Engineering Service	....	....
8 The Madras Excise Service	....	....
9 The Madras Factory Service	....	....
10 The Madras Fisheries Service	....	....
11 The Madras Forest Service	....	....
12 The Madras General Service— *Except*— Chairman of the Madras Public Service Commission. Members of the Commission. Surgeon to His Excellency the Governor. Secretary to the Madras Legislative Council. Assistant Secretary to the Madras Legislative Council. Chief Judge, Court of Small Causes, Madras.	....	12 Madras General Service— (1) Surgeon to His Excellency the Governor. (2) Secretary to the Madras Legislative Council. (3) Assistant Secretary to the Madras Legislative Council. (4) Assistant Engineer for Marine Works at ports other than Tuticorin and Cochin.

Serial number and services and posts which were within the scope of the Madras Public Service Commission before the issue of the Regulations, i.e., 5th May 1936.	Services and posts included within the scope of the Commission during the four years previous to 5th May 1936.	Services and posts taken away from the scope of the Commission by the Regulations on 5th May 1936.
	Provincial Services—cont.	
12 The Madras General Service—*cont.* *Except*—cont. Administrator-General and Official Trustee, Madras. Judges of the City Civil Court, Madras. Chief Presidency Magistrate, Madras. Puisne Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Madras.		12 Madras General Service—*cont.* (5) Personal Assistant to the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards when recruited by transfer from the Madras Civil Service (Executive Branch). (6) Chief Judge, Court of Small Causes, Madras. (7) Administrator-General and Official Trustee, Madras. (8) Judges of the City Civil Court. (9) Chief Presidency Magistrate, Madras. (10) Puisne Judge of the Court of Small Causes.
13 The Madras Industries Service	....	....
14 The Madras Jail Service	....	....
15 The Madras Medical Service (General Branch).	....	(11) Assistant Surgeons in the Men's Section of the Madras Medical Service (General Branch) when recruited by transfer from the Madras Medical Service (*Special Branch*).
16 The Madras Medical Service (Special Branch).	....	....
17 The Madras Police Service	....	....
18 The Madras Port Service	....	Madras Port Service— Port officers including the Personal Assistant to the Presidency Port Officer and Agent for Government Consignments. The Harbour Master and Assistant Harbour Masters at Cochin.
19 The Madras Public Health Service	....	....
20 The Madras Registration Service	....	....
21 The Madras Sanitary Engineering Service ..	....	....
22 The Madras Stationery and Printing Service.	....	....
23 The Madras Survey Service	....	....
24 The Madras Veterinary Service	....	The following posts which were not within the scope of the Commission have now

		been excluded from its purview by the Regulations (1) Gazetted posts in the High Court. (2) Law Officers in the City and Mufassal and Official Receivers. (3) Law Reporters. (4) Principal, School of Indian Medicine. (5) Secretary to Government, Legal Department and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs. (6) Under Secretary, Legal Department. (7) Sheriff of Madras. (8) Sub-Judges. (9) District Munsifs including the Registrar, Court of Small Causes, Madras.
	Subordinate Services.	
1 The Madras Agricultural Subordinate Service.	....	1 The Madras Agricultural Subordinate Service— (1) Lower Subordinates. (2) Fieldmen. (3) Supervisor. (4) Sanitary Inspector. (5) Mechanics. (6) Museum Curator. (7) Draughtsman. (8) Artists. (9) Tracer.
2 The Madras Co-operative Subordinate Service.	....	2 The Madras Co-operative Subordinate Service— Senior Inspectors.
3 The Madras Educational Subordinate Service.	Madras Educational Subordinate Service— Class VIII (i)—Secondary Grade Teachers *except* Secondary Grade Teachers in the Chenchu Schools and in the Laccadive Islands (Men). Class VIII (ii)—Secondary Grade Teachers (Women). Class IX—Pandits and Munshis (Men and Women). Class X (i)—Physical Training Instructors (Men).	3 Madras Educational Subordinate Service— VI Supervisors of Sanskrit Schools. VII Supervisor of Chenchu Schools. Classes VIII (i) to XLII.

Serial number and services and posts which were within the scope of the Madras Public Service Commission before the issue of the Regulations, i.e., 5th May 1936.	Services and posts included within the scope of the Commission during the four years previous to 5th May 1936.	Services and posts taken away from the scope of the Commission by the Regulations on 5th May 1936.
	Subordinate Services—cont.	
3 The Madras Educational Subordinate Service —*cont.*	Madras Educational Subordinate Service—*cont.*	
	Class X (ii)—Physical Training Instructresses (Women).	
	Class XI (i)—Drawing Masters (Men).	
	Class XI (ii)—Drawing Mistresses (Women).	
	Class XII—Music Mistresses.	
	Class XIII—Sewing Mistresses.	
	Class XIV—Combined Drawing and Sewing Mistresses.	
	Class XV—Combined Drawing and Needle-work Mistresses.	
	Class XVI (i)—Higher Elementary Grade Teachers *except those in the Chenchu* Schools, in the Agency and in the Laccadive Islands (Men).	
	Class XVI (i)—Higher Elementary Grade Teachers (Women).	
	Class XVII (i)—Lower Elementary Grade Teachers *except* those in the Chenchu Schools and in the Laccadive Islands (Men).	
	Class XVII (ii)—Lower Elementary Grade Teachers (Women).	
	Class XIX—Manual Training Instructors.	
	Class XXIII—Workshop Assistants.	
	Class XXVII—Weaving and Spinning Assistants including Rattan Work Assistants.	
	Class XXXI—Shift Operators, College of Engineering.	
	Class XXXVII—Mechanics, College of Engineering.	
4 The Madras Electrical Subordinate Service.	....	4 The Madras Electrical Subordinate Service.
5 The Madras Engineering Subordinate Service.	Madras Engineering Subordinate Service— Class V—Tracers in the office of the Chief Engineers.	5 The Madras Engineering Subordinate Service— Class II—Overseers

6 The Madras Excise Subordinate Service . .	. . . .	6 The Madras Excise Subordinate Service.
7 The Madras Fisheries Subordinate Service—Inspectors, Research Assistants, Laboratory Assistants, Sub-Inspectors, Assistant Inspectors, Supervisor, Chank Fishery, Survey Assistant, Headmaster, Government Fisheries Training School, Calicut, Teachers and Instructors.	Madras Fisheries Subordinate Service— Class XXV—Teachers including Secondary, Higher and Lower Elementary Grade Teachers and Headmasters in the respective grades.	7 The Madras Fisheries Subordinate Service— Classes V to XXVII.
8 The Madras Forest Subordinate Service . .	8 The Madras Forest Subordinate Service— Class II—Foresters.	8 The Madras Forest Subordinate Service— Class I—Rangers. Class II—Foresters. Class III—Forest Guards. 9 The Madras Government Press Subordinate Service.
9 The Madras Industries Subordinate Service.	Madras Industries Subordinate Service— Class IV—Draughtsmen. Class V—Tracers. Class VII—Manual Training Instructor. Class XV—Electrician, Government School of Technology. Class XXIX—Draughtsman, Government Textile Institute, Madras.	10 The Madras Industries Subordinate Service— All classes except Supervisors.
10 The Madras Jail Subordinate Service . .	Madras Jail Subordinate Service— Class I—Jailers. Class II—Deputy Jailers. Class III—Reserve Deputy Jailers. Class XII—Teachers and Instructors— Higher elementary trained teacher. Lower elementary trained teacher. Oriya teacher. Telugu teacher. Tamil teacher. Assistant Tamil teacher. Malayalam teacher. Urdu teacher. Band Master. Physical Training teacher. Agricultural Instructor. Certified Schools— Headmaster. Teacher.	11 The Madras Jail Subordinate Service— Whole.

Serial number and services and posts which were within the scope of the Madras Public Service Commission before the issue of the Regulations, i.e., 5th May 1936.	Services and posts included within the scope of the Commission during the four years previous to 5th May 1936.	Services and posts taken away from the scope of the Commission by the Regulations on 5th May 1936.
	Subordinate Services—cont.	
10 The Madras Jail Subordinate Service—*cont.*	Madras Jail Subordinate Service—*cont.* Class XII—Teachers and Instructors—*cont.* Certified Schools—*cont.* Instructor. Teacher and Instructor. Physical Training Instructor. Weaving Instructor. Agricultural Instructor. Class XIII—Compounders.	
11 The Madras Land Records Subordinate Service.	....	12 The Madras Land Records Subordinate Service.
12 The Madras Local Fund Audit Subordinate Service.	....	13 The Madras Local Fund Audit Subordinate Service.
13 The Madras Medical Subordinate Service (General Branch).	Madras Medical Subordinate Service— Class III—Matrons. Assistant Matrons. Ward Sisters. Nurses. Class V—Compounders. Class XV—Overseers. Class XVI—Assistant Overseers. Class XVII—Gymnastic Instructors. Class XXII—Draughtsmen. Class XXIII—Mechanics and Assistant Mechanics. Class XXIV—Electricians. Class XXIX—Head Overseer. Class XXX—Deputy Overseer. Class XXXI—Pharmacist.	14 The Madras Medical Subordinate Service (General Branch)— All classes except Class I, viz., Sub-Assistant Surgeons.
14 The Madras Medical Subordinate Service (Special Branch).	The Madras Medical Subordinate Service (Special Branch)— Class I—Lecturers in the Government School of Indian Medicine. Class II—Assistant Lecturers in the Government School of Indian Medicine. Class III—Demonstrators in the Government School of Indian Medicine.	15 The Madras Medical Subordinate Service (Special Branch)— Class I Class II and Class III.

15 The Madras Ministerial Service	Madras Ministerial Service— Shipping clerks in Mariner Department. Oriya Translator and Assistant Oriya Translator. Assistant Secretary to the Commissioner for Government Examinations. Stewards (in hospitals).	16 The Madras Ministerial Service— (1) The following posts in the Madras Ministerial Service— (i) Ministerial posts in the offices of the Private Secretary and Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor. (ii) Clerks in the Laccadive and Amindivi Islands. (iii) Shipping clerks in the Marine Department. (iv) Oriya Translator and Assistant Oriya Translator. (v) Manager and clerks in the Special Branch of the Criminal Investigation Department. (vi) Readers. (vii) Copyists. (viii) Any post of which the pay is— (*a*) lower than Rs. 30 a month, if on a fixed rate of pay, (*b*) lower than the scale of Rs. 30—3/2—45—2/2—55, if on a time-scale of pay.
16 The Madras Minor Irrigation Subordinate Service.	....	17 The Madras Minor Irrigation Subordinate Service.
17 The Malabar Special Police Subordinate Service.	....	18 The Malabar Special Police Subordinate Service.
18 The Madras Police Subordinate Service— All classes except Classes II, XII, XIII, XX and XXI.	Madras Police Subordinate Service— Class II—Sub-Inspectors (by promotion and by transfer). Class XII—Plan Drawing Instructor, Police Training School, Vellore. Class XIII—Munshi, Police Training School, Vellore. Class XX—Compounder. Class XXI—Sub-Assistant Surgeon.	19 The Madras Police Subordinate Service.
		20 The Madras Port Subordinate Service.

Serial number and services and posts which were within the scope of the Madras Public Service Commission before the issue of the Regulations, i.e., 4th May 1936.	Services and posts included within the scope of the Commission during the four years previous to 5th May 1936.	Services and posts taken away from the scope of the Commission by the Regulations on 5th May 1936.
	Subordinate Services—cont.	
19 The Madras Public Health Subordinate Service— Second-class Health Officers and Health Inspectors	....	21 The Madras Public Health Subordinate Service— Class III—Vaccinators.
20 The Madras Registration Subordinate Service.	....	22 The Madras Registration Subordinate Service— Sub-Registrars, I Grade. Do. II Grade.
21 The Madras Revenue Subordinate Service— Tahsildars. Deputy Tahsildars.	....	23 The Madras Revenue Subordinate Service— Tahsildars.
22 The Madras Secretariat Service	....	....
23 The Madras Survey Subordinate Service ..	Madras Survey Subordinate Service— Class I—Deputy Surveyors and Field Surveyor and Survey Parties. Class II—Junior Draughtsmen, Central Survey Office and Survey Parties. Class III—Head Computers (Survey Parties) and Junior Computers (Central Survey Office and Survey Parties).	24 The Madras Survey Subordinate Service.
24 The Madras Survey Subordinate (Temporary) Service.	....	25 The Madras Survey Subordinate (Temporary) Service.
25 The Madras Veterinary Subordinate Service.	....	26 The Madras Veterinary Subordinate Service— Class II—Veterinary Compounders. Class III—(i) Artist and photographer in the Madras Veterinary College. (ii) Mechanic in the Madras Veterinary College.

APPENDIX XV.

Vide answer to question No. 546 asked by Rao Sahib V. Dharmalingam Pillai at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 3rd December 1936, page 371 supra.]

etter from the Collector of North Arcot, to the Commissioner of Labour and Rural Uplift, No. L. 827/36, dated 4th September 1936.

There are now 123 teachers in the several labour schools of the istrict. Particulars called for by you are given below:—

Brahmans	3
Non-Brahman Caste Hindus	28
Adi-Dravidas	49
Indian Christians	40
Muhammadans	3
Total ...	123

APPENDIX XVI.

Vide answer to question No. 547 asked by Rao Sahib V. Dharmalingam Pillai at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 3rd December 1936, page 371 supra.]

'opy of letter L. Dis. No. 293/36, *dated the 1st September* 1936, *from the Collector of Guntur to the Commissioner of Labour and Rural Uplift.*

Depressed classes—Education—Opening of new schools—Information for answering M.L.C.'s *questions.*]

No new schools were opened and no depressed class teachers were ppointed by the present District Labour Officer since his appointment n the district.

(*a*) There was a proposal to open a new school at Abbarajupalem nd to appoint a second teacher for the school at Gummalampadu. The ormer proposal was dropped as the A.B. Mission opened an elementary chool in the village. As regards the appointment of a second teacher he need was not felt when the stagnants from the first standard and hildren below six years of age were removed and particular standards f proportional strength in the several classes was insisted upon in ccordance with the instructions of the Labour Commissioner in his etter No. A-2-4386/34, dated 3rd August 1935, and No. A-3-980/36, lated 22nd February 1936 and 22nd March 1936.

(*b*) *No deputation of the Adi-Andhras waited on the Labour Comnissioner during his visit to this district in June* 1936.

One Mr. Powlas had an interview.

[3rd December 193

APPENDIX XVII.

[Vide answer to question No. 548 asked by Rao Sahib V. Dharma lingam Pillai at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on th 3rd December 1936, page 371 supra.]

Copy of letter L. Dis. No. 341/36, dated 28th September 1936, from the Collector of Guntur to the Commissioner of Labour and Rura Uplift, Madras.

[Starred question No. 509, dated the 21st August 1936.]

I beg to report as follows on the questions asked of the Hon. the Lav Member:—

(a) A petition purporting to be sent by the Adi-Andhra Mahajan Sabha, Guntur district, was received early in May. There is n recognized body of that name. There is a body calling itself th Guntur Mandala Adi-Andhra Sangham, the secretary of whicl says that, that association has neither received nor sent an complaints about the Labour staff. The petition was destroyec by my predecessor, apparently being taken as pseudonymous.

(b) As far as I know this is not a fact. During the period o nearly six months I have been in this district, I have receivec no complaints from any Adi-Andhras against the Labour Officer My predecessor was satisfied with his work, and the Commis sioner of Labour who visited the district in June 1936 als expressed himself as being satisfied.

(c) (i) No acquisition was ever sanctioned in this case. The tria pit dug for inspection had no water in it. Water obtaine from the neighbourhood was found to be brackish. The peti tioners were asked to dig a trial pit in Government land an report if they found fresh water. Nothing further has bee heard or done.

(ii) The acquisition has not been dropped but it has been post poned for want of funds.

(iii) The pathway asked for led into a private road of the cast ryots. Acquisition could not therefore be taken up. Th depressed classes have since bought the path privately an are usiug it.

(iv) The acquisition of the pathway from the cheri to thei village was sanctioned but the depressed classes did not con sent to the alignment of the proposed path as it was muddy i wet weather. They suggested a much longer and therefore much more expensive route. My predecessor declined to pro ceed with the acquisition of this longer route. The mission ary who had interested himself in the matter told my prede cessor orally that part of the longer route would be given fre by the owners. My predecessor ordered the matter to be kep open in the expectation that the missionary would write whe he had definite proposals. Since then nothing has been heard.

APPENDIX XVIII.

[Vide answer to question No. 549 asked by Rao Sahib Pandit Ganala Ramamurti at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 3rd December 1936, page 371 supra.]

Report from the District Magistrate of Tanjore, L. Dis. Cl. No. 12686/36, dated the 2nd September 1936.

[Criminal Procedure Code—Section 144—Orders issued by the Sub-Magistrate, Kumbakonam—Report submitted.]

The records relating to proceedings under section 144, Criminal Procedure Code, for the years prior to 1932 and the concerned registers of the Sub-Magistrate's Court, Kumbakonam, for the years prior to 1930 have all been destroyed. There are therefore no records to show that any orders under section 144, Criminal Procedure Code, were passed by the Sub-Magistrate, Kumbakonam, against the persons mentioned as representatives of the Viswa-Brahmana community of the locality prohibiting them from entering into the Sri Nagaswaraswami temple at the time of kumbabhishekam in 1923. It is also not possible to say whether the police were guarding the temple at that time under the orders of the Sub-Magistrate.

2. From a perusal of the registers available from 1930, it is seen that no such orders were passed by the Sub-Magistrate, Kumbakonam, against these persons or against the community.

3. I have also ascertained that no such orders were passed for the last five years by the Joint Magistrate, Kumbakonam.

APPENDIX XIX.

[Vide answer to question No. 560 asked by Mr. M. B. Rangaswami Reddi at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 3rd December 1936, page 377 supra.]

Statement showing the number of persons imprisoned for default of payment of fines imposed or compensation levied for offences under the Forest Act.

Districts.	1933.	1934.	1935.
Vizagapatam	7	13	5
Godavari, East	..	8	8
Do. West	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Kistna	4	5	22
Guntur	18	10	37
Nellore	7	6	12
Cuddapah	10	18	37
Kurnool	29	28	21
Anantapur	13	31	12
Bellary	1	3	1
Chingleput	9	9	21
Chittoor	7	17	23
North Arcot	122	361	489
South Arcot	374	196	215
Tanjore	..	2	2
Trichinopoly	13	8	5
Madura	251	193	208
Ramnad	2	3	22
Tinnevelly	9	3	4
Salem	250	288	534
Coimbatore	94	73	186
The Nilgiris	5	22	21
South Kanara	6	5	11
Malabar	7	4	11

APPENDIX XX.

[Vide answer to question No. 563 asked by Mr. M. B. Rangaswami Reddi at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 3rd December 1936, page 380 supra.]

Statement showing the names of the State prisoners who were in jails in the Madras Presidency, with particulars as to the jails and allowances each was drawing, at the end of 1934.

Name of prisoner.	Amount of allowance paid by Government in 1934.	Jail in which confined.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	Under the Ganjam and Vizagapatam Act, 1839.		
1 Jaisingh Lokhono Naiko.	Rs. 10 per mensem.	Central Jail, Rajahmundry.	Since transferred to Orissa.
2 Kadraka Chachiri Bismajji.	Do.	Central Jail, Bellary ..	Since released.
3 Balaram Sondhi	Do.	Do. ..	Do.
	Under the Madras State Prisoners Regulation II of 1819.		
4 Amir Haider Khan ..	Rs. 60 per mensem.	Central Jail, Coimbatore ..	Since transferred to Punjab.
	Under the Bengal State Prisoners Regulation III of 1818.		
5 Pratul Chandra Bhattacharjee.	Dietary allowance Rs. 1-4-0 per diem and monthly allowance at Rs. 32.	Central Jail, Rajahmundry.	Now in the Vellore Central Jail.
6 Suresh Chandra Das ..	Do.	Do.	Since transferred to Bengal.
7 Pratul Chandra Ganguli.	Do.	Central Jail, Trichinopoly ..	Now in the Vellore Central Jail.
8 Trailokyanath Chakravarthi.	Do.	Do. ..	Do.
9 Romesh Chandra Acharjee.	Do.	Do. ..	Do.
10 Rabindra Mohan Sen Gupta.	Do.	Do. ..	Do.
11 Jibanlal Chatterjee ..	Dietary allowance at Rs. 2 per diem and monthly allowance at Rs. 32.	Central Jail, Bellary ..	Do.

APPENDIX XXI.

[Vide answer to question No. 574 asked by Mr. A. B. Shetty at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 3rd December 1936, page 387 supra.]

Copy of letter from the Director of Industries, D. Dis. No. S. 4235/36, dated the 25th November 1936.

The average retail price of food grains during the quarter ending 30th September 1936 was higher than in the corresponding quarter of the years 1933 and 1934, but lower than in the corresponding quarter of the year 1935 except in the cases specified below:—

Crop.	Districts in which the price of the commodity specified in column (1) for the quarter ending 30th September 1936 was — the same as that in the quarter ending 30th September			less than that in the quarter ending 30th September		Greater than that in the quarter ending 30th September
	1933.	1934.	1935.	1933.	1934.	1935.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Paddy (fist soil).	Chingleput ..	Chingleput ..	East Godavari.	Kurnool ..	..	Vizagapatam.
..	*North Arcot.*	North Arcot.	..	Chittoor ..	Chittoor ..	Cuddapah.
..	South Kanara.	Tanjore ..	..	..	South Kanara.	..
..	..	Tinnevelly ..	..	..	..	..
Rice ..	Cuddapah ..	Chingleput ..	..	Chittoor ..	..	Vizagapatam.
..	..	*Chittoor* ..	..	*South* Kanara.	*South* Kanara	..
..	..	North Arcot.	..	..	..	..
Cholam ..	Kurnool ..	..	East Godavari.	Cuddapah ..	..	..
Ragi ..	Chingleput.	..	..	..	..	..

The average retail price of coconut during the quarter ending 30th September 1936 was higher than in the corresponding quarter of the years 1934 and 1935.

As regards commercial crops, the average wholesale price of jaggery during the quarter ending 30th September 1936 was lower than in the corresponding quarter of the years 1934 and 1935 in all districts and higher than in the corresponding quarter of the year 1933 except in East Godavari and West Godavari where it was the same and in Vizagapatam, Coimbatore and Trichinopoly where it was lower. The prices of groundnut, castor and ginger during the quarter ending 30th September 1936 were higher than in the corresponding quarters of the years 1933, 1934 and 1935 with the exception of castor in Vizagapatam, Bellary, North Arcot, Salem and Trichinopoly, where there was a fall in price in 1936 as compared with 1935. The price of cotton during the quarter ending 30th September 1936 as compared with the corresponding quarter of the previous years was higher than in 1933 in all districts, but lower than in 1934 and 1935 except in the following

3rd December 1936]

cases: Kurnool, Bellary and Coimbatore (1934), Kistna, Guntur and Kurnool (1935). As regards pepper, the average price during the quarter ending 30th September 1936 was lower than in the corresponding quarter of the years 1933, 1934 and 1935.

Prices in rupees per Imperial Maund.

District.	Paddy first sort—Quarter ending 30th September				Rice—Quarter ending 30th September			
	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Vizagapatam ..	1·9	2·0	2·0	2·3	3·3	3·1	3·4	3·7
East Godavari	2·2	2·1	2·4	2·4	2·9	3·1	3·6	3·4
West Godavari..	2·1	2·1	2·6	2·4	2·8	3·0	3·8	3·3
Kistna	2·0	2·0	2·5	2·4	3·0	3·2	3·6	3·5
Guntur	2·2	2·2	2·7	2·5	3·1	3·2	4·0	3·7
Kurnool ..	2·6	2·4	2·8	2·5	3·8	3·7	4·3	4·1
Bellary	2·5	2·5	3·0	2·9	4·0	4·0	4·8	4·6
Anantapur ..	2·0	2·1	2·6	2·4	3·5	3·5	4·2	3·8
Cuddapah .	2·8	2·6	2·7	3·0	4·4	3·9	4·7	4·4
Nellore .. .	2·5	2·3	3·0	2·7	3·6	3·6	4·7	4·2
Chingleput ..	2·3	2·3	2·8	2·3	3·3	3·4	4·0	3·4
South Arcot ..	2·2	2·3	2·7	2·4	3·4	3·5	4·2	3·7
Chittoor ..	2·4	2·2	2·6	2·1	3·7	3·5	4·0	3·5
North Arcot ..	2·5	2·5	3·0	2·5	3·3	3·5	4·0	3·5
Salem .. .	2·5	2·5	3·3	3·1	3·7	3·8	4·7	4·5
Coimbatore ..	2·6	2·6	3·3	3·0	3·7	3·7	4·7	4·3
Trichinopoly ..	2·1	2·3	2·9	2·5	3·6	3·6	4·6	4·0
Tanjore ..	1·9	2·3	2·8	2·3	3·1	3·5	4·4	3·7
Madura ..	2·4	2·5	3·5	2·9	3·5	3·6	4·8	4·1
Ramnad ..	2·0	2·2	3·1	2·7	3·1	3·3	4·2	3·9
Tinnevelly ..	2·2	2·4	3·0	2·4	3·6	3·5	4·4	3·7
Malabar.. ..	2·2	2·3	2·8	2·4	3·2	3·5	4·0	3·7
South Kanara ..	2·3	2·5	2·5	2·3	3·6	3·7	3·8	3·4

District.	Cholam. Quarter ending 30th September				Ragi. Quarter ending 30th September			
	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
(1)	(2)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(4)	(5)	(7)	(9)
Vizagapatam ..	..	..	..	..	1·8	2·1	2·6	2·4
East Godavari ..	1·8	1·8	2·4	2·4	1·6	1·8	2·2	2·1
West Godavari..	2·1	2·1	2·8	2·5	1·9	2·0	2·6	2·3
Kistna	2·3	2·3	2·9	2·6	..	..	..	.
Guntur	2·3	2·4	2·9	2·8	..	..	..	..
Kurnool ..	2·1	1·9	2·6	2·1	..	..	..	..
Bellary	2·2	2·4	2·9	2·5	..	..	..	..
Anantapur ..	2·0	2·3	2·9	2·4	1·8	1·9	2·9	2·3
Cuddapah ..	2·3	1·9	2·8	2·0	..	..	..	..
Nellore	2·1	2·1	2·5	2·3	..	..	..	..
Chingleput ..	..	..	..	..	2·5	2·3	2·8	2·5
South Arcot ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chittoor ..	..	..	..	..	2·0	1·9	2·8	2·5
North Arcot ..	..	..	..	..	2·4	2·3	2·8	2·7
Salem	2·3	2·1	3·1	2·8	2·0	2·0	2·9	2·7
Coimbatore ..	2·4	2·3	3·3	2·9	2·1	2·1	3·1	2·9
Trichinopoly ..	2·1	2·1	2·9	2·8	2·1	2·1	2·8	2·6
Tanjore ..	..	..	..	..	2·0	2·2	2·2	2·7
Madura ..	2·1	2·4	3·3	2·7	..	..	..	..
Ramnad ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tinnevelly ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malabar.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Kanara ..	..	..	..	..	2·7	2·8	3·2	2·9

District.	Jaggery. Quarter ending 30th September				Groundnut. Quarter ending 30th September			
	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Vizagapatam ..	3·4	6·2	4·7	3·0	4·0	3·8	5·6	6·2
East Godavari ..	4·1	6·1	5·5	4·1	4·2	..	..	6·0
West Godavari.	4·4	6·3	5·7	4·4	..	..	..	..
Kistna	4·5	..	6·1	4·8	..	..	..	..
Guntur	4·4	6·3	5·9	4·8	3·8	3·6	5·2	6·2
Kurnool ..	5·3	7·0	8·0	5·5	3·4	3·3	5·1	5·6
Bellary	4·1	6·5	6·1	5·4	3·4	3·1	4·8	5·4
Anantapur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cuddapah ..	3·0	6·7	5·7	3·9	3·6	3·5	5·2	5·7
Nellore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chingleput ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Arcot ..	..	..	..	..	4·5	4·3	6·1	6·8
Chittoor ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
North Arcot ..	3·4	7·0	5·1	3·6	3·5	3·2	5·3	5·9
Salem	..	..	..	..	3·5	3·4	4·9	5·4
Coimbatore ..	5·4	7·4	5·1	4·1	..	..	..	..
Trichinopoly ..	3·8	5·6	4·4	2·8	..	..	..	..
Tanjore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madura ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ramnad ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tinnevelly ..	2·1	3·1	3·2	2·8	..	..	..	..
Malabar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Kanara ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

District.	Cotton. Quarter ending 30th September				Castor. Quarter ending 30th September			
	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
(1)	(2)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(4)	(5)	(7)	(9)
Vizagapatam ..	..	..	..	..	4·0	4·0	5·4	5·2
East Godavari	..	..	..	..	3·9	3·6	4·8	5·2
West Godavari.	..	..	..	..	3·7	3·5	4·7	4·9
Kistna	17·2	..	18·1	19·6	3·8	..	4·8	4·9
Guntur	16·9	20·7	17·9	19·5	3·7	3·5	4·8	..
Kurnool ..	15·5	19·0	22·6	25·0	..	..	..	..
	16·6	19·6	24·7	..	..	..	..	..
Bellary	14·9	15·9	19·4	19·0	3·1	2·8	4·6	4·4
Anantapur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cuddapah ..	18·1	19·4	21·5	19·1	3·8	3·6	4·5	5·0
Nellore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chingleput ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Arcot ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chittoor ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
North Arcot ..	..	..	..	..	3·9	3·7	5·0	4·9
Salem	20·6	23·3	27·1	21·1	3·5	3·8	4·8	4·7
Coimbatore, C.	23·9	25·2	28·7	25·2	..	..	..	..
N.	19·5	20·3	25·0	21·0	..	..	..	..
K.	22·2	23·5	27·4	24·3	..	..	..	..
Trichinopoly ..	..	..	..	..	3·8	3·5	4·9	4·3
Tanjore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madura ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ramnad ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tinnevelly, T.	21·1	23·3	24·2	22·7	..	..	..	..
K.	21·8	24·0	25·9	23·2	..	..	..	..
Malabar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Kanara ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

3rd December 1936]

District.	Pepper. Quarter ending 30th September				Ginger. Quarter ending 30th September			
	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Malabar ..	19·4	20·8	16·7	12·2	7·3	12·9	27·6	36·2
	Coconut husked. (Price per 100 nuts.)				Coconut unhusked. (Price per 100 nuts.)			
Malabar ..	..	18·8	27·3	34·6	..	16·5	25·1	31·4
South Kanara ..	..	27·7	43·3	47·1	..	31·0	47·1	50·9

Appendix XXII.

[Vide answer to question No. 577 asked by Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 3rd December 1936, page 389 supra.]

Extract from the letter from the Sanitary Engineer to the Government of Madras, to the Special Officer and Commissioner, Bezwada Municipality, No. 3144-*M*, *dated* 23*rd November* 1934.

[Appointment—Bezwada Municipality—Civil Engineer.]

From the application of Mr. M. Eapen I see that he has had a wide experience of over 12 years on buildings, roads, bridges and sanitary works and has held responsible posts throughout. As regards his qualifications however though he seems to have undergone the complete course of Civil Engineering in the University of Edinburgh he does not appear to have taken his B.Sc. Degree as required in G.O. No. 3750, L. & M., dated 21st September 1932. Since he is now employed as a permanent Assistant Engineer in the District Board of Kistna. I presume that he has been exempted from the necessary technical qualifications. If this exemption will hold good for the post of Municipal Engineer, well and good. If not, after ascertaining the facts Government will have to be addressed for extending the exemption for enabling him to hold that post. I consider from the scrutiny of the applications that the municipality cannot make a better choice in its own interests.

[3rd December 1936

APPENDIX XXIII.

[Vide answer to question No. 578 asked by Mr. K. A. Nachiyappa Gounder at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 3rd December 1936, page 390 supra.]

G.O. Ms. No. 4780, L.S.G., dated 31st October 1936.

READ—the following paper:—

From the Examiner of Local Fund Accounts, Madras, No. 2057, dated the 11th September 1935.

Order—Ms. No. 4780, *L.S.G., dated* 31*st October* 1936.

Recorded.

2. A copy of the remarks of the Examiner of Local Fund Accounts contained in his endorsement No. L.F. 2057, dated the 11th September 1935, is communicated to the President, District Board, Salem, with the following remarks for necessary action:—

(*a*) *General.*—It is reported that due intimation of the date of audit was given to the President, District Board.

(*b*) *Paragraph* 5 *of the report.*—The objection raised in this paragraph will be dropped.

(*c*) *Paragraph* 9 *of the report.*—The sum of Rs. 50 referred to should be refunded to Government without delay.

(*d*) *Paragraph* 14 *of the report.*—The sanction of the Government should be obtained, the facts being explained separately in detail.

(*e*) *Paragraph* 18 *of the report.*—The excess grant of Rs. 5,374 should be refunded at once to Provincial funds and the fact reported to the Government.

(*f*) *Paragraph* 31 *of the report.*—An up to date quarry chart should be maintained by the Board as required by the Executive Instruction (492) of the Local Boards Manual.

3. *Paragraphs* 10 *and* 40 (*a*) *of the report.*—Orders have been issued in G.Os. No. 3081, L. & M., dated the 29th July 1935 and No. 3059, L. & M., dated the 29th July 1935.

4. *Paragraphs* 16, 26, 27, 28, 30, 32, 33, 44, 50 *and* 51 *of the Audit Report.*—The objections will be dropped.

5. *Paragraph* 41 *of the Audit Report.*—The procedure prescribed in G.O. No. 3083, L. & M., dated the 4th August 1932, namely, that a record of the accepted rates of tender should be made in the proceedings of the meeting of local bodies applies, according to G.O. Ms. No. 4624, L. & M., dated the 23rd November 1932, to all kinds of work. The objection will, however, be dropped.

6. *Paragraph* 49 *of the report.*—The President's attention is drawn to G.O. No. 2126, L. & M., dated the 4th June 1935.

3rd December 1936]

7. *Paragraph* 58 *of the report*.—The outstanding audit objections should be settled without delay.

8. The result of audit was satisfactory so far as it concerned the District Health Officer but not so in regard to the offices of the District Board and the District Board Engineer. The President and the Engineer should take adequate steps to effect an improvement.

(By order of the Government, Ministry of Local Self-Government)

T. B. RUSSELL,
Secretary to Government.

To the President, District Board, Salem (with enclosure).
,, Examiner of Local Fund Accounts.
,, Finance (Local Audit) Department (with enclosures).

ENCLOSURE.

L.F. No. 2057, dated the 11th September 1935. EXAMINER'S OFFICE.

[*Audit Report—District Board—Salem*—1933–34.]

General.—The District Inspector complains that the President and the Engineer were away from Salem at the time the audit was completed, that the Secretary of the District Board's office was also on leave and that the report embodied only such objections as could not be satisfactorily explained by the staff, either by the production of relevant papers, if any, or otherwise. Ordinarily, District Inspectors have instructions to discuss matters personally and settle as many points as possible before drafting the report finally.

Paragraph 5 *of the Audit Report*.—The following facts are clear:—

(i) That the Salem District Urban Bank wanted to know on the 21st February 1933 about the disposal of the fixed deposits maturing in April 1933.

(ii) That at the time of the submission of the application to Government seeking sanction for the investment of Rs. 1,66,075 in the Madras Provincial Co-operative Bank, the information that had been received from the bank to the effect that fresh deposits could not be accepted was not intimated to Government.

Paragraphs 6, 7, 8, 15 (ii), 16 (*b*) *and* 27 *of the Audit Report*.—The objections will be dropped in the circumstances explained in the president's replies.

Paragraph 9 *of the Audit Report*.—In the absence of eligibility for a half-grant on the cost of the acquisition, the refund of Rs. 50 out of the half-grant drawn on the cost of the improvements seems necessary.

Paragraph 14 *of the Audit Report*.—In respect of journeys between places connected by public motor service, the travelling allowance ordinarily admissible is governed by rule 25 of the Madras Travelling Allowance Rules and the note thereunder and a different method cannot be adopted for calculating the ordinary travelling allowance admissible for the purpose of comparison with the fixed travelling allowance. The details required have not been given for all the months.

The sanction of Government is necessary under G.O. No. 3084, L. & M., dated the 4th August 1932, for the rate of fixed travelling allowance fixed.

Paragraph 15 (*b*) *of the Audit Report*.—The superfluous quantity of 1,000 cubic feet of 1½" cubes was paid for at Rs. 13–2–6 per 100 cubic feet and evidently for breaking the same to the size of ¾" × ¾" an additional expenditure was incurred which was paid to the contractor at Rs. 9–8–0 per 100 cubic feet. As recovery

of the cost of jelly used for granite jelly in cement was made at Rs. 12 per unit, actually the loss involved was Rs. 10-10-6 per unit as stated in the objection and it amounted to Rs. 191-13-0. It is, therefore, difficult to accept the reply that the best way of using the surplus materials economically has been adopted in this case and that no use could be made of the 1¼" cubes as such. It is not understood how two different explanations could be given by the Board to cover the same objection as has been done in this case if the explanations are based on facts.

Paragraph 15 (*d*) *of the Audit Report.*—According to the Engineer's report, dated the 23rd June 1929, all the piers other than the one on the right side were completed before that date. The necessity for the special lead of 2½ miles against one mile provided in the estimate was not supported by any corresponding entries in the quarry chart or road metal rate book nor was it stated in the measurement book that stone from the particular quarry was brought under the express directions of the Engineer in charge.

Paragraph 15 (*iii*) *of the Audit Report.*—The necessary details as to how the excess quantity was worked out as 22 cubic feet have been furnished to the President.

Paragraph 18 *of the Audit Report.*—The procedure of debiting the cost of collection to one estimate and the cost of spreading to another estimate, is obviously irregular. Had the cost of collection, i.e., Rs. 1,535-1-0 been written back from the maintenance estimate and charged to the special estimate as it should properly have been done, the addition of 11½ per cent of the cost of materials made for purposes of grant would at least not have been admissible and the Board could not get any more special grant in excess of Rs. 246-10-0 which alone lapsed against Rs. 20,000 sanctioned for it.

The orders prohibiting the inclusion of petty supervision charges in the cost of work in addition to 10 per cent were issued in G.O. No. 3860, L. & M., dated the 20th September 1933. The implications of the Government Order were also fully explained to the President in G.O. No. 2001, L. & M., dated the 27th April 1934. As the final claim for grant for the year was made only after the receipt of the latter Government Order, inclusion of petty supervision charges amounting to Rs. 3,553-6-0 in addition to 10 per cent as cost of establishment for purposes of calculating Government grant, was not correct.

Paragraph 19 *of the Audit Report.*—The correctness of the claim allowed for the cost of labour engaged for baling water can hardly be held to have been vouched for by a nominal muster roll of this kind. The original muster roll was not sent to the audit office with the part bill as suggested in the answer.

Paragraph 20 *of the Audit Report.*—The objection says that the date originally entered, namely, 25th June 1933 was corrected by the overseer into 26th May 1933, to suit the date of check-measurement, i.e., 12th June 1933. The reply states that the overseer corrected 26th May 1933 into 25th June 1933 and supports this by further explanation that the date of check-measurement, 12th June 1933, is a mistake for 12th July 1933. The only comment necessary appears to be that the Assistant Engineer's journal for 12th July 1933 does not show this fact of check-measurement on road No. 5 (1) on that date, whereas the overseer's journal for the 15th June 1933 shows that he accompanied the Assistant Engineer for check-measurement on road No. 5 (1).

Paragraphs 21 *and* 22 *of the Audit Report.*—The replies in these cases also point out to the necessity of greater accuracy in noting dates of measurement and check-measurement and in the entries made in journals.

Paragraph 23 *of the Audit Report.*—It is desirable that the principle underlying Executive Instruction (420) of the Local Boards Manual should be strictly enforced and overlapping and spreading and collection work avoided.

Paragraphs 24 *and* 25 *of the Audit Report.*—To hold that earth work can be successfully check-measured after the lapse of more than a year (as in most cases in this case) on the basis of the argument that "it can be easily judged from the improvements done to the road surface" or "the effects of rain could only be a small percentage" is to misunderstand the very objects of check-measurement.

3rd December 1936]

Paragraph 31 *of the Audit Report.*—The failure to maintain an up-to-date quarry chart as required by Executive Instruction (492) of the Local Boards Manual certainly calls for very early correction. The rates indicated in the road metal rate books of a year should admit of verification with the quarry chart.

Paragraph 47 *of the Audit Report.*—It would appear to be very desirable that measurement of quantities remaining unused on the spot should be made before fresh supplies for the next year have been made.

Paragraph 56 *of the Audit Report.*—In the absence of clear details, the procedure of charging a lump sum of Rs. 600 as cost of stamps to the head, Public Health, in the district board account was not correct.

R. RAJAGOPALA AYYAR,
for *Examiner of Local Fund Accounts.*

APPENDIX XXIV.

[Vide answer to question No. 585 asked by Mr. K. A. Nachiyappa Gounder at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 3rd December 1936, page 394 supra.]

Statement showing the names of municipal councils which have applied of the Government since January 1936 *for sanction for the reduction to the rate of tax on cycles and other connected particulars.*

Serial number and name of municipal council.	Rate which previously existed per half-year.	Rate to which it is proposed to be reduced per half-year.	Date from which the resolution was or is to be given effect to.	Nature of the orders passed.	Remarks. Reasons for refusal of sanction.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.			
1 Calicut	2 0 0	1 0 0	1st April 1937.	Under consideration.	
2 Cannanore ..	2 0 0	1 0 0	Do.	Do.	
3 Cocanada	2 0 0	1 2 0	1st April 1936.	Sanctioned.	
4 Erode	*2 3 0	*1 1 0	1st April 1937.	Under consideration.	
5 Karur	2 0 0	1 0 0	Do.	Not sanctioned ..	Financial position not satisfactory.
6 Palamcottah ..	2 0 0	1 0 0	1st April 1936.	Sanctioned.	
7 Saidapet—					
I. Application ..	2 0 0	0 8 0	1st April 1936.	Not sanctioned ..	I. The rate could not be altered with retrospective effect.
II. Application ..	2 0 0	0 8 0	1st Oct. 1936.		II. Council cannot consider the proposal to alter rates for 1936-37 after its commencement.
8 Srirangam ..	1 8 0	0 8 0	1st April 1937.	Under consideration.	
9 Tinnevelly ..	2 0 0	1 0 0	Do.	Sanctioned.	
10 Trichinopoly ..	1 8 0	0 5 0	1st Oct. 1936.	Not approved ..	The rate could not be altered with retrospective effect.
11 Tuticorin	2 0 0	1 0 0	1st April 1936.	Not sanctioned ..	Financial position not satisfactory.
12 Vellore	2 0 0	1 0 0	Do.	Sanctioned.	
13 Villupuram ..	2 0 0	1 0 0	1st April 1937.	Do.	

* Apparently includes numbering fee.

APPENDIX XXV.

[Vide answer to question No. 589 asked by Mr. K. A. Nachiyappa Gounder at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 3rd December 1936, page 397 supra.]

Memorandum No. 7827-2-E-2, P.H., dated 30th October 1936.

[Letter from the Sanitary Engineer to Government, No. 447-G, dated 10th August 1936—Water-supply—Salem Municipality—From Mettur Dam—Detailed plans and estimates.]

A copy of the report submitted by the Sanitary Engineer relating to the detailed plans and estimates for a scheme of water-supply to the Salem town from Mettur Dam is forwarded to the Municipal Council, Salem. The total cost of the estimate including centage charges at 15½ per cent amounts to Rs. 24,03,480 and the annual maintenance charges of the scheme is estimated at Rs. 60,400. The estimate includes a sum of Rs. 2,700 towards the cost of quarters for the staff other than the superintendent, for which the Council will not be eligible for a half grant. Taking this fact into consideration the Government share and the municipal share of the cost of the scheme will be Rs. 12,00,390 and Rs. 12,03,090 respectively. The annexure to this memorandum explains how the Council can finance its share of the scheme. *It will be observed from it that the Council should be* prepared to levy an additional water and drainage tax of 4½ per cent per annum with effect from 1st April 1937 and further additional water and drainage tax of 1½ per cent per annum with effect from 1st April 1941 in order to enable it to finance its share of the scheme. If, however, the Council is agreeable to enhance its water and drainage tax by 5 per cent per annum with effect from 1st April 1937 it would be easier for it to finance the scheme. The Commissioner, Salem Municipality, is requested to report whether the Council is prepared to enhance its water and drainage tax by 5 per cent per annum with effect from 1st April 1937 and, if so, to obtain and submit a resolution of the Council in the matter at a very early date.

2. The plans and estimates for the scheme will be forwarded to the Council for acceptance after they have been scrutinized by the Chief Engineer to Government.

C. H. MASTERMAN,
Secretary.

To the Commissioner, Salem Municipality [through the Chairman, Municipal Council, Salem (with enclosures)].
„ Sanitary Engineer to Government.
„ Local Self-Government Department.
„ Finance Department.

3rd December 1936]

APPENDIX.

(1)

When the question of financing the water-supply scheme for the Salem Municipality was considered in G.O. No 2715, P.H., dated 22nd November 1934, the capital cost of the scheme was estimated at 22·26 lakhs and the annual maintenance charges at Rs. 59,115. The Municipal Council agreed to finance the scheme on a half grant basis and to levy ultimately an additional tax of 4½ per cent to meet the additional expenditure required for the scheme.

2. The capital cost of the scheme is now estimated at Rs. 24,03,480 and the Council's share Rs. 12,03,090. The annual maintenance charges are estimated at Rs. 60,400. The scheme will be executed in four years instead of six years as originally anticipated.

3. The ordinary surplus of the Municipal Council under the water-supply and drainage account during the three years ending with 1936-37 is as noted below.—

	Receipts.		Expenditure.		Surplus.		Total.
	Water-supply.	Drainage.	Water-supply.	Drainage.	Water-supply.	Drainage.	Surplus.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1934–35 Actuals	52,415	45,955	24,759	16,335	27,656	29,620	57,276
1935–36 Actuals	48,747	42,511	23,250	16,782	25,491	25,729	51,220
1936–37 (Budget Estimate) ..	54,557	47,886	27,160	17,995	27,397	29,891	57,288

The increase in the receipts according to the Budget Estimate for 1936–37 is mainly due to the additional income anticipated from the quinquennial revision of property tax registers given effect to from 1st April 1936. The increase in expenditure is partly under establishment charges and partly under repairs to works. The Council may be expected to work at a normal surplus of Rs. 57,000 (in water-supply and drainage account). The Council has (under piecemeal execution) a drainage scheme, its share of the cost of the scheme being Rs. 2,72,500. The Council may have to set apart annually out of the above surplus a sum of Rs. 25,000 towards its share of the cost of the scheme in each year. The net surplus available for the water-supply scheme may be taken as Rs. 32,000 per annum. The budget estimate of the Municipal Council for 1936–37 when revised with reference to the actual opening balance on 1st April 1936 is expected to close with a balance of Rs. 1,14,029 under the water-supply and drainage account. Besides this the Council has under 'investments' a sum of Rs. 50,000 under this account. A sum of Rs. 1,64,000 will therefore be available immediately for the scheme.

4. The financing of the scheme will be as shown below:—

Year.	Council's share of the cost of the scheme.	Amount available with the Council.	Loan required.	Annuity (if loan is made repayable in thirty years with interest at 3½ per cent per annum.
	RS. (IN LAKHS)	RS.	RS.	RS.
1937–38	3·01	1,64,000 32,000	1,05,000	5,709
1938–39	3·01	26,000	2,75,000	5,709 14,952
1939–40	3·01	11,000	2,90,000	5,709 14,952 15,768
1940–41	3·00	— 4,000	3,04,000	5,709 14,952 15,768 16,529
Total ..	12·03	2,29,000	9,74,000	52,958

It will be observed that after the completion of the scheme the Council will have to find Rs. 52,958 or Rs 53,000 in round sum towards annuity charges alone. The present scheme is a supplemental one to the existing scheme and the Council will not be relieved of the existing maintenance charges of Rs. 17,400 *for the existing scheme.* The total amount to be found by the Council will therefore be (Rs. 53,000 plus Rs 60,400) Rs. 1,13,400. Deducting the net surplus (Rs. 32,000) in the water-supply and drainage account according to the existing rates of taxation the net additional amount to be found comes to Rs. 81,400. A one per cent tax brings in a revenue of about Rs. 12,000 and in order to find Rs. 81,400 the Council should levy an additional tax of 6¾ per cent.

5. If the Council begins to levy with effect from 1st April 1937 an additional tax of 4½ per cent which it agreed to levy with effect from 1st April 1945 the position will be as follows:—

Year.	Council's share of the cost of the scheme.	Surplus in water and drainage account.	Proceeds of 4½ per cent additional tax.	Total amount available.	Loan required.	Annuity (if loan is made repayable in 30 years with interest at 3¾ per cent per annum).
	RS. (IN LAKHS.)	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1937–38	3·01	1,64,000 32,000	51,000	2,47,000	54,000	2,936
1938–39	3·01	29,000	51,000	80,000	2,21,000	2,936 12,016
1939–40	3·01	17,000	51,000	68,000	2,33,000	2,936 12,016 12,669
1940–41	3·00	4,000	51,000	55,000	2,45,000	2,936 12,016 12,669 13,321
Total ..	12·03	2,46,000	2,04,000	4,50,000	7,53,000	40,942

Including the maintenance charges (Rs. 60,400) the Council will have to find a sum of Rs. 1,01,342. The surplus in the water and drainage fund according to the existing rates of taxation and the proceeds of 4½ per cent additional tax to be levied together come to Rs. 83,000. The balance to be found will then be Rs. 18,342. In order to find this sum the Council may have to levy a further tax of 1½ per cent. As soon as the Council is relieved of the liability to set apart Rs. 25,000 towards the drainage scheme, the rate of tax can be reduced by 2 per cent.

6. The existing rates of taxation are as follows:—

	Percentage.
General property-tax	8½
Water and drainage-tax	8
Scavenging-tax	1½
Education-tax	2
Total ...	20

The *general account* of the Salem Municipal Council worked at a deficit in 1935–36. Excluding capital expenditure the deficit was about Rs. 19,000. The revision of assessments from 1st April 1936 will improve the position to some extent. The general account will thus be more or less balanced and no transfer of funds can be made to the water and drainage account to meet any portion of the cost of the water-supply scheme.

The total rate of taxation is 20 at present. If this is raised by 4½ per cent from 1st April 1937 and again by a further 1¼ per cent from 1st April 1941 the Council will be able to finance the scheme. The total rate will thus be 25¾ per cent. This is not too much considering the benefits to be derived from the scheme.

(2)

Letter from the Commissioner, Salem Municipality, to the Secretary to Government, Local Self-Government Department, No. 15-C-2/33, dated the 15th November 1936.

[*Subject.*—Water-supply—Salem Municipality—From Mettur Dam—Plans and Estimates—Final Report—Submitted.]

[*Reference.*—Government Memorandum No. 7827-2/E-2, P.H., dated 30th October 1936.]

The note appended to this letter expresses the general sense of the Council and of the citizens of the Town on the question of financing the Mettur Water-supply Scheme. The Scheme is accepted practically in all its details and due provision has been made for the payment of the annuity on the loan.

2. As regards maintenance charges, the full estimated expenditure of Rs. 60,400 a year will not be required till the population increases and the distribution mains are extended. Till the re-arrangement and improvement to the existing distribution system is taken up which will take some years after the completion of the Scheme, it is considered two-thirds of the estimated quantity of water will suffice to meet the needs of the town. The cost of maintenance has therefore been proportionately reduced as detailed in the note.

3. As regards cost of water, the Council feels that the exemption given to Coimbatore and Gudiyattam Municipality should be extended to this town as well. Should however this cannot be done for good reasons, the rate of Re. 1 per 1,000 cubic yards fixed in G.O. No. 1784-I, dated 19th July 1928, may be adopted as the water is taken at the dam itself and used exclusively for drinking purposes.

4. On account of trade depression and the recent quinquennial revision of taxes, any increase in the rate of taxation at present will be unbearable. It may, therefore, be left to the time when it may actually be found necessary after the completion of the scheme.

5. A copy of M.C.R. No. 1258, dated 12th November 1936 is enclosed with a copy of the note on the subject.

6. I request therefore that the arrangement suggested by the Council for financing the scheme may be sympathetically considered and accepted and the execution of the scheme pushed through.

(3)

Extract from the Proceedings of the Municipal Council, Salem, passed at its meeting held on 12th November 1936.

Read Government Memorandum No. 7827-2/E-2, P.H., dated 30th October 1936, requesting to report whether the Council is prepared to

[3rd December 1936

enhance its water and drainage tax by five per cent per annum with effect from 1st April 1937 in order to enable the Municipal Council to finance its share of the Mettur Water Supply Scheme.

Note.—Note of the Commissioner.

Resolution M.C.R. No. 1258.—Commissioner's note adopted.

B. A. RAJARATNAM,
Chairman.

(4)

NOTE.

METTUR WATER-SUPPLY SCHEME.

[*Reference.*—Government Memorandum No. 7827-2-E-2, P.H., dated 30th October 1936.]

According to the financial statement appended to the Government Memorandum, the Council will have to find after completion of the scheme, a sum of Rs. 53,000 per year towards payment of annuity on the loan and another sum of Rs. 60,400 towards maintenance charges. These two items are dealt with separately as to how the Council is proposed to meet them.

Annuity.

The Council has a net surplus of Rs. 57,000 per year in the water and drainage account according to the existing rates of taxation. Out of this amount, a sum of Rs. 25,000 is set apart annually towards the drainage scheme which is now under execution. This is a eleven years' scheme and the work having been started in 1934, will have been completed in March 1945. The net surplus now available for the water-supply scheme is therefore Rs. 32,000 per year.

From the financial statement appended to the Government Memorandum it is clear that the Council can pay the annuity till 1940–41 with the present income. It is from 1941–42, an additional sum of Rs. 21,000 per year will be required for the payment of the annuity.

An examination of the demand under water and drainage tax for the last fifteen years shows progressive increase in revenue every year and at this rate, an increase of more than Rs. 20,000 over the current demand may be expected by the end of 1941–42. Thus there will be no difficulty at any time in the payment of the annuity of the loan.

Maintenance.

Out of the amount of Rs. 60,400 estimated for maintenance, a sum of Rs. 7,760 is payable to Government towards cost of water. In accordance with G.O. No. 1784 L., dated 19th July 1928, the Council need pay only at the rate of Re. 1 per 1,000 cubic yards. At this rate, the charge for water will amount to only Rs. 3,245 per annum. The rate adopted for the present scheme, viz., Rs. 2–3–9 per 1,000 cubic yards is therefore wholly unjustifiable, especially when Coimbatore and Gudiyattam municipalities have been exempted from payment of any charge for water.

3rd December 1936]

The charges adopted for maintenance have been calculated for an ultimate population of 1 lakh and 30 thousand, allowing 2¼ lakhs of gallons of water per day for road watering, industrial purposes, etc. The present population being only a little over a lakh, not more than ⅔ of the estimated quantity of water will be required during the first few years.

Secondly, for obvious reasons, only a nominal amount will be required under repairs to plant during the first few years.

Thirdly, the pay of the establishment being on an incremental scale, the establishment charges during the first few years may not exceed an average of Rs. 7,000 per year. The maintenance charge calculated on the above lines will be as follows:—

		RS.
(1)	Charge for electrical energy ⅔ × 34,700 ...	23,134
(2)	Charge for water ⅔ × 3,245	2,164
(3)	Lubricants	1,000
(4)	Repairs to plant, etc.	1,000
(5)	Chemicals ⅔ × 3,500	2,334
(6)	Establishment and inspection charges ...	7,000
		36,632

Provision has thus to be made only for Rs. 36,632 per year under maintenance to begin with. The additional expenditure that will have to be incurred under maintenance as the demand for water increases can be met from the additional revenues that will be realized year after year.

The sources for this item of expenditure under maintenance are easily found. In G.O. No. 2915, P.H., dated 22nd November 1934, the income from house connexions from 1941–42 is estimated to be Rs. 20,400 per year. Besides, from 1945–46 the sum of Rs. 25,000 set apart annually for the drainage scheme will be available.

During the period of four years from 1941–42 to 1944–45, i.e., from the date of completion of the water-supply scheme to the date of completion of the drainage scheme a sum of Rs. 16,000 will be required every year over and above the available amount of Rs. 20,400 to meet the maintenance charges. This amount can be raised as a loan from the Government. The proposal now before the Council to extend the limits of the municipality so as to include the industrial areas is expected to yield a substantial increase in revenue from the year 1938–39. This income will be more than sufficient for the payment of the annuity on this small loan.

In anticipation of getting Mettur water, the taxpayers have been paying extra tax for a long number of years. The present rate of taxation is 20 per cent which is the highest on record so far as this Council knows. Moreover the taxes have just been enhanced through quinquennial revision. The Council therefore considers it inadvisable to enhance the rate of taxation at present and requests the Government to push through the scheme on the strength of the data, furnished above, and to provide the necessary funds this year so that the work

[3rd December 1936

may be started at least early next year. The citizens will not grumble paying a little additional tax if necessary after water is actually supplied to the town.

S. DEVAGNANAM,
Commissioner.

Addition made by the Council.

The Council would request the Government to so arrange the scheme as to give a taste of the Cauvery water for all parts of the town since the present idea of supply of Cauvery water only to some parts of the town and not to others gives considerable dissatisfaction to the members.

B. A. RAJARATNAM,
Chairman.

(5)

Letter from the Commissioner, Salem Municipality, No. 15-C-2/33, dated the 26th November 1936.

[Water-supply—Salem Municipality—From Mettur Dam—Plans and estimates—Final report—Council's resolution—Agreeing to increase the tax when required.]

[*Reference*—Government Memorandum No. 7827-2-E-2-P.H., dated 30th October 1936, and this office No. 15-C-2/33, dated 15th November 1936.]

In continuation of this office R.O.C. No. 15-C-2/33, dated 15th November 1936, I enclose herewith a copy of M.C.R. No. 1408 passed by the Municipal Council at its special meeting held on 26th November 1936 wherein the Council has agreed to levy additional tax if when and to the extent necessary even up to 5 per cent. I request that the Government may be pleased to provide necessary funds for the scheme this year itself so as to enable the work being started immediately.

(6)

Extract from the Proceedings of the Municipal Council, Salem, passed at its meeting held on 26th November 1936.

Read office note of the Commissioner requesting the Council—

(1) "that M.C.R. No. 1258, dated 12th November 1936, may be modified by adding the words 'subject to the modification made by the Council';"

(2) that the Commissioner's note, dated 15th November 1936, on the subject may be approved; and

(3) to state that the Council is prepared to levy additional taxation if and when and to the extent found necessary."

Resolution M.C.R. No. 1408.—Commissioner's office note approved unanimously. The Council is also of unanimous opinion that additional taxation may be levied when and to the extent necessary even up to 5 per cent.

B. A. RAJARATNAM,
Chairman.

APPENDIX XXVI.

[Vide item III (7) at page 408 supra.]

(7) ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATION UNDER 25. JAILS AND CONVICT SETTLEMENTS.

Grant number. (1)	Head of account. (2)	Items of expenditure. (3)	Amount of supplementary grant required in 1936-37. (4)
			RS.
XIII. — Jails —Reserved.	25 a. Jails and Convict settlements—		
	C. Central Jails.	Dietary charges	60,000
		Clothing and bedding	5,000
		Other supplies and services ..	7,000
	D. District and Special Jails.	Dietary charges	13,000
		Clothing and bedding ..	1,400
		Other charges	5,100
		Medical and sanitary	2,000
		Charges recoverable from Governments and Departments (recoveries from the Orissa Government on account of the cost of maintenance of Orissa prisoners in Madras Jails).	*40,000*
	E. Sub-jails ..	*Pay of Establishment*	*3,500*
		Dietary charges	5,000
	F. Charges for Police Custody.	....	1,800
	G. Certified Schools.	Pay of establishment	1,600
		Dietary charges	12,000
		Other charges	6,000
		Grants to private Certified Schools and towards the Establishment of Detention Homes.	7,500
			1,70,700

Explanatory Note.

The Inspector-General of Prisons has asked for a supplementary appropriation of Rs. 1,69,100 under 25. a. Jails and Convict Settlements. The increased appropriation has been necessitated mainly by the abnormal increase in population of jails and certified schools and by the increase in the prices of ration articles. Some of the prisoners belonging to Orissa are still confined in the jails of this Presidency. A sum of Rs. 40,000 representing recoveries from the Government of Orissa on account of the cost of maintenance of their prisoners is shown in the current year's budget as abatement of charges under 25. Jails and Convict Settlements—D. District and Special Jails—D. 8. Charges recoverable from Governments and Departments. It has been decided that recoveries from the Orissa Government should be treated as receipts instead of as abatement of charges. A supplementary grant for

Rs. 40,000 is necessary on this account. The High Court has askec for an additional appropriation of Rs. 1,600 under Charges for Polic Custody. This amount is based on the actuals for the year 1935-3 and those for the first five months of the current year. It is proposec to move a supplementary grant for a total sum of Rs. 1,70,700.

APPENDIX XXVII.

[Vide item III (8) at page 411 supra.]

(8) ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATION UNDER 26. POLICE.

Grant number.	Head of account.	Amount of supplementary grant required in 1936-37.
(1)	(2)	(3)
		RS.
XIV—Police—Reserved.	26. Police—Reserved—c. District Executive Force—	
	A. 4. Allowances and Honoraria—Voted.	1,30,000
	A. 8. Other supplies and services—Voted.	30,000
		1,60,000

Explanatory Note.

A gross additional expenditure of Rs. 3,08,000 over the budget grant for 1936-37 is anticipated under Grant XIV—Police—Reserved. Against this additional expenditure possible savings have been estimated at Rs. 1,48,000. The net additional appropriation required is Rs. 1,60,000.

The principal sub-heads under which additional expenditure is anticipated are given below:—

Minor and sub-heads of appropriation.	Budget appropriation.	Anticipated expenditure.	Additional appropriation required.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
26. Police—c. District Executive Force—A. District Police—			
(1) A. 4. Allowances and Honoraria—Voted.	19,65,900	20,95,900	1,30,000
(2) A. 8. Other supplies and services—Voted.	2,16,100	2,46,100	30,000

Item (1).—The increase is mainly under travelling allowances. This is due to the fact that the budget estimate did not take into account (i) the heavy expenditure that will have to be incurred in the last quarter of the year on account of the occurrence of a large number of festivals requiring police bandobast and holding of police sports in the districts, and (ii) the expenditure that will have to be incurred on the transport of police parties to different places in connection with the ensuing elections to the Provincial Legislative Assembly.

3rd December 1936]

Item (2).—The increase is mainly due to the expenditure anticipated on the hire of motor buses and on the feeding of police parties to be detailed for bandobast duties in connection with the forthcoming elections to the Provincial Legislative Assembly.

APPENDIX XXVIII.

[*Vide* item III (9) at page 411 supra.]

(9) *ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATION UNDER GRANT XVI—ELECTRICITY.*

(*a*) REORGANIZATION OF THE OFFICE OF THE CHIEF ENGINEER FOR ELECTRICITY AND THE OFFICES OF HIS SUBORDINATES AT MADRAS.

Grant number.	Head of account.	Amount of supplementary grant required in 1936-37.
		RS.
XVI. Electricity—Reserved.	30. R. Scientific departments—Hydro-Electric Surveys—Reserved—Pay of officers.	100

Explanatory Note.

The Electricity Department was placed on a permanent basis from 1st April 1933. As the field of its activities has greatly increased since then, the Chief Engineer for Electricity has submitted proposals for reorganizing his office and the offices of his subordinates at Madras. The proposals involve—

I. Reorganization of the office of the Chief Engineer for Electricity on the basis of 'A' class offices in the city.

II. Reorganization of the Electrical and Mechanical Division at Madras.

III. Constitution of the Civil Engineering Technical Section at Madras into a Civil and Hydraulic Division.

IV. Strengthening the central clerical office for the common use of the two technical divisions.

I. Reorganization of the office of the Chief Engineer for Electricity.

2. In 1933 the Chief Engineer proposed that 'A' class office scales of pay should be sanctioned for his office. He was then informed that it was premature to consider the question. He agreed to the consideration of the question being postponed until the construction of another scheme of any magnitude was sanctioned. Since then the Mettur Hydro-Electric Scheme and other large schemes such as the Madura extension, the Vizagapatam and Bezwada Thermal Electric Schemes have been sanctioned and are under construction. The correspondence connected with Hydro-Electric and other schemes is rapidly increasing both in volume and importance. Questions connected with the administration of the Indian Electricity Act are complicated and require careful examination. Electrical concerns being public utilities, the problems connected with them have to be dealt with carefully and thoroughly. The Chief Engineer has therefore requested that 'A' class office scales of pay may now be sanctioned for his office.

[3rd December 1936

Some of the offices which are in 'A' class and the strength of the ministerial establishment in those offices are shown below:—

'A' class offices.	Strength of the ministerial staff.
Commissioner of Excise	29
Chief Conservator of Forests	23
Chief Engineer, Public Works Department (General, Buildings and Roads)	48
Chief Engineer for Irrigation	28
(Chief Engineer for Electricity *	23)

The Chief Engineer for Electricity has the same status and powers as the other Chief Engineers. His office will have a clerical establishment of 23 which compares on the whole not unfavourably with the strength of the offices of the Chief Conservator of Forests, Chief Engineer for Irrigation and the Commissioner of Excise. The Electricity department is continuously expanding and the volume and importance of the work in the office of the Chief Engineer for Electricity cannot be regarded any longer as less than the work in the offices of the other Chief Engineers. The difference between the scales of pay of 'A' class offices and other offices lies mainly in the scales of pay for upper and lower division clerks which are shown below:—

	'A' class office.	Other offices.
Upper division clerk	Rs. 55—5/2—70—7½/2—100 (without any Presidency allowance).	Rs. 55—5/2—70 (with a Presidency allowance of Rs 6¼).
Lower division clerk	Rs. 37—3/2—70 (without any Presidency allowance).	Rs. 30—3/2—45—2/2—55 (with a Presidency allowance of Rs. 6¼).

The extra cost on account of the proposed conversion of the office of the Chief Engineer for Electricity into a 'A' class office is only about Rs. 1,000 per annum. In these circumstances it is proposed to sanction the Chief Engineer's request.

3. Since the reorganization of 1933 there has been a great increase of work in the office as will be seen from the number of currents received and disposed of since 1933:—

Year.	Number of currents.	Increase over the previous year.
1933	8,300	..
1934	10,200	23 per cent.
1935	12,700	24 ,,
1936 (eight months)	10,600 (on this basis 15,900 *for* a year).	92 per cent over 1933.

Recently the work relating to the recruitment to the Madras Electrical Subordinate Service was transferred from the Madras Public Service Commission to the Chief Engineer for Electricity. With the transfer of this work and the continuing expansion of the department the work of the office in general and of the general and establishment sections

* Proposed.

in particular has become very heavy and will become increasingly heavier. The Chief Engineer has therefore asked for the following additional staff:—

1 manager.
1 superintendent.
4 upper division clerks.
4 lower division clerks.
1 typist.
1 attender.
1 peon.

4. *One manager and one superintendent.*—The present organization of the office comprises three drafting sections, viz. (i) General, (ii) Establishment and (iii) Accounts. There are now two superintendents (one permanent and one temporary). The senior superintendent is in charge of two sections, General and Establishment. The other superintendent is in charge of the Accounts section. He is also in charge of routine and records work. The Chief Engineer has asked for one additional superintendent so that each of the three drafting sections may be in charge of a superintendent. The Chief Engineer has also asked for a manager to relieve the Personal Assistant to the Chief Engineer, who is at present heavily overworked, of the routine work like opening of tappals, passing of routine papers, etc., which take over two hours of his time daily and distract him from more important and responsible work. The Chief Engineer states that the manager will assume full responsibility for the efficient supervision and control of the office and of the routine and records work. that he will not be in direct charge of any of the three drafting sections but will pass only important and special papers.

As there are managers for similar offices in the city and as the Personal Assistant to the Chief Engineer requires relief urgently, it is proposed to sanction the post of manager but it is considered that the manager should be in direct charge of one of the drafting sections in addition to office routine and records work. It is therefore proposed to disallow the additional superintendent asked for by the Chief Engineer.

The Chief Engineer has asked for a scale of pay of Rs. 250—15/2—280—20/2—300 for the manager. It is however considered sufficient to sanction a scale of pay of Rs. 175—15/2—220 only for the post which is the scale sanctioned for the managers of the offices of the Commissioner of Excise and Chief Conservator of Forests.

5. *Four upper division clerks.*—Each drafting section has a head clerk on Rs. 70—100, one upper division clerk on Rs. 55—70 and one lower division clerk on Rs. 30—55. In the Accounts section, the first two clerks are styled accountant, I grade and accountant, II grade. The Chief Engineer asks for the conversion of the posts of the 2 head clerks, accountant, I grade, accountant, II grade, and 2 upper division clerks into 6 upper division clerks' posts on Rs. 55—100 and for an additional upper division clerk on Rs. 55—100 for the Records and

Issue section. The conversion of the 6 posts into upper division clerks' posts on Rs. 55—100 is made with a view to attach 'A' class office scales of pay to the posts. It is proposed to sanction this conversion as already noted in paragraph 2 above. As the manager when appointed will be in charge of the routine and records work it is considered unnecessary to allow the additional upper division clerk asked for for the Records and Issue section.

6. *Four lower division clerks.*—There are now 6 lower division clerks—one in each of the three drafting sections and three in the Records and Issue section. The Chief Engineer asks for 2 lower division clerks for each of the drafting sections and one additional lower division clerk for the Records and Issue section. It is proposed to sanction the demand and also to fix the pay of the posts in the scale of Rs. 37—3/2—70 which is the scale allowed for 'A' class offices.

7. *One typist, one attender and one peon.*—In view of the increase of work it is proposed to sanction the additional typist and attender asked for, but it is considered unnecessary to allow the additional peon asked for.

II. Reorganization of the Electrical and Mechanical Division.

8. The existing staff of the Division consists of 1 Executive Engineer, 3 Assistant Engineers (of which 2 are temporary), 6 junior Engineers (of which 4 are temporary), 5 draughtsmen (of which 2 are temporary) and 3 tracers (of which 2 are temporary). The Chief Engineer has stated that the expansion of the department has increased the work of the Division to a very great extent, as every new scheme is handled there technically until it commences operation and thereafter the routine work involved is a permanent addition to the work of the Division. His proposals provide for—

(1) a permanent reorganization to deal with various items like purchases, tenders, routine specifications, etc., for the Pykara, Mettur and Vizagapatam power areas; and

(2) a temporary staff to deal with new schemes and important works independently of the permanent organization.

The proposals involve—

(*a*) the addition of 2 junior Engineers and conversion of a post of draughtsman, III grade (Rs. 50—90), into that of II grade (Rs. 90—120); and

(*b*) the permanent retention of 1 Assistant Engineer, 3 Junior Engineers, 1 draughtsman, III grade, and 1 tracer.

9. In view of the increased work of the Division it is proposed to sanction the addition of 2 Junior Engineers and the conversion of the post of a draughtsman, III grade, into one of II grade. The general question of the principles to be adopted for making temporary posts permanent in all departments is under separate consideration. Till a decision is reached in the matter, it is proposed to defer consideration of the question of making permanent the temporary posts referred to in (*b*) above.

III. Constitution of the Civil Engineering Technical section into a Civil and Hydraulic Division at Madras.

10. At present all civil engineering designs and estimates, investigations and hydro-metric studies are handled by the Technical section (Civil) at Madras, in charge of an Assistant Executive Engineer; the maintenance of all civil engineering works and buildings and hydro-metric survey in the Pykara system are handled by a Civil subdivision in charge of an Assistant Engineer. It is proposed to sanction a similar subdivision for all civil engineering works, buildings and hydro-metric surveys for the Mettur Hydro-Electric system. From experience the Chief Engineer considers that all civil engineering designs, estimates, investigations, hydro-metric studies, and surveys and maintenance work in the different operating systems should be concentrated in and controlled by a special division. He therefore asks for the constitution of a Civil and Hydraulic Division at Madras, in place of the existing Civil Engineering Technical section. The Chief Engineer states that the Executive Engineer of the division will, besides being in direct charge of the Technical section at Madras, be also in direct technical charge of the two Civil Engineering subdivisions in the Pykara and Mettur systems, although the two latter subdivisions will be under the administrative control of the Engineers-in-charge of the respective systems. It is also proposed to place this Executive Engineer in charge of the Maintenance of Civil Engineering Works in the Vizagapatam and Bezwada systems when they reach the operation stage. In view of the fact that an officer is required to control three subdivisions and to attend to other civil engineering works, it is proposed to sanction on a temporary basis, one Executive Engineer in the scale of pay of Rs. 500—50/2—850 in place of one Assistant Engineer on Rs. 200—30/2—380—40/2—500.

11. The Technical section (Civil) now consists of 1 head draughtsman (temporary), 2 supervisors (Civil) (1 permanent and 1 temporary), 1 draughtsman, II grade (temporary), 2 draughtsmen, III grade, and 2 tracers (1 permanent and 1 temporary). The Chief Engineer has asked for—

(*a*) one temporary draughtsman, II grade (Rs. 90—120), in place of one temporary Civil Supervisor (Rs. 70—200) and one temporary general instrument repairer (Rs. 50—75); and

(*b*) the permanent retention of one head draughtsman, one draughtsman, II grade, and one tracer.

The additional draughtsman, II grade, is required for handling the increasing volume of designing, estimating and other work in connexion with the maintenance of the existing systems and new schemes. The general instrument repairer is for repairing varieties of valuable scientific and other instruments. It is proposed to sanction the additional draughtsman, II grade, and the general instrument repairer; but it is considered sufficient to fix the pay of the general instrument repairer at Rs. 35—3/2—53—2/2—55 for the present. The question of making permanent the temporary staff referred to in (*b*) above will be postponed till a decision is reached on the general question relating to the permanent retention of temporary posts in all departments.

IV. Strengthening the central clerical office for the common use of the two Technical divisions at Madras.

12. The clerical office of the Electrical and Mechanical division and the Civil Technical section consists of the following staff:—

two upper division clerks;
three lower division clerks (of which one is temporary);
one steno-typist;
two typists (of which one is temporary); and
twelve peons.

13. The Chief Engineer has asked for the following additional establishments on a permanent basis in addition to the continuance of the temporary lower division clerk and typist:—

one head clerk (70—100);
three lower division clerks (30—55);
two typists (30—55);
one attender (19—30); and
two peons (12—17).

The head clerk is proposed to ensure proper supervision and co-ordination of the work in the whole office. Of the three lower division clerks proposed, two clerks are required for normal and special work relating to the Electrical and Mechanical division and one clerk for the Civil and Hydraulic division to handle the extra work in consequence of the technical control of the division extending over the two civil subdivisions in the Pykara and Mettur systems. There is a temporary typist in the civil section and a permanent typist in the Electrical and Mechanical division. The Chief Engineer has asked for the permanent retention of the temporary typist and one additional permanent typist for the Electrical and Mechanical division to cope with the increasing volume of correspondence and the typing of specifications. One attender is proposed as there is no attender in the office. Two peons are also required for the common office in addition to the existing twelve peons. It is proposed to sanction the additional staff asked for and also the continuance of the temporary lower division clerk and typist subject to the reduction of one lower division clerk and one typist in the demand made by the Chief Engineer. The additional staff proposed will be sanctioned on a temporary basis pending a decision on the general question relating to the permanent retention of temporary posts in all the departments.

14. The Chief Engineer for Electricity has reported that considerable difficulty is being experienced owing to the inadequacy of the staff. As the scheme is urgent and necessary it is proposed to introduce it this year. The extra cost of the scheme is Rs. 19,700 a year and the amount required for expenditure during the current year is Rs. 2,400. It is proposed to move a demand for a supplementary grant at the next meeting of the Legislative Council for a token sum of Rs. 100 under Grant XVI—Electricity—Reserved. The balance can be met from the appropriation under 30. R. Scientific departments—Hydro-Electric Surveys—Reserved.

(b) Extension of Supply of Mettur Hydro-Electric Power from Vellore to Ranipet, Kaveripakkam and Conjeeveram.

Summary.

Grant number. (1)	Head of account. (2)	Item of expenditure. (3)	Ultimate cost. (4)	Amount of supplementary grant required in 1936–37. (5)
			RS. LAKHS.	RS.
XVI—Electricity—Reserved.	58. Capital outlay on Hydro-Electric Schemes—k. Mettur Hydro-Electric Scheme.	Extension of supply of Mettur Hydro-Electric power to Ranipet, Kaveripakkam and Conjeeveram by a 33 KV. line from Vellore.	* 4·40	100

* Details—

	RS. LAKHS.
Works	3·76
Establishment and general charges	0·60
Tools and plant	0·04

Explanatory Note.

The Chief Engineer for Electricity has submitted a scheme for the extension of Mettur Hydro-Electric power to Ranipet, Kaveripakkam and Conjeeveram by a 33 KV. line from Vellore. The scheme involves initially the construction of—

(a) forty miles of transmission line to Conjeeveram from the sub-station at Vellore which is now under construction;

(b) three sub-stations at Ranipet, Kaveripakkam and Conjeeveram; and

(c) four miles of feeder lines for local distribution.

An additional length of five miles of feeder lines and provision for increasing the capacities of the transformers in the sub-stations are proposed within eight years to cope with the increased demand for power.

The estimated capital outlay for the scheme is Rs. 4 lakhs for the first year and Rs. 4·4 lakhs within the first eight years. A summary of the estimates is given in Annexure I.

The chief load centres are Ranipet, Kaveripakkam and Conjeeveram. The area between Walajapet and Conjeeveram is very favourable for agricultural loads apart from the street lighting loads for the more important villages. Ranipet is within the licensed area of the Vellore Electric Supply Corporation and the Conjeeveram Municipal Council has a licence for generating and distributing power within the municipal limits of Conjeeveram. It is proposed to sell power in bulk at Ranipet and Conjeeveram to the respective licensees. The area in and around Kaveripakkam which is not included in the area of supply of any licence will be supplied direct by Government. The estimated load and revenue forecast is given in Annexure II. The

average annual revenue for the first eight years works out to Rs. 57,390 and the return on capital to 13 per cent. The scheme satisfies the rules regarding extensions for the supply of power.

As the scheme is remunerative and as the prices of copper and other line materials are gradually increasing it is proposed to take it up for execution this year. A sum of Rs. 2,000 is required in the current year to be distributed as follows:—

	RS.
Works	1,400
Establishment	500
Tools and plant	100

It is proposed to move a demand for a supplementary grant at the next meeting of the Legislative Council for a token sum of Rs. 100 under Grant XVI—Electricity—Reserved and to provide the balance by reappropriation of savings anticipated under the grant.

ANNEXURE I.

VELLORE-CONJEEVERAM 33. KV. EXTENSIONS.

Summary of estimates.

Item number.	Quantity.	Description.	Rate.	Per	Amount.	Total.
			RS.		RS. IN LAKHS.	RS. IN LAKHS.
		Initial Capital.				
		Lines—				
1	40 miles.	33 KV. lines from Vellore to Conjeeveram ..	6,000	Mile.	2·40	
2	4 ,,	11 KV. feeder lines	5,000	,,	0·20	
						2·60
		Substations—				
3	..	Ranipet substation 33/11 KV.	..	L.S.	0·55	
4	..	Kaveripakkam substation 33/11 KV.	..	,,	0·35	
5	..	Conjeeveram substation 33/11 KV.	..	,,	0·50	
						1·40
				Total	..	4·00
		Additional Capital within eight years.				
6	5 miles.	11 KV. feeder lines	5,000	..	0·25	
	..	Provision for increasing the capacities of transformers in substations	..	..	0·15	
						0·40
		Capital outlay for eight years	..	..	..	4·40
		Allocation of costs for the initial capital.				
		Total for works	..	..	3·41	
		Establishment and General charges	..	..	0·55	
		Tools and plant	..	..	0·04	
						4·00

3rd December 1936]

ANNEXURE II.

Load and Revenue Forecast.

Item number.	Description.	First year.	Second year.	Third year.	Fourth year.	Fifth year.	Sixth year.	Seventh year.	Eighth year.
1	Ranipet, KW.	80	100	220	230	230	240	250	260
2	*Conjeevaram*, KW.	*140*	*160*	*170*	*180*	190	200	210	220
3	Kaveripauk and other rural loads, KW.	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120
4	Sum of demands, KW. ..	270	320	460	490	510	540	570	600
5	Revenue per year, KW. Rupees	125	125	123	123	122	122	120	120
6	Total revenue, Rupees ..	33,750	40,000	56,580	60,270	62,220	65,880	68,400	72,000

		RS.
Total revenue for eight years	.. ..	4·591 lakhs
Average annual revenue ..	.. ..	57,390
Return on capital ..	.. ..	13 per cent

Appendix XXIX.

[Vide item 111 (10) at page 412 supra.]

(10) ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATION UNDER GRANT XVII EDUCATION TRANSFERRED.

(a) Additional Provision for Teaching Grants to Elementary Schools under Private Management.

Grant.	Head of account	Amount of supplementary grant required in 1936-37.
(1)	(2)	(3)
		RS.
XVII—Education—Transferred.	31. k. Education—*Primary—Grants to Local* Bodies for Primary Education—B. District Educational Councils—1. Teaching—Voted	3,00,000

Explanatory Note.

Teaching grants to elementary schools under private management are disbursed by District Educational Councils constituted under the Madras Elementary Education Act, 1920, out of funds placed at their disposal by Government every year. *According to the rules framed* by Government under the Act, the grants to individual schools are first calculated on the following scale with reference to the number and qualifications of the teachers employed:—

—		Rate per year. Untrained.	Trained.
		RS.	RS.
Each teacher of the Lower Elementary grade ..	..	60	108
Each teacher of the Higher Elementary grade	..	108	144
Each teacher of the Secondary grade	..	144	200

[3rd December 1936

The grant on behalf of a school as thus calculated is termed the assessed grant. It is open to Inspecting Officers to propose a reduction not exceeding 25 per cent of the assessed grant for schools which fall below a certain standard of efficiency in one respect or another; on the other hand, they may propose an increase not exceeding 50 per cent of the assessed grant in the case of the more efficient schools, subject to the qualification that only 10 per cent of the schools in a district can be recommended for the maximum 50 per cent efficiency grant. *The Inspecting Officer's recommendation is subject to the orders* of the District Educational Council, provided that any increase or reduction ordered by the District Educational Council, shall not, save in exceptional cases for reasons to be recorded in writing, exceed 30 per cent of the grant recommended by the Inspecting Officer and provided also that the grant as finally fixed by the Council, shall not, in any case, exceed the assessed grant by more than 50 per cent.

2. Each year a lump sum for teaching grants is provided in the Civil Budget Estimate, which is distributed by Government to District Educational Councils in February or March each year, on the basis of proposals sent in by the Director of Public Instruction. Till the year 1930–31, the Director used to base his distribution proposals simply on the requirements of the year as worked out by the Councils. As this method was responsible for large inequalities of treatment between district and district, the distribution since 1930–31 has been based on the assessed grant figures. From the year 1931–32 onwards, the total assessed grant for the Presidency has exceeded the Civil Budget Estimate provision and a *pro rata* reduction of the assessed grant has had to be made.

The following statement shows the *pro rata* reduction made from 1931–32 onwards:—

Year.	Budget provision which was available for distribution (for day schools).	Assessed grants for day schools.	Percentage decrease in the assessed grant.	
	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	PER CENT.	
1931–32	48·54	49·05	— 1	
1932–33	49·77	52·26	— 5	approximately.
1933–34	51·05	54·21	— 6	„
1934–35	51·17	57·26	— 11	„
1935–36	54·44	61·03	— 11	„

Complaints are continually being made by District Educational Councils and Managers' Associations pointing out the hardships resulting from the continued failure to pay at least the assessed grant in full. Questions have also been asked on this subject in the Legislative Council.

3rd December 1936]

3. The provision made for the purpose in the current year's budget is Rs. 54·96 lakhs. The Director of Public Instruction reports that during the current year the estimated assessed grant amounts to Rs. 62·0 lakhs. Under the policy now being adopted aid is being withdrawn from all inefficient schools and rules have been framed to get rid of the *pro rata* cut so that it will be possible to pay good schools their full-assessed grant. The Director of Public Instruction states that if the efficient schools are to receive the full-assessed grant an additional provision of Rs. 4·27 lakhs will be required.

4. The Director of Public Instruction also proposes that the rate of grants for teachers of the higher elementary grade may be raised from Rs. 144 to Rs. 168. This enhancement is estimated to involve an additional expenditure of about Rs. 4·37 lakhs per annum. It is considered that it will be sufficient of the rate is raised to Rs. 156 for the present.

5. In view of the inadequacy of the funds available, it is proposed to move in the Legislative Council a supplementary demand for Rs. 3 lakhs for these two purposes under Grant XVII—Education—Transferred.

(c) Token Demand for appointment of Divisional Inspectors and Additional Subordinate Inspecting Officers in the Education department.

Grant number.	Head of account.	Amount of supplementary grant required in 1936–37
(1)	(2)	(3)
		Rs.
XVII—Education—Transferred.	31. o. Education—General Inspection—A. Inspection—Men's Branch—Pay of officers.	100

Explanatory Note.

Prior to the reorganization of the Superior Inspecting Agency in 1922, there were Inspectors of Schools in charge of two or more districts. Under them there were Assistant Inspectors whose jurisdiction extended over a single district. The work of the inspection of elementary schools and of the assessment of teaching grants formed the principal function of the Assistant Inspectors. When the Elementary Education Act of 1920 came into force and District Educational Councils were constituted for each district with powers of supervision over elementary education, the Government considered that there should be considerable decentralization in educational activities and that there should be an officer whose jurisdiction coincided with that of the District Educational Councils and whose chief functions would be to advise that body and help it in carrying out its decisions. They were also of

opinion that in place of Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors there should be only one class of officers, viz., District Educational Officers who would work directly under the Director of Public Instruction. The posts of Assistant Inspectors were accordingly abolished and the number of District Educational Officers was increased. The staff now employed for the inspection of boys' schools in the Presidency is as shown below:—

Twenty-three District Educational Officers in the M.E.S. each in charge of a district except in the groups of districts mentioned below where there is one District Educational Officer for each group:—

(1) Coimbatore and the Nilgiris.

(2) Cuddapah and Anantapur.

Two hundred and one Deputy Inspectors in the subordinate service assisted by 143 junior Deputy Inspectors.

Twenty-one senior Deputy Inspectors of Muhammadan and Mappilla schools.

Ordinarily Deputy Inspectors inspect elementary schools while District Educational Officers inspect secondary and training schools and also supervise the work of Deputy Inspectors.

2. In 1927, the Director of Public Instruction complained that the class of District Educational Officers was of inferior calibre as compared with the class of Circle Inspectors previously employed, and that in consequence much additional work was thrown on his office. He considered that there should be controlling officers intermediate between himself and the District Educational Officers to exercise an effective supervision over the work of the District Educational Officers and the subordinate inspecting staff and to relieve him of much of the routine work. He accordingly proposed the employment of three Divisional Inspectors with the requisite establishment. The Government agreed to the scheme being placed before the Finance Committee, but it was eventually decided to drop it as the Director of Public Instruction agreed to this course, if he was given in his office an additional officer of standing and experience of elementary education and mufassal conditions having under him a section specially devoted to elementary education. Accordingly an additional temporary Deputy Director for Elementary Education with the necessary staff was sanctioned as an experimental measure in 1929. The continuance of the Deputy Director and staff has been sanctioned up to 31st March 1938.

3. The Director of Public Instruction now points out that the department is overcentralized and that effective control cannot possibly be exercised over all the details of administration by the head office unless there is some delegation. He also urges that more effective control and supervision are essential in order to check the waste of public funds and to prevent ineffective expenditure of public funds on elementary education. He therefore recommends the creation of four new posts of Divisional Inspectors in the Madras Educational Service and the employment of the necessary staff for their offices. In order to

3rd December 1936]

reduce the cost of the scheme and to enable the Director to be in close and immediate contact with at least two of the Divisional Inspectors he has made the following proposals:—

(1) That two of the Divisional Inspectors may be located at the headquarters of the Director, that one of them may be entrusted with the duties of the present Deputy Director of Elementary Education and the other with the duties of the District Educational Officer, Madras, in addition to their duties as Divisional Inspectors, that the existing posts of special Deputy Director for Elementary Education and the District Educational Officer, Madras, may be abolished and that the Divisional Inspector who will attend to the duties of the present Deputy Director of Public Instruction for Elementary Education may be given a special pay of Rs. 50 per mensem as his work will be very arduous;

(2) that the scale of establishment for the above Divisional Inspector may be reduced by one stenographer and three peons as the staff sanctioned for the Deputy Director of Public Instruction for Elementary Education will continue to work under the Divisional Inspector in the Director's office;

(3) that the staff of one head clerk, three clerks, one typist and three peons sanctioned for the District Educational Officer, Madras, may be abolished; and

(4) that on account of delegation of work to Divisional Inspectors the clerical staff in the Director's office may be reduced by the abolition of two posts of upper division clerks and four posts of lower division clerks.

4. For purposes of divisional charge it is proposed to group the districts as shown below:—

Division: Guntur.—Districts—Vizagapatam, East Godavari, West Godavari, Kistna, Guntur Bellary and Kurnool—Headquarters: *Guntur*

Division: Madras North (Combined with the special Deputy Director for Elementary Education)—*Districts*—*Anantapur*, Cuddapah, Nellore, Chittoor and North Arcot—Headquarters: Madras.

Division: Madras South (Combined with the District Educational Officer, Madras).—Districts—Madras, Chingleput, South Arcot, Tanjore, Trichinopoly and Salem—Headquarters: Madras.

Division: Coimbatore.—*Districts*—*Madura*, Ramnad, Tinnevelly and Anjengo, Coimbatore, the Nilgiris, Malabar and South Kanara—Headquarters: *Coimbatore*.

5. The main work of the Divisional Inspectors will be to carry out satisfactorily Government's policy particularly in regard to elementary education, to keep a strict control over the manner in which public funds are expended, to prevent wasteful expenditure on ineffective and

inefficient schools and to supervise the work of District Educational Officers and their subordinate staff. They will also exercise the powers proposed to be delegated to them by the Director of Public Instruction and perform such other work as may be assigned to them.

6. The Government consider that the Director should be relieved of much of the routine correspondence he has to deal with so as to enable him to devote sufficient time for consideration of questions of policy and to carry out inspections regularly. The total expenditure from public funds on elementary education is nearly two crores of rupees and each District Educational Officer is on an average either directly or indirectly responsible for controlling an expenditure of over 14 lakhs. The necessity for strengthening the Inspectorate has also been strongly emphasized in the report of the Education Sub-Committee of the Provincial Economic Council. In the circumstances the Government consider that the Inspectorate should be immediately strengthened at the top by the creation of Divisional Inspectors as proposed but their number may be fixed at three for the present the grouping of divisions being modified correspondingly. The staff proposed by the Director of Public Instruction for the offices of the Divisional Inspectors has been reduced in accordance with the general scheme of office establishments and the scales of pay have also been revised suitably as shown below:—

Office of the Divisional Inspector as proposed by the Director of Public Instruction.	Office of the Divisional Inspector as proposed to be sanctioned by Government.
Divisional Inspectors on Rs. 600—100/2—1,200.	Divisional Inspectors on Rs. 600—100/2—1,000.
One Head Clerk on Rs. 100—150	One Head Clerk on Rs. 70—100.
Four clerks on Rs. 55—85	Two Upper Division clerks on Rs. 55—70.
Two clerks on Rs. 30—55	Three Lower Division clerks on Rs. 30—55.
Two typists on Rs. 30—55	Two typists on Rs. 30—55.
One stenographer on Rs. 30—55 *plus* special pay of Rs. 25.	One stenographer on Rs. 30—55 *plus* special pay of Rs. 25.
One attender on Rs. 19—30	One attender on Rs. 19—30
Five peons on Rs. 12—17 each	Four peons on Rs. 12—17 each.

The scale of establishment for the office of the Divisional Inspector of the division combined with the special Deputy Director of Public Instruction for elementary education will be reduced by one stenographer and three peons as suggested by the Director of Public Instruction.

7. The Director also points out that the present number of Deputy Inspectors, senior and junior grade, and Sub-Assistant Inspectresses is insufficient for ensuring frequent visits to schools and for eliminating inefficient and bogus schools, that the average number of schools allotted to a Deputy Inspector should be reduced from 114 to 94 and to a Sub-Assistant Inspectress to 90. With this end in view he recommends the employment for the present of 79 additional junior Deputy Inspectors and 5 Sub-Assistant Inspectresses. The need for a more thorough and a more frequent inspection of elementary schools is great. The policy of the Government is to stop the waste of public funds by closing inefficient schools. It is impossible to

3rd *December* 1936]

carry out this policy unless elementary schools are properly inspected. Though the number suggested by the Director is the minimum required, if elementary schools are to be effectively inspected, the Government consider that for the time being 28 junior Deputy Inspectors and 2 Sub-Assistant Inspectresses with the usual establishment may be added to the existing staff to improve inspection work in areas where it is most needed.

8. The scheme involves an ultimate extra recurring expenditure of Rs. 83,650 per annum. The extra cost during the current year can be met by reappropriation. It is proposed to move a supplementary demand for a token sum of Rs. 100 in the Legislative Council as the expenditure is on a new service.

APPENDIX XXX.

[Vide item VI (1) at page 112 supra.]

G.O. No. 1409, Development, dated 19th August 1936.

In introducing the Budget Estimates for 1935–36, the Hon'ble the Finance Member of the Government of India announced in the Legislative Assembly the decision of the Government of India to earmark a sum of Rs. 10 to 15 lakhs out of Rs. 1 crore set apart for rural development, for distribution to Local Governments in order to enable them to develop the Co-operative movement on sound financial foundations. The Government of India found that the movement was in an unsatisfactory state in most of the provinces due partly to the general fall in prices but mainly to the inadequacy or total want of proper training of the staff employed in the movement and the general ignorance of the members of societies in the matter of by-laws and the general principles of co-operation. They therefore decided that the sum of Rs. 15 lakhs which they had proposed to earmark should be distributed to provinces for the following purposes :—

(1) to train the existing staff, official and non-official, employed in the various provinces ; and

(2) to educate the members of co-operative societies more especially the office bearers and members of committees in the by-laws and in the elementary principles of co-operation.

A sum of Rs. 3,03,000 out of the amount was allocated to this province subject to the condition, among others, that this Government should undertake to make, at their own cost, suitable arrangements for continuing the training of staff and the teaching of members of co-operative societies, so far as this may still be necessary, even after the lapse of the Government of India grant. A detailed scheme for training was accordingly drawn up by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies and approved by Government and forwarded to the Government of India who have now given their approval to it. A copy of the scheme as approved by them is annexed to these proceedings. Out

of the total sum of Rs. 3,03,000, the Government of India have allocated to Orissa a sum of Rs. 7,400 as its share of the grant in respect of the portion of this Presidency transferred to that Province and have allotted the balance of Rs. 2,95,600 to this Province. A sum of Rs. 98,533 which represents one-third of the allotment has now been placed at the disposal of this Government as the first instalment of the grant.

2. The Government now direct that the scheme of training except that relating to the training of Junior Inspectors be put into operation as early as possible. The training of Junior Inspectors as contemplated in the scheme will commence in 1937 and the Registrar will arrange for the recruitment of Junior Inspectors with a view to giving the selected men necessary preliminary practical training in time for their admission to the Institute in July 1937. The cost during the first five years of the scheme should not exceed Rs. 59,113 per annum as indicated below:—

	RS.
(1) Training of Junior Inspectors	14,880
(2) Training in non-credit work in the Central Co-operative Institute	2,800
(3) Training in the functions of Secretaries and Managers of Central and Urban Banks	3,925
(4) Refresher courses	2,450
Increased cost of running the Central Co-operative Institute on account of the revision of pay of the staff, etc.	2,886
(5) (a) Training of supervisors	8,640
(b) Increased cost of running peripatetic schools ...	1,296
(6) Training of panchayatdars	15,100
(7) Education of members	7,136
Total ...	59,113

The expenditure will be debited to the Government of India grant. Separate orders will issue on the method of accounting.

The Registrar is requested to submit a report at the end of each year showing how the scheme has worked, what amount of the grant was spent and how it was spent.

3. The training will be continued even after the five-year period referred to above but only to the extent indicated in the scheme, the approximate annual expenditure from the provincial revenues not exceeding Rs. 20,949.

4. (a) The Registrar of Co-operative Societies has reported more than once that it is difficult to secure the services of competent persons to teach in the Central Co-operative Institute, on the present scales of pay. The Government also recognize that particularly during the five-year period when the main scheme of training will be in operation the duties and responsibilities devolving on the Principal and the lecturers will be considerably increased and are therefore pleased to direct that from the date of commencement of the training in non-credit work and in the functions of Secretaries and Managers of Central and Urban Banks indicated in items (2) and (3) in paragraph 2 above the pay of Principal and the lecturers, be revised as follows :—

Principal—Rs. 140—10/2—210—20/2—250.

Lecturers (2)—Rs. 80—5/2—95—7½/2—125.

The necessary amendments to the special rules relating to these posts will be issued in the Public (Rules) Department.

(b) The Government also sanction in the first instance the following additional staff in the institute up till 30th June 1937 from the date of employment :—

One clerk on Rs. 30 per mensem with a Presidency allowance of Rs. 6–8–0.
Two peons on Rs. 12 per mensem with a Presidency allowance of Rs. 2–8–0 each.

(c) The Registrar is permitted to incur an additional expenditure not exceeding Rs. 600 per annum or Rs. 3,000 on the whole on library and additional furniture for the institute.

5. In addition to the staff indicated in paragraph 4 (*a*) and (*b*) above, the Government sanction the employment of the following staff in connexion with the scheme of training outlined in the annexure :—

Scheme.	Staff and period of sanction.	Remarks.
1 Non-credit training section ..	One Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies on Rs. 200 per mensem for two months every year.	....
2 Section for the training of Secretaries and Managers of Central and Urban Banks.	One Tutor on Rs. 75 per mensem for three months every year.	....
3 Training of Supervisors ..	Two Sub-Deputy Registrars on Rs. 100—5/2—125 for the period from date of employment to 30th June 1937.	For employment as Superintendents of the two peripatetic schools.
	Two clerks on Rs. 30 per mensem .. Four peons on Rs. 12 each per mensem for the period from date of employment to 30th June 1937.	For employment in the two peripatetic schools.
4 Training of panchayatdars ..	Two Senior Inspectors on Rs. 75 each per mensem. Two Junior Inspectors on Rs. 35 per mensem for the period from date of employment to 30th June 1937.	For employment in Tamil and Telugu districts at the rate of one Senior Inspector and one Junior Inspector for each area.
5 Education of members of societies.	Eight Junior Inspectors on Rs. 35—75, from date of employment to 30th June 1937.	For educating members of societies in principles of co-operation.

The Registrar is requested to report—

(i) with reference to paragraph 4 (ii) of the annexure the periods for which the posts of Senior Inspectors and Junior Inspectors in place of the Inspectors to be deputed should be created ;

(ii) with reference to paragraph 4 (iii) of the annexure, the method of recruitment and qualifications required of the tutor and the periods for which the posts of Sub-Deputy Registrars in place of Sub-Deputy Registrars to be deputed for training should be created ; and

(iii) with reference to paragraph 4 (vi) of the annexure the number and nature of the temporary posts of Inspectors to be created in Malabar and South Kanara.

6. The scheme involves certain changes in the existing system of training given to direct recruits to posts of Deputy Registrars, Sub-Deputy Registrars and Junior Inspectors. The changes as regards Deputy Registrars and Sub-Deputy Registrars do not involve any extra expenditure. The existing rules regarding probation, training and qualifications of Sub-Deputy Registrars and Junior Inspectors require amendment and the necessary amendments to the special rules will be issued in the Public (Rules) Department.

7. The following notification in respect of new posts created to give effect to the scheme referred to in the annexure will be published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* :—

NOTIFICATION.

In exercise of the powers conferred by rules 38 to 41 and 44 of the Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules, the Local Government hereby make the following special rules—

RULES.

1. The cadres in the categories mentioned in column (2) of the services mentioned in column (1) of the table below shall be increased by the number of posts shown in column (3) for the periods mentioned in column (4) and for the performance of work specified in column (5):—

TABLE.

Service.	Category.	Number of posts by which the category is increased.	Periods for which the category is increased.	Work for which the cadre is increased.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1 Madras Co-operative Service.	Category 2 (Deputy Registrars).	1	For a period of two months every year commencing from date of employment.	For running the non-credit class in the Central Training Institute.
2 Madras Co-operative Subordinate Service.	Category 1 (Sub-Deputy Registrars).	2	For the period from date of employment to 30th June 1937.	Superintendents of the two peripatetic schools.
3 Do.	Category 2 (Senior Inspectors).	2	Do.	For holding classes for panchayatdars.

4	Madras Co-Operative Subordinate Service.	Category 3 (Junior Inspectors).	2	For the period from date of employment to *30th June* 1937.	For holding classes for panchayatdars.
5	Do.	Do.	8	Do.	For doing propaganda work in educating members of societies.
6	Madras Ministerial Service.	Category of lower division clerks employed in the Co-operative Department.	1	Do.	For work in the Central Co-operative Institute.
7	Do.	Do.	2	Do.	For work *in each* of the peripatetic schools.

2. The general and the special rules applicable to the holders of permanent posts borne on the respective cadres shall apply to the holders of the various temporary posts subject to the modification that there shall be paid to the holder or holders of temporary posts under—

item 1 in the table a pay calculated at Rs. 200 a month;

item 3 in the table a pay calculated at Rs. 75 a month;

item 4 in the table a pay calculated at Rs. 35 a month;

item 6 in the table a pay calculated at Rs. 30 a month; and

item 7 in the table a pay calculated at Rs. 30 a month.

(By order of the Government, Ministry of Medical Administration and Public Works)

C. J. PAUL,
Secretary to Government.

To the Registrar of Co-operative Societies.
,, Accountant-General (through the Finance Department).
,, Finance Department.
,, Public Department (with extracts of notes).
,, Superintendent, Government Press, for publication of notification.

Press.

[Annexure

ANNEXURE.

System of Co-operative Education and Training proposed to be given with the aid of a subsidy from the Government of India.

Existing System of Training.

The departmental staff in the districts consists of Deputy Registrars (Rs. 200—700), Sub-Deputy Registrars (Rs. 100—125), Senior Inspectors (Rs. 75—90) and Junior Inspectors (Rs. 35—75). Deputy Registrars recruited direct have to be on probation for three years and during this period they are given training in the principles of Banking and Auditing and in practical work in co-operative societies for a period of one year. They have to pass during probation the Government Technical Examinations in Co-operation, Auditing and the Account Test for Executive Officers and a second-class vernacular test. Sub-Deputy Registrars recruited direct have to be on probation for two years. During this period they are given practical training for six months; and have to pass the Government Technical Examinations in Co-operation and Auditing, the Account Test for Subordinate Officers, Part I, and a second-class vernacular test. There is at present no direct recruitment to the grade of Senior Inspectors; they are promoted from the grade of Junior Inspectors. Junior Inspectors are selected by the Madras Public Service Commission from among those who have undergone training in a co-operative institute and have passed the Government Technical Examinations in Book-keeping and Banking (Lower) and Co-operation and Auditing in the second class. A central co-operative institute has recently been started for giving instructions to intending candidates for the posts of Junior Inspectors in the four subjects mentioned. The period of instruction is a year including vacation. There are other co-operative schools which are run in the districts with the help of a Government subsidy. The supervisors under the Central Banks and Local Co-operative Unions are appointed from those who have undergone training in the principles of Book-keeping, Banking, Co-operation and Auditing for a period of five months at these institutions. Education of *panchayatdars* of societies is at present limited to instruction in the principles and practice of co-operation given at present at the annual general meetings of local supervising unions.

Scheme of Training proposed.

Training of Deputy Registrars.

The period and the scheme of training for Deputy Registrars recruited direct provided for at present in the Statutory Rules for the Madras Co-operative Service will not be altered; but the details of each period of training will be improved slightly. During the first period of six months, a probationer will be attached to an experienced Sub-Deputy Registrar or Senior Inspector to enable him to acquaint himself with the working of village and urban societies; he will also do the work of a supervisor in half a dozen societies. He will be present at the organization and starting of three societies and will organize three societies independently. He will be given training in audit work in half a dozen societies and will be asked to audit independently the accounts of three village societies, two urban societies, two stores societies, a central bank, two building societies and three societies of other types. He will also be given training in arbitration and liquidation work and in passing contribution orders. During this period he will attend the meetings of the various types of societies, and of the executive committee of a central bank. He will be given an opportunity to see the special types of societies working in the presidency and some central banks, the Provincial Co-operative Bank, the South India Co-operative Insurance Society, the Provincial Co-operative Union, the Central Co-operative Printing Works and the Triplicane Urban Co-operative Society. During the next six months he will

learn work under a Deputy Registrar and will assist him in office work and administration. During the second year he will be placed in charge of a Sub-Deputy *Registrar's office. During* the third year he will be placed in charge of a Deputy Registrar's circle. Within the period of his training and probation, the probationer will be required to pass the Account Test for Executive Officers, the Government Technical Examinations in Co-operation and Auditing and a *second-class vernacular test* in two languages.

Training of Sub-Deputy Registrars.

A Sub-Deputy Registrar recruited direct under the existing rules is given training and instruction for six months and has to be on probation for one and half years thereafter. It is now proposed to give him training for a year. He will continue to be on probation for another year. He will undergo a preliminary training during the first four months; he will be attached to a senior supervisor of a bank or of a local supervising union for two months and to an Administrative Inspector for another two months. During this period, he will study the Co-operative Societies Act, the rules framed thereunder, and the by-laws of all types of societies and acquaint himself with the working of those societies. He will be present when a society is organized and started. He will acquaint himself with audit work. He will then be given training in office routine, liquidation and arbitration work. For about three months he will also be trained in land mortgage bank work. The whole period of training for a Sub-Deputy Registrar will be for a year. At the end of this period the Registrar will examine him and then place him in charge of district work under a Deputy Registrar, if he is fit. He will from then have to be on probation for one year more; during this period he will have to pass the examinations in Co-operation, Auditing, Book-keeping and Banking conducted by the Central Co-operative Institute (instead of the Government Technical Examinations in Co-operation and Auditing as at present). He will also have to pass the Account Test for Subordinate Officers, Part I, and a second-class vernacular test.

The scheme of training for departmental and non-official staff and for the education of members of societies is grouped under the following heads:—

(1) Training of Junior Inspectors.

(2) Training in non-credit work of select departmental Inspectors and non-official employees and office bearers.

(3) Training of Secretaries and Managers of Central and Urban Banks.

(4) Refresher courses.

(5) Training of Supervisors.

(6) Training of panchayatdars.

(7) Education of members of co-operative societies.

The scheme of training under the first three items mentioned above involves the employment of additional staff and equipment for the Central Co-operative Institute maintained by Government for the training of candidates for employment as Junior Inspectors. The various items of training are explained below. The system of training and the extent to which Local Government propose to continue it after the subvention is withdrawn are indicated under the respective items.

(i) *Training of Junior Inspectors.*—The candidates for the posts of Junior Inspectors will be selected by the Madras Public Service Commission and their training will commence after the selection and not before it as at present. The minimum qualification of candidates at present is the *possession* of a Secondary School-Leaving Certificate declaring them eligible for the University course. In future the candidates should possess a degree

except in the case of backward communities. As soon as a candidate is selected as Junior Inspector, he will be given a preliminary training for four months on lines similar to those proposed for Sub-Deputy Registrars. At the end of this period he will be examined by a Deputy Registrar to see if he is temperamentally fit for co-operative work. If he is found fit he will be deputed to the Central Co-operative Institute for a course of instruction in Co-operation, Auditing, Book-keeping and Banking, for a period of ten months. When this is finished, he will do the work of an Inspector for a period of four months, namely, the audit of accounts of ten village societies, two urban banks, two non-credit societies and one central bank. He will also organize and start three village societies, learn arbitration work and dispose of half a dozen arbitration references. He will then sit for an examination conducted by the Central Co-operative Institute and will be given a certificate if he is successful. A pass in the Government Technical Examinations which is required under the present rules will be dispensed with. He will be appointed as Inspector and posted for independent work only after the certificate has been issued by the Central Co-operative Institute. Thereafter he will be on probation for a period of one year. During the period of preliminary training and the practical training of four months each, he will be paid Rs. 20 per mensem. During the period of training in the institute he will be paid Rs. 15 per mensem. The cost of training one Inspector amounts thus to Rs. 310. It is proposed to give training to 48 Inspectors every year for five years at a cost of Rs. 14,880.

(ii) *Non-credit training section.*—It is proposed to give a course of special training to select departmental Inspectors and non-official employees and office-bearers of special types of societies with a view to enable them to equip themselves to deal with store societies, weavers and other artisan societies, sale societies, etc. The training will be given for about two months to about 30 persons of whom 20 will be non-official employees and office-bearers and 10 departmental Inspectors. Each non-official employee will be given a stipend of Rs. 20 per mensem. For the purpose of this training the staff of the Central Co-operative Institute will be strengthened temporarily by the appointment of a Deputy Registrar for two months. Expenditure will also have to be incurred on the pay of substitutes appointed in place of the ten Inspectors deputed for this training and on travelling allowance of the Inspectors deputed. The cost of this section of training comes to Rs. 2,800 per annum.

This section will be disbanded at the end of the five-year period.

(iii) *Training of Secretaries and Managers of Central and Urban Banks.*—Most of the men now employed as Secretaries and Managers of Central and Urban Banks are not adequately trained and it is necessary to insist that every central bank should have a paid secretary adequately trained to manage its affairs. The central banks may be asked to take the services generally of qualified Sub-Deputy Registrars from the department but in special cases they will be permitted to take men from outside the department, if there are qualified and competent men. For this purpose, it is proposed to open another section in the Central Co-operative Institute for giving training to Secretaries and Managers of Central Banks and Urban Banks in the Presidency in their functions and also for training selected Sub-Deputy Registrars in these duties. Thirty men will be given training every year. There will be one class during the year for about three months for this purpose. The special training to these men in Co-operation, Auditing and Banking will be given by the staff of the Central Institute, assisted by a tutor to be employed specially for this section. It is proposed to depute 10 Sub-Deputy Registrars every year for this training. Expenditure will also be necessary on the pay of substitutes

for the Sub-Deputy Registrars deputed and for their travelling allowance. The cost of this section per annum is Rs. 3,925.

This section will be disbanded at the end of the five-year period.

(iv) *Refresher courses.*—It is imperative that there should be refresher courses both for departmental Inspectors and supervisors of unions. Until recently refresher courses were held for all Inspectors in each district twice a year once before the commencement of the final audit and again after the completion of the audit. It is proposed to revive these refresher classes and hold them regularly twice in a year, once in June and again in January. All the Inspectors will be gathered at the headquarters of each district and the classes will be held for a week at a time. The expenditure to be incurred will only be on the travelling allowance of the Inspectors for attending the classes and this may roughly come to Rs. 2,450. Refresher classes will also be held for supervisors twice a year as in the case of Inspectors. Their cost will also roughly be the same but the central banks will be asked to meet it. The refresher courses will be continued after the subvention is withdrawn but they will be restricted to a single course per year.

Central Institute.

The Central Co-operative Institute is now intended only for the training of Junior Inspectors and is run by Government. The Government employ the following staff:—

One Principal on Rs. 100—10/2—150.

One Lecturer on Rs. 70—5/2—85—7½/2—100.

One Lecturer on Rs. 55—5/2—70.

One clerk on Rs. 30 plus Rs. 0-8-0 presidency allowance.

Two peons on Rs. 12 plus Rs. 2-8-0 presidency allowance.

The cost of the staff together with rent for the building and contingencies amounts at present to about Rs. 5,600. It has been found that the rates of pay to the teaching staff are not sufficient to attract suitable candidates. In view of the increased responsibilities of the staff on account of the additional training proposed to be given in the institute in the functions of Secretaries and Managers of Co-operative Central and Urban Banks and the special training in non-credit work, it is proposed to revise the pay of the Principal and Lecturers as shown below. An additional non-recurring expenditure of Rs. 3,000 will also be spent on library and additional furniture and a recurring expenditure of Rs. 786 per annum on additional staff of an extra clerk and two extra peons.

Principal—Rs. 140—10/2—210—20/2—250.

Two lecturers—80—5/2—95—7½/2—125.

After the Central Government's subvention is withdrawn, the Central Institute will be continued for the training of Junior Inspectors but the existing system of recruitment and training will be reverted to, the cost of maintenance of the institute not exceeding Rs. 7,100 per annum. The extra cost on account of the training proposed is Rs. 17,766 per annum, of which Rs. 14,880 represents the cost of training Junior Inspectors according to the proposed system and Rs. 2,886 the cost on account of the revision of pay of existing lecturing staff and of the employment of additional staff and purchase of additional equipment.

(v) *Training of supervisors.*—The central banks will select candidates for the posts of supervisors from among holders of Secondary School-Leaving Certificate in consultation with the Local Deputy Registrar, preference being given to those who come from villages. The selected candidate will be attached to an experienced supervisor for preliminary training for two months. During this period, he will acquaint himself with the working of different types of societies, study the by-laws and the

Co-operative Societies Act and the rules thereunder and assist the supervisor in his ordinary duties. He will also acquaint himself with the village conditions. After this preliminary training the President of the Central Bank and the local Deputy Registrar will hold a written as well as an oral examination to test the fitness of the supervisor for rural work. If the candidate passes this test, he will be directed to attend the supervisors' training class in the co-operative institutes in the mufassal for a period of five months. After this theoretical training, he will again be trained in field work for two months. He will then sit for an examination conducted by the Provincial Co-operative Union. Only persons who pass this test will be eligible for appointment as supervisors. During this period of preliminary and practical training the supervisor will be paid Rs. 15 per mensem by the central bank for which purpose the banks will be given a subsidy by Government. As the Provincial Co-operative Union and the Central Banks are not now in a position to give adequate training to supervisors owing to their depleted finances the Government will have to help them till their position improves. The help given by Government at present consists in the maintenance of two peripatetic schools which secures only theoretical training to the supervisor. But this must be supplemented by practical training which is very essential. It is proposed to train 144 supervisors every year. The cost to Government on this account will be Rs. 8,640 per annum.

The scheme of peripatetic schools sanctioned by the Local Government provides for the opening of two schools every year, one in the Northern districts of the Presidency and another in the Southern districts of the Presidency for the training of supervisors. The course in the schools is run for a period of five months. The Government employ a Sub-Deputy Registrar on Rs. 100—5/2—125 per mensem as Superintendent for each of the schools and also grant a subsidy to the non-official organizations which run the schools to meet the pay and travelling allowance of two instructors at the rate of Rs. 55—5/2—70 each per mensem for each school. On account of the increased work in the schools which the proposed supervisors' training will entail it is considered necessary that an additional staff of one clerk on Rs. 30 per mensem and two peons on Rs. 12 each per mensem should be employed for each institution. The extra cost on this account is Rs. 1,296 per annum. The Government will continue to run the peripatetic schools after the subvention is withdrawn but this cost will be restricted to Rs. 5,440 per annum.

(vi) *Training of panchayatdars.*—In addition to the existing arrangements for the training of the panchayatdars who assemble at the annual general meetings of local supervising unions, it is proposed to employ a senior Inspector and a junior Inspector for the area comprising the Tamil districts and another senior Inspector and junior Inspector for the Telugu districts to conduct training classes for panchayatdars at rural centres. Training work in Malabar and South Kanara districts will be conducted by the Inspectors in the districts for two months in the year but temporary Inspectors will have to be sanctioned as an addition to the district staff for this purpose. Classes for each district will be held in about seven centres in a year and the Inspectors will proceed from district to district. These Inspectors will be picked men. In all about 150 classes will be held in a year. The Government will meet the pay and travelling allowance of the Education Inspectors. They will also have to give a subsidy to central banks towards the cost of holding training classes subject to a maximum of Rs. 9,600 per annum for all the classes, provided that the banks contribute not less than an equivalent amount towards the expenditure. If each class costs Rs. 150, for 150 classes which will be held in a year, the cost will be Rs. 22,500. The maximum cost to Government annually in the shape of subsidy and cost of Education Inspectors is Rs. 15,100 After the subvention is withdrawn the Government propose to

continue a staff of two Junior Inspectors as Education Inspectors for the training of panchayatdars and hold 50 classes in every year at a cost of Rs. 5,400 per annum.

(vii) *Education of members.*—The proposal is to make arrangements for the *teaching of members* of co-operative societies in the elementary principles of co-operation and in the by-laws of societies. Eight propagandists of the rank of Junior Inspectors of Co-operative Societies will be employed for these *teaching* duties. Only experienced Inspectors will be employed on this duty and they will be required to tour from one rural centre to another and give simple talks to members in these subjects. The cost of the staff including fixed travelling allowance at Rs. 18 is Rs. 7,136.

It is proposed to continue the teaching scheme by employing two propagandists for these duties after the subvention of the Central Government is withdrawn.

The total estimated cost per annum of the scheme of training outlined above will be:—

		RS.
1.	Training of Junior Inspectors ...	14,880
2.	Non-credit training section ...	2,800
3.	Training of Secretaries and Managers of Central and Urban banks.	3,925
4.	Refresher courses	2,450
	Increased cost on account of the revision of pay of staff in the Central Co-operative Institute	2,886
5.	(*a*) Training of supervisors	8,640
	(*b*) Increased cost of running peripatetic schools	1,296
6.	Training of panchayatdars	15,100
7.	Education of members	7,136
	Total ...	59,113

As the scheme of training is proposed to be spread over a period of five years, the total cost will come to about Rs. 2,95,565 or Rs. 2,95,600.

[3rd December 1936

APPENDIX XXXI.

[Vide item VI (4) at page 442 supra.]

STATEMENT SHOWING THE RESOLUTIONS PASSED BY THE HOUSE COMMITTEE FROM THE SECOND TO SIXTH SESSION OF THE FOURTH COUNCIL AND THE ACTION TAKEN THEREON.

SECOND SESSION—FOURTH COUNCIL.

Resolutions of the meeting of the House Committee held on the 29th February 1932.

1 The window screens in the Opposition Whip's room be replaced by new ones.	Replaced accordingly.
2 Table cloths for the same room and two dozen small armed rosewood chairs be bought.	Vide resolution No. 8.
3 A telephone for Opposition in the Whip's room be installed.	Installation of a telephone was sanctioned in G.O. No. 917 W., dated 22nd April 1932, and it was installed.
4 Mr. Abdul Hamid Khan be authorized to buy necessary carpets for Muhammadan prayers.	Three small carpets were purchased at a cost of Rs. 13-8-0 in the aggregate.
5 A Muslim non-vegetarian caterer be permitted to cater in the luncheon room intended for Muhammadan members.	Vide resolution No. 6.

Resolutions of the meeting of the House Committee held on the 9th March 1932.

6 Basha Sahib be appointed as caterer in the Muhammadan luncheon room from to-morrow, for the current session, Council Office to incur no responsibility for the charges for tiffin supplied.	Appointed accordingly.
7 Sufficient crockery be purchased for the members' luncheon room to cater for a dozen persons.	Purchased from Messrs. Currimbhoy and Brothers, one luncheon set for twelve persons for Muslim luncheon room.
8 Instead of the two dozen small-armed rosewood chairs ordered to be purchased at the last meeting, two settees (each settee consisting of one sofa and two cushioned easy chairs) be purchased at a cost not exceeding Rs. 100 each.	One rosewood sofa and two cushioned chairs were purchased from Royal Cabinet Mart for use in the room of the Whip, Opposition.
9 A hat stand be purchased for the Opposition room	Not purchased for want of funds.
10 Two 'Student's Combination' tables be purchased, one for the Opposition and one for the Justice Party room.	Purchased one only and placed in the room of the Whip, Opposition. The other table was not purchased for want of funds.
11 Two revolving chairs be bought, one for the Opposition and one for the Justice Party room.	Not purchased for want of funds.

THIRD SESSION—FOURTH COUNCIL.

Resolution of the meeting of the House Committee held on the 8th November 1932.

12 Government be addressed for supplying two more table fans for use in the party rooms.	Government were addressed in letter No. 3709/32-1 L.C., dated 23rd November 1932. The fans have been supplied.

Resolutions of the meeting of the House Committee held on the 13th March 1933.

13 A water filter for the Justice Democratic Party room be purchased.	Purchased accordingly.
14 A clock for the Justice Chief Whip's room be purchased ..	Do.
15 A sofa for the Justice Democratic Party room be purchased.	Purchased one three piece Victory settee (one sofa and two cushioned chairs).

Resolutions of the meeting of the House Committee held on the 22nd March 1933.

16 With reference to the letter, dated 17th March 1933, from the hon. Secretary, Secretariat Staff Restaurant, expressing his inability to continue the arrangement for the catering of lunch to the Indian Members of the Legislative Council during the meeting of the Council, after the present session, the Secretary, Legislative Council, be authorised to fix up either the present caterer or some other caterer on such terms as the Secretary thinks proper.	Vide resolution No. 42.
17 The purchase of a water-filter for the Muslim luncheon Room be sanctioned.	Vide resolution No. 31 (ii).
18 A telephone be installed in the room of the Justice Democratic Party.	The installation of a telephone was sanctioned in G.O. No. 1169 W., dated 30th May 1933, and it was installed.

3rd December 1936]

FOURTH SESSION—FOURTH COUNCIL.

Resolutions of the meeting of the House Committee held on the 3rd November 1933.

19 With reference to the letter from the Secretariat Restaurant, dated 26th October 1933, the Committee agree— (i) to refreshments being sold in whole plates consisting of two sweets, two savouries, one plantain fruit, betel and coffee at annas eight a plate; or in whole plates consisting of one sweet, one savoury and one cup of coffee at annas five each; or a cup of coffee at annas two; (ii) that luncheon tickets be purchased in advance by Members of the Legislative Council and that refreshments be served on presentation of these tickets to the servers at the table; and (iii) that the catering be more expeditious than at present.	The Secretary of the Secretariat Restaurant was informed of the conditions contained in the resolution and a circular was also put in the notice board of the Indian Luncheon room for the information of members.
20 The old silk curtains hung in the Council hall be renewed as they are all torn.	The Government were addressed in letter No. 2636/33-1 L.C., dated 23rd November 1933. The matter was not pressed in view of the fact that the cost of renewing the curtains was estimated at Rs. 9,130 and that such a large expenditure on the purchase of curtains was not justified as it was not possible to say what kind or size of tapestry curtains would be required for the altered Chamber.
21 Four upholstered chairs be provided in the library	The four chairs in use in the distinguished visitors' gallery have been removed to the library for use.
22 The key of the bath room on the southern side of the Council Chamber be left in charge of some clerk of the Legislative Council office on all office days whether there is meeting of the Council or not.	The resolution was communicated to the Government and the Chief Secretariat have agreed to keep open the both room in the southern side during office hours on all working days.
23 A telephone be installed in the room of the Whip of the Justice Democratic Party.	The installation of a telephone was sanctioned in G.O. No. 73 W, dated 8th January 1934, and it was installed.
24 This committee considers that the accommodation for the library is quite insufficient and endorses the resolution passed by the Library Committee on the 14th September 1933 authorising the Secretary to address the Government to repair suitably the southern wing of the Secretariat ground floor and place it at an early date at the disposal of the Council for the purposes of the library.	The Government were addressed in letter No. 2636/33-1 L.C., dated 23rd November 1933.
25 For the satisfactory working of the open access system and for coping with the enormous ever-growing work in the library, at least one more permanent upper division clerk is necessary, that card indexes should be prepared at once and that for this purpose a lower division clerk may be appointed for a year or for such shorter period as he may be necessary for.	The Government in the first instance sanctioned one lower division clerk for one year for the open access system and another clerk for six months for card indexing. The temporary clerk sanctioned for one year is being continued since then.
26 The purchase of a wall clock for the lounge room be sanctioned.	Purchased accordingly.

Resolutions of the meeting of the House Committee held on the 2nd February 1934.

27 Purchase of a sofa at a cost not exceeding Rs. 80 be sanctioned.	Purchased accordingly.
28 The Government be requested to increase the allotment for House Committee to Rs. 1,000 per year.	The Government were addressed in letter No. 504-2 L.C., dated 19th February 1934, and the Government agreed to increase the allotment.

Resolutions of the meeting of the House Committee held on the 22nd March 1934.

29 The House Committee is of opinion that the present system of payment of travelling allowance to members causes considerable inconvenience to members and that in the interest of the convenience of the members it is highly desirable that the Secretary to the Council should be furnished with necessary imprest money for paying the members' claims for travelling allowance in cash then and there.	Vide resolution No. 41.
30 The upholstered chairs be removed from the lounge room to the library.	Removed accordingly.

Fifth Session—Fourth Council.

Resolutions of the meeting of the House Committee held on the 29th January 1935.

31 The following articles be purchased :— (i) Rattan chicks in the place of the existing ones in the veranda behind Ministers' rooms on the first floor ;	(i) the Public Works Department were addressed in the matter and they have renewe the chicks ;
(ii) a water filter for the Muhammadan luncheon room ;	(ii) purchased accordingly ;
(iii) a wash-stand (a barrel with a tap attached and basin) for the Muhammadan luncheon room ;	(iii) a barrel with a tap attached to it, has been purchased and placed in the Muslim luncheon room.
(iv) a mirror for each of the party rooms ; and	(iv) vide resolution No. 61 (b).
(v) napkins and table cloths for luncheon room and towels for the bath rooms out of the balance available.	(v) napkins, table cloths, etc., to the value of Rs. 79–14–0 were purchased.
32 Arrangement be made for the sale of fruits and aerated waters during the meetings of the Council and its Select Committees.	Vide resolution No. 53.
33 Paper weights in blue cloth be renewed as they have become worn out.	Renewed accordingly.
34 Liquid soap be supplied in bath-rooms instead of cakes ..	Liquid soap in addition to cake soap is being supplied in bath rooms.
35 The taps in the wash basin in the bath-room adjacent to the Indian luncheon room be more conveniently fixed as at present it is very inconvenient to wash.	The Government were addressed in letter No. 506/35-1, dated 18th February 1935, to instruct the Public Works Department to take necessary action for setting right the defect pointed out.
36 Visitors be admitted freely to the visitors' room during Council meeting days as, at present, members and visitors are put to great inconvenience.	A conference was convened by the Chief Secretary at 11 a.m. on 3rd August 1935 at the committee room of the Legislative Council and attended by the Hon. the President, leaders of various parties, the Commissioner of Police, Madras, and two representatives of the Military authorities in the Fort St. George. It was decided to supply Members of the Legislative Council with visitors' tickets to a maximum of five on demand at the Council office for each day of the meeting to be issued to the intending visitors under their signature beforehand; and the bearer on presenting the ticket at the South Sea gate would be taken without delay to the visitors' room. Visitors without tickets would wait at the gate until the Members of the Legislative Council whom they wish to see send for them.
37 The allotment for the House Committee be increased to Rs. 1,000 from next year.	Increased accordingly.
38 The question of the purchase of sofas and combination chairs in the ladies room and in the Opposition Leader's room be postponed to the next meeting.	....
39 Government be requested to sanction additional amount for the current year if required by re-appropriation.	A re-appropriation of Rs. 100 was sanctioned by Government.
40 The Government's reply on Mr. Sreshta's suggestion for the payment of travelling allowance bills of Members of the Legislative Council by the Council Office from an imprest, be recorded.	Vide resolutions Nos. 41 and 52.

Resolution of the meeting of the House Committee held on the 22nd February 1935.

41 The question about the payment of travelling allowance claims to Members of the Legislative Council from an imprest by the Council Office adopted in the resolution of the House Committee at its meeting held on the 22nd March 1934 be again pressed and that the Government be requested to address the Auditor-General and obtain his approval.	Vide resolution No. 52.

Sixth Session—Fourth Council.

Resolutions of the meeting of the House Committee held on the 9th August 1935.

42 The Government be requested again to provide a kitchen and a store-room to enable an outside caterer to prepare and supply lunch to the Members of the Legislative Council; if permanent accommodation is not available, the Government be requested to arrange temporary accommodation. In the meanwhile the payment of Rs. 3–8–0 per diem to the Secretariat Restaurant for engaging additional servers be agreed to, provided the Restaurant employ at least four servers ; in the meantime the Secretary be authorized to negotiate with any other caterer to supply lunch to the Members of the Legislative Council at reasonable rates.	The Government were addressed in letter No. 2330–1 L.C., dated 3rd September 1935, on the subject. The Chief Secretariat stated on 9th November 1935 that the two godowns beneath the Flag Staff would be made available whenever desired. The matter was allowed to lie over pending the changes that might take place consequent on the introduction of Reforms from 1st April 1937.

SIXTH SESSION—FOURTH COUNCIL—*cont.*

Resolutions of the meeting of the House Committee held on the 9th August 1935—cont.	
43 No stranger be admitted in any of the luncheon rooms unless introduced by a Member of the Legislative Council.	A notice board has been put up accordingly in each of the luncheon rooms and the caterers were informed to adhere to the resolution.
Resolutions of the meeting of the House Committee held on the 10th August 1935.	
44 The meeting of the House Committee shall, in future, be held either on the day before or on the day after the Council meeting.	....
45 Four fans on the eastern side and four on the western side within the Council Hall, be allowed to run during the lunch interval during the meeting days.	Being allowed accordingly.
46 A wash basin with stand and a jug for drinking water be purchased for use in the Deputy President's room.	Purchased accordingly.
Resolutions of the meeting of the House Committee held on the 28th October 1935.	
47 Four ash trays be purchased for use in the lounge room.	Purchased accordingly.
48 The existing arrangement, namely, that lavatories are opened at 10 a.m. daily and the towels are placed at 10-30 a.m. be continued.	....
49 As many towels as are required for use in the bath rooms be placed daily and that each towel as soon as it is used by a Member be removed and deposited in a linen box and for this purpose 12 dozens more of small towels be bought.	A receptacle is placed in each of the bath rooms for throwing away each towel as soon as it is used and 12 dozens more of towels were bought from Central Jail, Coimbatore.
50 One dozen hair brushes and one dozen combs be bought and placed on the dressing tables in the two lavatories for the use of M.L.Cs.	Purchased accordingly.
51 Three cushioned long armed easy chairs with springs and rexine covering be purchased for use in the lounge room.	Purchased accordingly and placed in the lounge room.
Resolutions of the meeting of the House Committee held on the 4th February 1936.	
52 The Government's reply that the existing practice about the payment of travelling allowance claim to M.L.Cs. may be continued, be recorded.	....
53 The letter of the Secretary, Secretariat Restaurant, agreeing to sell aerated waters and fruits on the days when the *Legislative Council meets and aerated waters only when* the Select Committee of the Council meets, be recorded with the remark that the aerated waters and fruits should be made available in the Indian Luncheon room for M.L.Cs.	The Secretary of the Secretariat Restaurant was addressed accordingly in *letter No.* 3293-1 *L.C.*, dated 14th February 1936, with reference to the remark in the concluding portion of the resolution.
54 The purchase of three dozen porcelain cups and three dozen saucers and six dozen tea spoons be sanctioned for use in the Indian Luncheon room. (NOTE.—These porcelain cups and saucers to be used along with the bell-metal cups now in use in the Indian Luncheon room.)	Vide resolutions Nos. 59, 60 and 61 (*a*).
Resolutions of the meeting of the House Committee held on the 5th February 1936.	
55 The purchase of the following be sanctioned for use in the room of the Leader, Opposition—	
(1) a dressing mirror about 5 feet by 2½ feet with a wooden stand arrangement to keep brushes and combs; (Mr. Nachiappa Gounder be authorized to make the selection and purchase).	(1) Vide resolution No. 61 (*b*).
(2) Two hair brushes and two combs	(2), (4) and (7) purchased;
(3) A table cloth for the big table	(3) suitable cloth of the size required is not available; will be purchased when available.
(4) Four ash trays	....
(5) One rattan waste paper basket	(5) One bamboo waste paper basket was purchased.
(6) One dozen paper weights	(6) Supplied from the stock of green weights available in the office.
(7) Two gloy bottles..	....
56 Table cloth similar to that sanctioned for the room of the Leader, Opposition, be purchased for use in the other rooms also wherever needed.	Purchase deferred for want of funds.
57 Necessary salampore cloth be purchased from time to time and given to the scavenger so that he might use it for removing the stagnant water inside the bath rooms.	Purchased accordingly and being given.

[3rd December 1936

SIXTH SESSION—FOURTH COUNCIL—*cont.*

Resolutions of the meeting of the House Committee held on the 24th February 1936.	
58 In partial modification of the resolution passed by the House Committee at its meeting *held on the 10th August* 1935, the meeting of the House Committee shall in future be ordinarily held either on the day previous to or on the day after, the Council meeting.	Vide resolution No. 44.
59 The purchase of 3 dozen cups and saucers (plain white) at a cost of Rs. 11-8-0 per dozen from Messrs. Spencer & Co., be sanctioned.	Purchased accordingly.
60 The question of purchase of spoons be postponed for consideration at the next meeting.	Vide resolution No. 61 (*a*).
Resolutions of the meeting of the House Committee held on the 28th February 1936.	
61 The purchase of the following be sanctioned :—	
(*a*) three dozen, silver-plated teaspoons from Messrs. Spencer & Co. as per sample received.	Purchased 2½ dozen, only from Spencer & Co. for want of sufficient stock with them of the same pattern.
(*b*) a Cheval glass mirror from Messrs. Wrenn, Bennett & Co. (selected by Mr. Nachiyappa Gounder) at a *cost of* Rs. 87-8-0.	(*b*) *to* (*d*) Purchased accordingly.
(*c*) a hat-rack stand for use in the room of Leader, Opposition	
(*d*) one dozen rosewood arm-chairs for use in the room of *the Justice Party.*	
62 The Government be addressed for supplying two more table fans for use in the party rooms.	Government were addressed in letter No. 822-1 L. C., dated 2nd March 1936, and they have been supplied.
63 The Government be addressed with a view to their issuing necessary instructions not to use crude manure in the green plots adjoining the Council Hall to avoid foul smell and fly pest.	The Government were addressed in letter No. 822-1 L.C., dated 2nd March 1936.

R. V. KRISHNA AYYAR,
Secretary to the Council.

APPENDIX XXXII.

[Vide item VI (5) at page 442 supra.]

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

COMMUNICATION TO THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL No. 3316-E/36-4, DATED 30TH NOVEMBER 1936.

With reference to an undertaking given in answer to question No. 343 at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 2nd September 1936, the following statement indicating the procedure followed in faslis 1344 and 1345 in calculating increment, general and seasonal remissions in cases in which all the three remissions were granted is laid on the table:—

The increment remission is deducted from the gross resettlement assessment. The seasonal remission is calculated on the resultant net assessment. The general remission is ordinarily calculated on the gross resettlement assessment *minus* the seasonal remissions and only the excess of the remission thus arrived at over the increment remission is allowed as general remission. In the case, however, of lands reclassified at resettlement the general remission is calculated on the net resettlement assessment (after deducting the remission on account of reclassification) *minus* the seasonal and increment remissions.

H. R. UZIELLI—30-11-36.

Appendix XXXIII.

[Vide item VI (6) at page 442 supra.]

G.O. No. 1771, Development, dated 9th October 1936.

Read—the following paper:—

G.O. Ms. No. 1458, Development, dated 26th August 1936.

Order—No. 1771, *Development, dated 9th October* 1936.

In notification No. 422, dated 26th August 1936, published at page 1205 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 1st September 1936, the Government under sub-sections (1) and (2) of section 65 of the Madras Co-operative Societies Act, 1932 (Madras Act VI of 1932), published, as required by sub-section (3) of the said section, an amendment inserting a new rule XVIII-A after rule XVIII of the rules issued under the Act. No objections or suggestions were received by Government within the period allowed in the notification. The amendment published is hereby confirmed. The appended notification will be published in the *Fort St. George Gazette.*

(By order of the Government, Ministry of Public Works)

C. J. Paul,
Secretary to Government.

To the Registrar of Co-operative Societies.
,, Superintendent, Government Press (for publication of notification).

Copy to other Local Governments and Administrations except North-West Frontier Province (with C.L.).

Copy to the Secretary, Legislative Council (for placing on Council Table).

APPENDIX.

NOTIFICATION.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (1) and (2) of section 65 of the Madras Co-operative Societies Act, 1932 (Madras Act VI of 1932), the Governor acting with Ministers is hereby pleased to make the following amendment to the rules published with Development Department Notification No. 264, dated the 1st August 1933, at pages 1178-1185 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 1st August 1933, as subsequently amended, the same having been previously published as required by sub-section (3) of the said section:—

Amendment.

Rule XVIII-A of the said rules shall be renumbered as rule XVIII-B and the following shall be inserted as rule XVIII-A, namely:—

Restriction on admission of persons as members.

"XVIII-A. (1) No person shall be eligible for admission as a member of a society if he is an applicant to be adjudicated a bankrupt or an insolvent or is an uncertificated bankrupt or undischarged insolvent.

(2) Any member of a society who applies to be adjudicated, or is adjudicated, a bankrupt or an insolvent, shall cease to be a member of the society."

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

Friday, the 4th December 1936.

The Council met at the Council Chamber, Fort St. George, at eleven of the clock, Mr. President (the Hon. Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI) in the Chair.

PRESENT:

Reddi Nayudu, Kt., The Hon. Rai Bahadur Sir K. V.
Pannirselvam, The Hon. Rao Bahadur A. T.
Souter, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S., The Hon. Sir Charles.
Bracken, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S., The Hon. Sir Geoffrey.
Raja of Bobbili, K.C.I.E., The Hon. the.
Rajan, The Hon. Mr. P. T.
Muthayya Chettiyar of Chettinad, The Hon. Rajkumar.
Abdul Hameed Khan Sahib Bahadur.
Ahmed Meeran Sahib Bahadur, A. M.
Alamelumangathayaramma, Mrs. K.
Appadurai Pillai, Diwan Bahadur A.
Arasu, Mr. V. T.
Ari Gowder, Mr. H. B.
Basheer Ahmed Sayeed Sahib Bahadur.
Basu Dev, Mr. C.
Beyabani Sahib Bahadur, S. M. K.
Bhanoji Rao, Mr. A. V.
Dalavoi, Mr. R.
Devadasan, Mr. M.
Dharmalingam Pillai, Rao Sahib V.
Duraiswami Reddiyar, Mr. K. M.
Ellappa Chettiyar, Diwan Bahadur S.
Foulkes, Mr. G. F. F.
Gopalaswami Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur M.
Halasyam Ayyar, Mr. N.
Hood, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. H. M.
Indrayya, Mr. C.
Iswaran Pillai, Mr. I. C.
Jagannatha Raju, Rao Bahadur G.
Jagannatham, Mr. H. M.
Jayaram Nayudu, Rao Sahib C.
Jones, I.C.S., Mr. C. E.
Kesavaramamurti Nayudu, Mr. K.
Khalif-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur P.
Kolanda Reddi, Rai Sahib C.
Koti Reddi, Mr. K.
Krishnayya Choudari, Mr. P. V.
Krishnamurti, Rao Bahadur D.
Kumararaja of Venkatagiri, The.
Kuppuswami Choudari, Mr. J.
Madanagopal Nayudu, Mr. R.
Mahabaleswarappa, Mr. Y.
Mahboob Ali Baig Sahib Bahadur.
Manikkavelu Nayakar, Mr. M. A.
Masterman, I.C.S., Mr. C. H.
Moidoo Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur T. M.
Moses, Mr. P. C.
Muhammad Meera Ravuttar Bahadur, K. P. V. S.
Muniswami Pillai, Rao Sahib V. I.
Murugappa Chettiyar, Diwan Bahadur A. M. M.
Muthu Chettiyar, Rao Bahadur P. C.
Nachiyappa Gounder, Mr. K. A.
Nadimuthu Pillai, Mr. A. Pl. N. V.
Nanjappa Bahadur, Rao Bahadur Subadar-Major S. A.
Narasa Reddi, Mr. T.
Narasimhaswami, Rao Sahib D. V.
Narayanan Nambiyar, Mr. V. P.
Natesa Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur C.
Nayagam, Mr. C. D.
Obi Reddi, Mr. C.
Palat, Mr. R. M.
Patro, K.C.I.E., Rao Bahadur Sir A. P.
Pattabhiramayya, Mr. K.
Premayya, Mr. G. R.
Rajagopala Pillai, Rao Sahib P. V.
Ramachandra Padayachi, Mr. P. K.
Ramakrishna Reddi, Mr. A.
Ramalingam Chettiyar, Diwan Bahadur T. A.
Ramamurti, Rao Sahib Pandit Ganala.
Raman Menon, Mr. K. P.
Ramaswami Ayyar, Mr. T. S.
Rameswara Rao, Mr. G.
Rangaswami Reddi, Mr. M. B.
Rukmani Lakshmipathi, Mrs. A.
Russell, I.C.S., Mr. T. B.
Sahajanandam, Swami A. S.
Schamnad Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur Mahmud.
Scott Brown, I.C.S., Mr. W.
Sesha Reddi, Rao Bahadur B. P.
Shaiku Mohamad Laljan Sahib Bahadur.
Shetty, Mr. A. B.
Simhachalam Pantulu, Mr. G.

PRESENT—*cont.*

Siva Raj, Rao Sahib N.
Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar, Mr. K. S.
Smith, Mr. J. M.
Soundarapandian, Mr. W. P. A.
Sreshta, Mr. M. S.
Srinivasan, Diwan Bahadur R.
Sriramulu, Mr. G.
Subrahmanya Bhatt, Mr. U. C.
Sundara Rao Nayudu, Mr. T.
Syed Tajuddin Sahib Bahadur, Khan Sahib.
Thangal, Mr. P. M.
Thomas, Mr. Daniel.
Vasudeva Pillai, Mr. V. G.
Venugopal Nayudu, Rao Bahadur, R. K.
Yakub Hasan Sahib Bahadur.
Zamindar of Bodinayakkanur, The.
Zamindar of Tekkali, The.

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS

Medical Administration

Number of Muslim examinees successful in the final L.I.M. examination during 1934–36.

* 593 *Q.*—Mr. S. M. LALJAN Sahib: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education and Public Health be pleased to state what the total number is of Muslim candidates that appeared in the years 1934, 1935 and 1936 in the final year examination of the Government School of Indian Medicine in the various sections and the number of passes in each year?

A.—The information required is furnished below:—

Year.	Examination in April.		Re-examinations in September.	
	Number appeared.	Number passed.	Number appeared.	Number passed.
1934	6	1	4	3
1935	8	3	4	1
1936	6	Nil.	6	Nil.

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—" Is the Hon. Minister aware of the fact that the failure of Muslims in this examination is due to sufficient facilities not having been given to the department concerned? "

The Hon. Rajkumar MUTHAYYA CHETTIYAR of Chettinad:—" I am not aware of it, Sir."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—" May I know, seeing that there is such a huge failure in the final year of the L.I.M. examination, whether the needful will be done to prevent such occurrences? "

The Hon. Rajkumar MUTHAYYA CHETTIYAR of Chettinad:—" I shall be very glad to do so if it will be within the power of the Government and I doubt whether it will be possible to prevent failures due to want of proper application on the part of the candidates."

4th December 1936]

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—"Will the Hon. the Minister be pleased to give an idea as to why there are such phenomenal failures in the examination?"

The Hon. Rajkumar MUTHAYYA CHETTIAR of Chettinad:—"I cannot understand it myself."

Local Self-Government

Progress of the scheme for the bifurcation of district boards.

*594 *Q.*—Mr. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDER: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) how many district boards have so far been bifurcated; what their names are and when each of them was bifurcated;

(*b*) what the strength is of each of these bifurcated district boards; on what principles the strength of each of these boards has been fixed;

(*c*) how many nominations have been made to each of these bifurcated district boards and on what principles;

(*d*) how many reserved seats have already existed in each of these bifurcated boards and to which of the communities they belonged; and

(*e*) how many district boards are proposed to be bifurcated in the course of the current year and what their names are?

A.—(*a*)

Name of district board.	Date of bifurcation.
(1) Tanjore	17th December 1934.
(2) Vizagapatam	1st May 1935.
(3) Guntur	1st August 1935.
(4) North Arcot	1st December 1935.
(5) Ganjam	20th January 1936.
(6) Coimbatore	1st December 1936.
(7) Nellore	1st December 1936.
(8) Salem	1st December 1936.
(9) Kistna	1st December 1936.

(*b*) to (*d*) The time available has been too short to collect and furnish this information.

(*e*) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to question No. 524.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—"May I know whether the financial condition of the boards bifurcated on 1st December has been reported to be satisfactory?"

The Hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"Yes, Sir."

MR. A. B. SHETTY:—" May I know, Sir, whether Coimbatore and Nellore have not sent up deficit budgets? "

The Hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—" The Government are only satisfied about the normal receipts and normal expenditure in the district board or local body. It is possible to frame deficit budgets by providing for large capital expenditure."

MR. A. B. SHETTY:—" May I know what orders Government have passed on the deficit budgets of district boards? "

The Hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—" It is not possible to straightaway answer that question. We have made various suggestions and recommendations to enable district boards to balance their budgets?"

District boards working with deficit general budgets.

* 595 *Q.*—MR. A. B. SHETTY: Will the Hon. the Minister for *Local Self-Government be pleased to state*—

(*a*) whether any of the district boards have sent up deficit general budgets; and

(*b*) whether any of them have imposed cuts on the salaries of their employees and, if so, to what extent in each case?

A.—(*a*) Yes. (Coimbatore, Malabar, Nellore, Kurnool, Bellary, Vellore and South Arcot.)

(*b*) As far as information is available, the undermentioned district boards have imposed cuts in the salaries of their employees:—

Name of district board.	Rate of cut.
(1) South Kanara District Board.	One anna in the rupee of the pay of all subordinates except those drawing less than Rs. 20 and one and half annas in the case of elementary school teachers.
(2) The Nilgiris District Board.	Ten per cent.
(3) West Godavari District Board.	Two annas in the rupee in the case of elementary school teachers.

The Government have recently approved the proposal of the South Kanara District Board to remove the cut in the case of all employees except elementary school teachers and to reduce the cut in the case of elementary school teachers from 1½ annas to 1 anna in the rupee.

4th December 1936]

Imposition of professon tax by district boards.

* 596 *Q.*—Mr. M. B. Rangaswami Reddi: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether any district boards have levied profession tax in their areas; and

(*b*) if so, which and at what rate?

A.—The following district boards levy profession tax at the maximum rates prescribed in rule 9 (1) of Schedule IV of the Madras Local Boards Act:—

Anantapur, Chingleput (in Saidapet taluk only), Cuddapah, South Kanara, Malabar, Ramnad, East Tanjore (in Negapatam taluk only).

Representation of Muslims in the cadre of Assistant Panchayat Officers.

* 597 *Q.*—Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that out of 45 Assistant Panchayat Officers employed by the district boards in the Local Board Service there are only three Muslims;

(*b*) the reasons for such poor and inadequate representation of Muslims in that service;

(*c*) whether it is a fact that the Government have taken steps to remove the disparity of representation of the respective communities in the cadre of the local boards and municipal overseers; and

(*d*) if so, what the steps taken are, and whether the Government propose to take similar steps with a view to redress the inequality in the cadre of Assistant Panchayat Officers?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) The Government have no information.

(*c*) & (*d*) The attention of the member is drawn to the rules for the representation of communities in services under district boards, published with Local Self-Government Department Notification No. 729, dated 20th June 1935, at pages 245–246 of Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 2nd July 1935. The question of bringing the appointments of Assistant Panchayat Officers under these rules was considered and dropped. No rules have been made for the representation of communities in the service of municipal overseers.

Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan:—"May I know why in this department alone communal representation has not been given effect to?"

The Hon. the Raja of Bobbili:—"The reason was that in most of the district boards there is only one Panchayat Officer and in a few two Assistant Panchayat Officers. When the schedule of

scales and establishments was fixed, in the majority of cases, men already working in the district boards under different designations have been absorbed. So that, there was no possibility of applying the rule of communal rotation."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"May I know whether it will not be possible for the Government in future to see that this disparity is removed?"

The Hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"I will consider the hon. Member's suggestion."

Mr. M. DEVADASAN:—"May I know why the Government have not given effect to communal rotation in respect of appointment of Assistant Panchayat Officers, while, on the other hand, they have accepted the resolution of Mr. Ahmed Meeran Sahib introducing the *principle of communal rotation in local board services?*"

The Hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"I have just explained why it has not been possible at present to extend that principle to the cadre of Assistant Panchayat Officers."

Mr. M. DEVADASAN:—"May I know, Sir, why the Government should not apply communal rotation to Assistant Panchayat Officers' posts, while the Government have themselves accepted that principle and introduced it in almost all their services?"

The Hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"I have already explained why it has not been possible to introduce communal representation in regard to appointments to that post in the past. I have agreed to examine the question as to the position in the future."

Alleged unsatisfactory state of the finances of the Panchayat Board, Tiruvallur.

* 598 *Q.*—Mr. N. HALASYAM AYYAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government have perused the audit report for 1934–35 of the Panchayat Board, Tiruvallur, Chingleput district;

(*b*) whether the financial position of the panchayat board is reported to be unsound and whether the board has to draw upon reserve funds in the shape of deposits in treasury to meet normal expenses;

(*c*) whether the Government were aware of the audit report of the Board before they granted to the board the loan of Rs. 75,000 for the electrification scheme in the panchayat board area; and

(*d*) whether the Government received a memorial from the rate-payers objecting to the loan?

A.—(*a*) & (*c*) No. Audit reports of panchayat boards are not received by the Government.

(b) According to the budget estimate for 1935–36, the financial position of the panchayat board was found to be satisfactory, although in 1933–34 and 1934–35 it had to make temporary diversions of deposits to meet expenditure debitable to general account.

(d) Yes.

Repayment of the loan advanced to the Tiruvallur Panchayat Board for electrification scheme.

* 599 *Q.*—Mr. N. Halasyam Ayyar:—Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the loan amount received from the Government for the electrification scheme of the Panchayat Board, Tiruvallur, is kept in a separate account in the Sub-Treasury, Tiruvallur;

(b) whether the panchayat board has paid to Government the first instalment of the loan with interest; if so, when; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the panchayat board has paid to Government the first instalment of the loan and interest from out of the loan amount?

A.—(a) No.

(b) & (c) The Government have no information. The due date for the payment of the instalment is 19th December 1936.

Representation of Viswa-Brahmans on local boards and municipalities.

* 600 *Q.*—Rao Sahib Pandit Ganala Ramamurti: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware that the thirteenth session of the Andhra Provincial Viswa-Brahmana Conference which was convened under the auspices of the All-India Viswa-Karnam Liberal Federation in 1933 at Rajahmundry, East Godavari district, adopted resolutions urging the Government to amend the Local Boards and District Municipalities Acts so as to provide for representation in local bodies of Hindu backward classes including Viswa-Brahmans; and

(b) if so, the orders of Government on this subject?

A.—(a) The Government have not received a copy of the proceedings of the conference.

(b) Does not arise.

Mr. Y. Mahabaleswarappa:—"May I know, Sir, whether any representations on similar lines have been made by Lingayats of Bellary with respect to these appointments?"

The Hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"I cannot answer that question off-hand. I will make enquiries and make information available to the hon. Member."

Mr. Y. MAHABALESWARAPPA:—"May I ask whether proper representation will be made available to that community both in regard to appointments as Assistant Panchayat Officer and District Panchayat Officer under local boards and similar appointments in municipalities by the Government maintaining lists of applications with reference to their qualifications and merit?"

The Hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"The policy of Government in the matter of appointments is to give due representation for all communities but it will not be possible administratively to straightaway fix any proportion for each sub-community."

Alleged prohibition of the Collector of South Arcot for the use of certain open space for the reception of the Congress President.

* 601 *Q.*—Mr. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDER: Will the Hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that the Collector of South Arcot had directly or indirectly ordered that the open space near the Collector's office used as playground should not be used for according a public reception to Srijut Babu Rajendra Prasad, the Congress President, during the visit to that district in October 1935;

(*b*) if so, whether a copy of the order will be placed on the table;

(*c*) whether such a restriction was made this year when Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the Congress President, was at Cuddalore recently; and

(*d*) if so, whether a copy of the order passed in the matter will be placed on the table?

A.—The information available with the Government is as follows:—

No application was made to the Collector in 1935 for permission to use the open space near the Collector's office for a public reception to Babu Rajendra Prasad, the then Congress President, during his visit to South Arcot. An application was made to the Commissioner, Cuddalore Municipality, who rejected it on the ground that under the by-laws of the municipality permission could not be granted for holding public meetings on the maidan.

Mr. Appaji Reddiyar, leader of the District Board Congress Party, applied to the Collector of South Arcot for permission to hold a public meeting in the open space on the occasion of the visit of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to Cuddalore this year. He was informed that the open space in question vested in the municipal council which was therefore competent to deal with his application.

4th December 1936]

UNSTARRED QUESTION

Proposals for the award of full grants to panchayat boards for water-supply and communications.

602 *Q.*—Mr. Y. MAHABALESWARAPPA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state whether the Government have recently considered the question of helping the newly started panchayats with full grants for the improvement of water-supply and communications?

A.—No.

[*Note.*—An asterisk (*) at the commencement of a speech indicates revision by the Member.]

II.—DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS FOR 1936-37—*cont.*

(5) & (6) GRANT XVII—EDUCATION—TRANSFERRED—*cont.*

Discussion on the above Demand was resumed.

Rao Sahib V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI—*cont.*:—" As has already been pointed out, the aided agencies have to satisfy both the inspecting agencies and the educational councils. The inspecting agencies are unwilling to enter favourable remarks owing to some whim or fancy even though that institution may be considered to be quite popular. In some areas there are special schools which are run by the depressed classes themselves or which cater to some religion. The rules that have been laid down for the grant of assessment are not sufficiently elastic. The grants made to them are so small that they find it absolutely impossible to make any good progress. In some districts special subjects are taught and though they complete the syllabus and though they are considered to be popular schools, yet they are described to be below the average by the inspecting agency and consequently the assessments are reduced. I think, Sir, it is time that the Government view the case of special schools with sympathy. Also, on account of low assessments of grants to these schools, the educational councils are not in a position to admit new schools. When Mr. Champion was the Director of Public Instruction, he thought it fit that the Nilgiris should get Rs. 52,000 for aided schools. But after the deliberations of the Retrenchment Committee, it was reduced to about Rs. 40,000. There have been cases of schools in estates pressing for grants; but owing to the smallness of the amount made available with the district educational councils, it has not been possible to grant them aid. I find that a reference has been made to the Government in this behalf. I know that the Director, Mr. Statham, has got a wide knowledge of this Presidency and with his co-operation, I am sure, the Hon. the Minister of Education will see that the rules for the grant-in-aid will be better administered. I am positive that the aided schools will thrive. There is a great difference between the schools managed by private aided agencies and schools managed by local boards. Though the aided schools are economically and efficiently run, yet finances stand in their way. For instance, take

[Mr. V. I. Muniswami Pillai] [4th December 1936

the scale of pay of the teachers employed in local boards and those in private institutions. The former follow the scales laid down by the Government; but it is absolutely impossible for aided agencies to stick up to those salaries. Taking all these facts into consideration, it is only fair that more aid should be given to them. As already pointed out by my hon. Friend, Mr. Premayya, the salaries to teachers do not represent a living wage. Their cases require sympathetic consideration; and I am sure their lot will improve. As regards the rules to be framed, I hope the Hon. Minister will take into account the opinions that may be expressed by the various district educational councils and see that improvements suggested by them are made. With these words, I heartily support the motion."

11-15 a.m. * Mr. C. D. Nayagam:—" Mr. President, Sir, I feel grateful to Government that the grant is proposed to be increased for elementary schools. At the same time I desire to congratulate the Hon. Education Minister that his office synchronizes with the period when we are getting out of the period of depression which dogged the heels of his predecessors.

" Coming to the demand proper, I see that the grant to higher elementary grade teachers and secondary grade teachers is proposed to be increased. But the grant to the lower elementary grade trained teachers is not proposed to be increased; and I feel it quite just as it should be—because it is in the fitness of things that the lower elementary grade trained teachers should become extinct as early as possible. Lower elementary candidates are now refused admission in training schools and it is the policy of Government to encourage higher grade elementary teachers. I see, however, no distinction is being made between S.S.L.C. trained teachers and Intermediate trained teachers. Both of them are now clubbed together as secondary grade teachers and both are given the same grant. But there are schools where Intermediate trained teachers are appointed and there are schools where even L.T.'s are considered necessary and appointed. For all these the grant given by Government is the same. I want Government to make a distinction in these cases by giving an increased grant to teachers of higher general educational qualification, for it will tend to increased efficiency in teaching, as with the increased grant the management will be encouraged to appoint highly qualified teachers. Perhaps it may be said that the 50 per cent increase in grant is intended to cover instances where teachers of higher general educational qualifications are appointed. But the restriction of 10 per cent to schools entitled to receive maximum efficiency grant is a bar to all such schools receiving the 50 per cent increase. It is therefore necessary to provide for a different grant to Intermediate trained teachers and L.T.'s. I recognize it may not be possible to do so immediately; so I would like that at least in the next budget provision is made in this behalf in the Part II Scheme.

" Then, Sir, it was said by some Hon. Members that the general position of the teachers should be improved, and this cannot be done by merely increasing the grant. Government should see and insist that

4th December 1936] [Mr. C. D. Nayagam]

the teachers are paid more than the mere Government grant. There are schools where the grant alone is paid to teachers; and there are others where not even the whole grant given by Government is disbursed as salary to the teachers. A portion of the grant is taken away by the management to defray their other expenditure, such as, furniture, erection of buildings, stationery, etc. So unless Government insist that the whole grant and something more in addition to that is given as salary to teachers their position is not going to improve at all.

" One other thing that I want to impress on the Government after the fixing of the minimum salary to teachers in aided schools, is making the grant proportionate to the salary paid to them. Suppose in a school there are ten teachers of whom one is drawing a salary of Rs. 20 a month, Government will be paying as grant Rs. 200 a year on behalf of that teacher. There may be another teacher drawing a sum of Rs. 30 a month. On behalf of him also Government will be paying by way of grant only Rs. 200. I submit this should not be the case. Unless Government make it a point to increase the grant proportionately with the increased payment in salary, it will not be possible to incur the additional expenditure.

" In this connexion I would like also to bring to the notice of Government that they take steps in the direction of preventing teachers of aided elementary schools taking to other professions. There are some who are astrologers. They cater to the whims and caprices of the pupils in their schools and their parents and make money out of it; there are some who act as medical quacks and earn money in that direction. But the one direction in which they are largely engaged and which directly affects the interests of the school is the undertaking of private tuition of the pupils of their own classes or their own school. This demoralizes the whole atmosphere of the school education. I request Government to put a stop to this practice with a strong hand. Another direction in which the teachers of aided schools make money is by publication and sale of books and sale of stationery and other incidental requirements of school children. I know there is a teacher who is running a press and is publishing books. I do not object to teachers writing books; but there are some who keep the copyright of the books they publish to themselves and print them in their own press. As I said there are some who run depots for the sale of books and stationery. So I would like Government to put restrictions on teachers employed in aided schools, and prevent this practice which demoralizes the general atmosphere of school education and tend to bring down the efficiency of the school altogether.

" Now there is a demand for the increase in the staff of the inspectorate. I welcome the proposal of Government for the creation of the post of divisional inspectors, as there is a lot of corruption, as was said yesterday by some hon. Members. It was also said that some educational officers also had a hand in this. Instances were given, where some educational officers went into partnership with the management

[Mr. C. D. Nayagam] [4th December 1936

and recommended certain grants. It was said yesterday that in one school there were only 2 teachers, but the school had been receiving grant for nearly 8 teachers for about 3 years. This could not be due to the ignorance of the inspecting staff. Another source of corruption is in the issue of elementary school leaving certificates. I have come across several such cases, and I shall give the House a typical case. An inspecting officer went to a school, did inspection work, examined the pupils appearing for the Elementary School-Leaving Certificate Examination, announced that all the pupils of the class came out successful, congratulated the staff on the efficient work, suggested to the mangement to declare a holiday to the school and added that the certificates would be issued in the evening. The inspecting officer made also a gesture that the pupils who receive the certificates should put into the palm of the inspecting officer a silver coin or more in exchange for the certificates to be given to them. This was too much for the pupils. It was a school which was imparting free education, and in that school boarding and lodging were given free to the pupils. The pupils were probably too poor to make this contribution, or the management was too scrupulous to allow this sort of thing to go on in that shrine of learning, with the result that in the evening the inspector announced that there would be a re-examination. The re-examination was held and the answer papers were taken away to be valued. Some days after, the announcement came that only three pupils have come out successful. The aggrieved pupils have brought this to the notice of the Director of Public Instruction and have asked that certificates should be given to them also. All these show that there is a dire necessity to increase the strength of the higher inspecting staff.

" Again, Sir, there is at present over-centralization of work in the hands of the Director of Public Instruction. No doubt his zeal and earnestness are felt all over the Presidency. But the strain is too much and cannot continue long. His hands are too full to exercise an effective control over all the details of administration and therefore he is only right in asking for power to delegate some of his duties. Therefore I welcome the proposal for the creation of four Divisional Inspectors. Coming to inspecting staff, I would also like to point out that this demand entirely ignores the education of girls. I find no proposal to increase the number of Sub-Assistant Inspectresses of Schools. I see no provision for the appointment of additional Sub-Assistant Inspectress of Schools. (A voice: ' Provision also is made in the demand for the addition of two sub-assistant inspectresses.')

" I am glad to be corrected. But I would like that two divisional inspectresses are appointed, one for the northern division and the other for the southern division, the whole Presidency being divided into two divisions for this purpose.

" Then, Sir, much was said that attempts should be made to keep the pupils for a longer time in schools. In the case of girls, it is very necessary that encouragement is given to orphanages to keep girls in

4th December 1936] [Mr. C. D. Nayagam]

schools. Unless action is taken in that direction, girls will discontinue their study much earlier than boys. The difficulty with girls is that they have to walk all along streets thus allowing themselves to be ridiculed by the sightseers. To protect them from that unpleasantness, which is more common in villages, they should be housed close to the school or in the premises of the school.

"In this connexion, I would like to bring to the notice of the Hon. Minister that orphanages do not get any grant in the first year of their application. It seems they have to apply and wait for a year before they can get any grant. A rule is made that orphanages should work 11-30 a.m. for some time before they apply for grant, and that no grant will be given them in the first year of application. Orphanages also should be made eligible for grant-in-aid just as schools applying for it. A certain qualification for grant should be fixed; and they should get the grant if they are eligible for it and apply for it. If this is done, and the post of divisional inspectresses also created, I hope the spread of education among girls will make rapid progress.

"It was said yesterday that labour schools would soon go out of existence. I welcome that day. The very name labour school smacks of a lower position, and pupils segregated in labour schools are suffering from a sense of inferiority complex. If arrangements are made to put them in common schools they will have opportunties to rub shoulders with high caste Hindus and learn practical lessons of life as a result of such company. So, it is very necessary that labour schools as such, where scheduled caste pupils are segregated should go, and these pupils should be welcomed in other schools. In connexion with that, I would like to point out that rules should be so framed that appointment of scheduled class teachers are made obligatory in the case of schools getting grant from Government. You know, Sir, that some years ago the rule was that a school which refused admission to scheduled castes would not be entitled to grant. But later on it was improved in the time of the present Minister's predecessor, Diwan Bahadur Kumaraswami Reddiyar, that if in any school no scheduled caste boy was found that school would be refused grant unless it proved to the satisfaction of the inspectorate that such boys could not be had. This rule also may be easily evaded. A scheduled caste pupil may be admitted in a school and be easily driven out by telling him repeatedly that he is more fit to be a cow-boy than be in a school. To the inspectorate it may be explained that a schedule caste boy was admitted, but he left it. To prevent such a catastrophe, it will be very necessary to impose an obligation that those schools which do not have teachers from scheduled castes would be refused grants. In other words, the schools should satisfy the inspecting authorities, that they did make genuine attempts to get a teacher from the scheduled castes but they did not succeed. Otherwise they should be denied the grant.

"Commending these suggestions, to the Hon. the Minister, I support the demand."

* *The Hon. the* PRESIDENT:—" *I should like hon. Members to realize that we made very little progress yesterday with the agenda. We have to cover a very long agenda to-day, and the time available is cut short on account of this day being a Friday when we do not sit between 1 and 3 p.m., and still there are 12 more hon. members to speak. It will be impossible to call all the hon. members to speak because I wish that the demand should be disposed of by 1 o'clock to-day. I would, therefore, request hon. Members to impose a time-limit of 5 or 6 minutes upon themselves once they are given an opportunity to speak. I hope Hon. Members will accept this suggestion.*"

* Mr. V. P. NARAYANAN NAMBIYAR:—" Mr. President, I rise to give my fullest support to the demand that has been made. Before I attempt to briefly make a few observations, I desire to join in the tribute that has been paid to the new Minister for the very praiseworthy attempt that has been made to re-organize elementary education in this province. (An hon. Member: 'Hear, hear.') When in 1930 the then Governor of Madras, in the opening address that he delivered to the present legislative council, said that the funds available would thereafter be primarily devoted to the spread of elementary education, the statement was welcomed and great hopes were raised in us. But since then, year after year, we have but listened to complaints of wastage and stagnation, and it is only when the eyelids of the present Legislative Council have been practically closed that we find a real endeavour for improvement. That indicates that while our existence has been useless, our exit promises to be hopeful. However that may be, the speech of the Hon. Minister for Education has convinced me that a real endeavour for improvement has been made. The Government have realized that hereafter what really matters is not mere expansion of elementary education but that the schools should be able to contribute to permanent literacy. Government have also realized that the conditions of service of teachers must be improved. Government have further realized that the inspectorate must be strengthened, with a view to ensure the safeguarding of public funds. These are necessary reforms, and I am glad that the objective of elementary education will be the output of permanent literates and not mere expansion. The hon. member from Chicacole, Sir Patro, said yesterday that what really mattered was the expansion of education and not efficiency. I was rather amused when the former Minister for Education expounded that theory and wanted to buttress it with the authority of Sir Thomas Moir. But what amused me most was his claim that the statement that he made was a very responsible statement. Well, Sir, I do not think a more irresponsible statement could have been made, and it is indeed a pity that education after it became a transferred subject started off on its career in this Province under the guidance of Ministers holding such views. Having said that much, I come now to the increase in the scale of salaries that has been promised by the Education Minister. The Hon. Minister spoke about the necessity for increase in the scale of salaries of teachers and he drew a pathetic picture of elementary

4th December 1936] [Mr. V. P. Narayanan Nambiyar]

teachers. He said that the mere mention of the pay of elementary teachers would induce hon. members here to put their hands into their pockets and offer a contribution to the District Educational Council. That is no doubt true, but the pockets that can afford this contribution are the pockets of the Government and the pockets of that gentleman who made the Annamalai University possible. And I do hope that the new Minister will live up to the glorious traditions of his great father and announce that the salary that he draws as Minister will go to swell the salaries of teachers in elementary schools.

" Now, Sir, to the last point. As regards the inspectorate, my hon. friend Mr. Thomas said that it is a bitter pill. It is a bitter pill to all District Educational Council Presidents. But I want the House to realize, without strengthening the inspectorate, how is it possible to safeguard the expenditure of public money? Two crores of rupees, including a crore and a half of Government money, are being expended year after year in the sphere of elementary education, and every district has got to deal with more than 14 lakhs of rupees, every year. Again, Sir, the Education department is the only department which passes such very large subsidies and grants. The Hon. Minister for Education has pointed out that it is only 7·7 per cent of the total income that is spent on the inspectorate and direction. We find that in every other province there is a divisional inspector, and in the Madras Presidency where the highest amount is spent on education it is really sad that the inspectorate is less strong. Moreover, you will find, Sir, that this has been recommended by the Provincial Economic Committee. So, Sir, the demand is absolutely justified; I give it my fullest support, and in doing so I share the hope of the Hon. the Minister for Education that it will lead to a rapidly increasing output of permanent literates.

" Sir, this is the last day of the present Legislative Council. On this last occasion, I wish to thank you and your office for the unanimous kindness and courtesy that has always been shown to me."

Swami A. S. SAHAJANANDAM then spoke in Tamil.

* Mrs. K. ALAMELUMANGATHAYARAMMA speaking in Tamil said:— 11-45 a.m.
" Many hon. Members referred to the manner in which elementary education is being spread. The sub-committee of the Economic Council have, in their report, also referred to this question and pointed out that unless compulsion was continued up to the fifth class there was not much use of it all. I am in full agreement with that view.

In the course of their report they also say:—

'We would lay great stress on the importance of education of girls. In the next generation, we are convinced, it will be the mothers rather than the fathers who will play a more important part in the expansion of elementary education to which we look forward. It is therefore of the greatest importance, in our view, to educate the future mothers of our children.' "

Mr. K. KOTI REDDI:—" On a point of order, Sir. Since the hon. the lady Member can speak in English—she reads English very well,—let us have the benefit of her speech delivered by her in English."

[4th December 1936

* *The Hon. the* PRESIDENT :—" *The fact that she is reading very well cannot be taken to mean that she is able to express her ideas in English.*"

Mrs. K. ALAMELUMANGATHAYARAMMA :—" *I cannot express my thoughts fully in English and that is why I am speaking in the vernacular.*

" As the committee has stated, Sir, it is very important that the teaching of the children should be entrusted to women teachers.

" Another point I wish to mention is that education through vernaculars is very important and should be given at least for four years. The Bombay Educational Officer has expressed that view, and educationists of the Central Provinces and some other provinces, have accepted it. If this is done, there will be a fifth part of the sum saved and we can open more schools.

" My hon. Friend Mr. Muthu Chettiyar was saying yesterday that the District Educational Councils are not much good. I agree with him that their existence is not an unmixed blessing. These bodies should allot some funds for efficiency grants and give them to the deserving schools.

" Sir, next I wish to say a word on the question of the religious instruction in schools. My opinion is that it is too early to teach religion to the little ones in the elementary classes. If we burden them with lessons in religious subjects it is very likely that they will develop an aversion to religion itself. But, there would be nothing wrong in giving them short stories of Sri Krishna, Buddha, Chaitanya, Ramalingaswami, Ramanandar, Kabir, Ram Mohan Roy, Vemanna and others. This should be done without criticizing other religions. There seems to be no need for giving religious instruction to each community separately.

" Changing of text-books is another point on which I have something to say. If the text-books can be changed only once in five years, there will be stagnation of ideas. New ideas and new principles governing mankind will not be available to the pupils except once in five years. Therefore it is advisable to change the text-books for the lower classes once in two years. If the five years rule has been adopted with a view to saving a few rupees for the parents, I may say that it will not really result in any saving to them. For, the little children usually spoil their books even in the course of one year and new ones have to be bought. There is therefore no saving effected. In the case of high schools and colleges, for the same reason, the books may be changed once in three years.

" Coming next to the teaching profession as a whole, Sir, I may point out that in our country this profession was considered to be very dignified. Now, however, the meagre salary paid to the teachers is not sufficient for their living.

4th December 1936] [Mrs. K. Alamelumangathayaramma]

" As regards staffing of the lower elementary class, I suggest that higher elementary trained teachers are more suitable because they have English knowledge better than lower vernacular trained teachers. Nowadays numerous books on general knowledge are prescribed for the lower classes. Expensiveness of education has thereby increased. In my humble opinion this is not very necessary.

" The teachers of the village schools should have some knowledge of village reconstruction and they must know the mother tongue very well. They may then be of much use to the Government in going forward with their programme of village improvement and so on. The question of age of children at the time of admission is also important. Girls above 5 years and boys above 6 years should alone be admitted to schools as children of lesser age will not be able to learn anything, but will only be a source of disturbance. In the case of boys, however, if any of them shows exceptional intelligence, such may be given double promotion. In the villages there should be central schools within about one and a half miles of one another and if any school is ordered to be closed down on account of inefficient management, the children of the locality should not be made to suffer. There should be other schools within easy reach of them.

" On the question of compulsory education, Sir, I desire to say this; now there are about 30 places where compulsion has been introduced. If in all such places free meal should be provided it might cost lakhs. I suggest therefore that in places where there are general funds available, the experiment of giving free meal may be started and tried. At least in the case of boys whose parents do not have an income of more than 10 or 12 rupees a month, free meals may be supplied.

" Sir, before I conclude I wish to say that in our eagerness to have trained teachers, we should not insist upon the men already there getting this training. Especially in the case of women teachers the experienced members of the teaching staff should not be disturbed. I thank the members of the sub-committee of the economic council for mentioning the fact that female education is very important. I wish that in the early classes for boys and girls, women teachers are employed in preference to men teachers, because they will be able to handle children better.

" In many other ways the Government are making attempts to 12
expand education in this Presidency. Before I conclude I wish to say noon
one word, and that is this: with regard to the pay of higher elementary teachers their salaries have been enhanced by discontinuing the services of those teachers who have not had higher elementary training but who have got considerable experience in the teaching and who have been working for many years. I do urge on the Government that these elementary school teachers although they have not had training should not be dispensed with inasmuch as they have got considerable experience of having been teachers for the last so many years. Only stage by stage we should go.

[Mrs. K. Alamelumangathayaramma] [4th December 1936

"The authors of the report under reference have pointed out that female education in this Presidency should be greatly encouraged. I offer my sincere thanks to those who had the cause of the expansion of female education in their heart and who had made their recommendations for the advancement of female education in this Presidency."

* Mr. C. Basu Dev:—"Sir, if I rise to speak on this Demand, it is not because it requires any further argument to commend it for the approval of this House. I wish to take this opportunity to put forward once more an aspect of the problem which I was pressing on the attention of the Government for over 4 years. I did not quite follow the remarks of the hon. the Lady Member who just preceded me, as she spoke in a language with which I am not quite conversant. I beg, therefore, to be excused if I repeat any of her arguments or observations. I am sure the whole House is in entire agreement with the spirit or the idea underlying this Demand. I must differ from the hon. Member from Ganjam when he said that the policy of the scheme of elementary education should be expansion and not concentration on useful and efficient schools. Sir Thomas Moir wrote his able minute some years ago and what he suggested might have been very useful in those days of experiment, but at the present day the conclusion arrived at was that expansion of elementary education irrespective of efficiency is not the proper method by which it could be developed. We have fortunately a very able officer in Mr. Statham as Director of Public Instruction, who has a splendid record of work not only in this Presidency but also in the State of Travancore and in the Government of India. His schemes are well worth the attention of those who are interested in the spread of education. I would give him a blank cheque to proceed with the scheme of education. I do not want to take up any more of the time of House. I would ask the Hon. Minister not to be satisfied with increased grants to schools but at the same time to make some provision by which the pupils in the schools are provided with text-books published by the Government. I had the privilege of being a member of the Sub-Committee of the Provincial Economic Council and I there raised this question. It was decided by that committee that Government should pay attention to this aspect of the question and should come to a decision at an early date. I do not know if the Government have considered the question whether text-books are necessary at all in the elementary classes and if so whether they will consider the question of preparing and publishing text-books, and thereby secure for themselves enormous profits which are now being distributed among various publishers in this Presidency. I would like to see that at least in the case of elementary school classes, text-books are supplied by the Government themselves to the pupils who cannot afford to buy them. Preparation of text-books does not require any great measure of initiative or intelligence. I think the Department of Public Instruction under the able guidance of Mr. Statham will be able to solve this problem of furnishing the necessary text-books for the elementary schools.

4th December 1936] [Mr. C. Basu Dev]

"Sir, the expansion of elementary education is a very laudable object. Removal of illiteracy is not by itself sufficient; we should also prepare the child to be a good citizen, a sober, disciplined and ordered member of society. Our eductaion, therefore, must be inspired by a purpose and unless it is done there is no use and we can never be a good nation.

"During the discussions in the Sub-committee of the Economic Council we devoted some time on the question of the promotion of discipline in schools by paying greater attention to drill. I hope the Government will see that proper and due emphasis is placed on this aspect of education.

"Sir, I have nothing more to add. I would only ask the Hon. Minister in charge and his Director of Public Instruction to pay the necessary and prompt attention to these questions. Of course the time at the disposal of the Hon. Minister is not very long but I do hope that the Hon. Minister will continue for another term of five years. Any way within the short period before him and before the new Reforms come in, let him make a beginning with his able officer and see that something is done with regard to the publication of text-books definitely and satisfactorily. At the present moment I am fully convinced that elementary education exists not for the pupils but for the publishers of books. I hope the Hon. Minister with the able assistance of his officer will be able to remove this defect."

* Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed:—"Sir, I shall not take up more than the necessary time and shall try to keep within the limits imposed by you. Nor is it my intention to traverse the same ground that has already been traversed by hon. Members of this House. In this connexion it would have been desirable if the Director of Public Instruction and the Government had taken account of the existing state of affairs with regard to the schools managed by local boards and municipalities. From my experience I may mention for the information of this House—perhaps hon. Members also know to some extent—that a very large number of schools managed by local bodies and municipalities are far inferior to those maintained and conducted by aided managements. I think it is a problem for the Government to tackle even much earlier than the problem of aided schools. The quality of education and the quality of teaching that is being given in these schools is very inferior. No doubt Educational Officers have been appointed by the district boards but I would be pardoned if I say that the system has been a failure and is bound to be so. Unless the Director of Public Instruction and the Hon. Minister take some effective and active steps to make these institutions efficient, it is futile to attempt to make aided schools more efficient. There is what is called action and re-action. The aided schools are more or less being managed on the model of schools managed by local bodies and municipalities. They set the example. We know what is happening in schools managed by municipalities and local bodies. There is hardly any supervision or any inspection of them.

[Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed] [4th December 1936

"There is another point to which I would like to draw the attention of the Hon. Minister and the Director of Public Instruction. There is no use of merely concentrating upon the number of teachers and then say that the schools managed by single teachers or a particular type of teachers are inefficient. I would ask him to give proper attention to this matter and find out what exactly is the kind of training that is given to these teachers—the lower elementary grade trained teachers. These teachers are utterly useless, when they themselves have no knowledge and they have very little to impart to others. With regard to the higher elementary grade trained teachers, they can be tolerated for some time only. But if you want that compulsory education should be of benefit to the people, then elementary grade training must go. Unless the training is going to be re-organized on different lines, there is no use of expecting higher grade teachers or lower grade teachers to teach anything to the pupils. I would therefore urge upon the Hon. Minister that the time has come when they ought to reorganize the various grades of training given to teachers who are to go out as instructors to pupils. That fundamental question still remains unsolved. Is the Government still going to harp upon the old policy that education shall be imparted only by private bodies to a large extent, or is it going to be the primary duty of the Government to educate the people to at least a certain extent? To make the people literate must be the primary duty of the Government and it shall be directly and solely responsible. The policy, when the British Government came into India, that education should filter down from the top to the bottom proved most pernicious to the educational advancement of the country.

12-15 p.m. "If the Government is going to say we shall have the entire charge of the duty of educating the people up to the primary stage, or the elementary stage, then only something can be done. There is no use of saying that local bodies, municipalities or private people should look after the expansion and progress of education. I consider that the Government ought to take up that position and then they must overhaul the entire system, making the necessary changes.

"I would invite further the attention of the Hon. Minister to the kind of teachers that are recruited and the way in which they are trained. Very largely up to now, the bias of education that is given to these teachers who are employed by private people or under local boards is only urban. Most of them are people who have got only an urban bias. Unless and until the Director brings forward schemes which will give rural bias to these teachers and unless the teachers take interest in the rural development of the villages, there is no use of sending forth to the mufassal area people who have been accustomed and addicted to urban life. They have no interest in rural areas and with the training that is given to them to-day in urban areas is hardly suited for them to go and adjust themselves or make themselves suitable for rural areas to which they resort for the sake of livelihood.

4th December 1936] [Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed]

"The question of salary to these teachers has not been tackled for long. With the present salary of Rs. 12 or Rs. 15, or Rs. 20 which is given to the lower and higher grade elementary teachers, are they likely to impart efficient education? With this petty salary and with their hand to mouth existence, you can never expect them to impart efficient education. Unless you are going to give a minimum wage of at least Re. 1 a day, you cannot expect any good teaching from them. No doubt and no wonder that schools come into existence when the District Educational Officer or Deputy Inspector of Schools inspects the schools. As soon as their backs are turned, the schools are closed and there are no pupils and no teachers; the teachers go away to other places. That is not the method by which this question should be tackled. I concede there are many inefficient schools, including many maktab schools and private schools maintained by certain sections of the Muslim community. I would urge on the Director of Public Instruction and the Hon. Minister to try and evolve a scheme by which these maktabs and religious institutions are made efficient. There is enormous wastage of young pupils' time and energy in these maktab schools. These schools must be brought under some control. Rules should be framed as far as possible favourable to the development of education of the particular communities. Unless this is done, I do not think the Director will ever succeed in reducing appreciably the number of inefficient schools. Something will have to be done in the direction of better supervision and control and of bringing into line these maktab schools of which there is a very large number in Malabar and other districts.

"There is one other point and it is this. I hope the Director and the Hon. Minister will look into this question. Several schools are not well provided and education imparted there is a wastage; the time of the pupils also is wasted on account of absence of certain facilities. The other day the Government was good enough to pass a Government Order that the local boards and the municipalities are entitled to incur expenditure for the imparting of religious instruction in Muslim schools. So far as I can see, the Government have no doubt appointed teachers for imparting religious instruction in their schools. But the Government have not taken steps to see that that Government Order is observed by the local boards and municipalities. As long as that facility is not afforded to the backward Muslim community, the schools that are maintained separately for this community by municipalities and local boards, cannot turn out good work. This facility has been insisted upon by the Muslim community and it has been conceded by the Government. Some devise will have to be adopted by which these local bodies will be called upon to appoint teachers for religious instruction in these elementary schools. On account of the absence of this facility, the authorities are handicapped in the matter of enforcing compulsion in certain areas. If compulsion is to be introduced, it is necessary that there should be adequate provision for the teaching of religion and the imparting of religious education to the members of the Muslim community. I would say that one of the reasons why the

[Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed] [4th December 1936

Muslim schools at any rate are inefficient and do not serve any good purpose, is the absence of this necessary facility which will attract Muslim boys to the schools. I would therefore urge on the Hon. Minister to take some steps with a view to make education in all directions efficient.

"With reference to Divisional Inspectorate, this question of re-organization was long overdue. Persons who have visited the Director's office will be able to testify how exactly the Director who is paid a handsome salary is made to rot in the midst of files which are trivial and which do not concern any question of policy and which do not concern any question of real direction. Whenever I go to his office, I see him immersed in hundreds of files and surely all these files do not relate to any large question of policy or finance. Most of them are routine. If the divisional inspectorate had been brought into existence even during the time of Mr. Smith and Mr. Champion, they would not probably have been put to so much trouble. The Director as the head of the department has hardly any time for giving real direction; nor is he allowed to concentrate upon any matters of policy or discuss any questions which really affect the expansion or efficiency of education. The re-organization of the inspectorate in the manner suggested is worth experimenting. But this scheme of reorganization would require a well-defined set of rules for the guidance of the Divisional Inspectors. The Director must in the true sense be relieved of his work. The selection of men must be carefully done. For, the success of this scheme will largely depend upon the type of men that are chosen to fill these posts. There has been a very great amount of centralization. That has been the policy of the Government for some time past in very many spheres. I do not know why they are apprehensive ever since the new Reforms were thought of and why they have gone on centralizing to a very large extent. It behoves the Government to decentralize the activities in order to avoid the evil effects of centralization in this particular sphere. In the matter of education there is great justification and need for decentralization and delegation of powers in very many respects which do not concern any questions of policy or finance. I have therefore great pleasure in welcoming the scheme of appointment of divisional inspectors. As to how exactly this scheme is going to be worked and how they are going to justify expectations will largely depend upon the persons chosen for these appointments."

* The Hon. Rajkumar MUTHAYYA CHETTIYAR of Chettinad:—" Mr. President, I must first of all express my sense of gratitude to various hon. Members of this House who have taken part in this discussion and given very useful suggestions for the consideration of the Government. I also appreciate the cordial way in which they have received the proposals put forward by the Government. Some hon. Members have suggested certain points for further consideration. Sir, I am very glad that this Demand has enabled hon. Members of this House, though at a very late stage in the life of this Council, to have a full-fledged discussion on the question of elementary education.

4th December 1936] [Mr. Muthayya Chettiyar]

There has been in the past elaborate discussion on the question of elementary education. I can say that to-day's discussion also has been of great importance. On behalf of the Government I can say that we welcome all useful suggestions.

"I shall refer very briefly to the various remarks made by hon. Members of the House. My friend, Mr. Premayya, raised the question of the lower grade teachers. The question will receive the very careful consideration of the Government. If it has not been possible to include them for being given increased pay, it is because we want better-trained men. It has not been possible to find the necessary money for lower grade teachers also. I can assure Mr. Premayya that those who are now in service—the lower grade teachers—will not at all be affected by the new rules that are being framed. No present incumbent will be affected. As a matter of fact, provision has been made only with regard to employing more trained men. We do not in any way intend to oust any person who is in service whether trained or untrained. Rules have been framed by which we have permitted the continuance of the employment of untrained men in a certain proportion. Each school might have one untrained man for two trained men. Even this proportion of one to two is not going to be put into effect till the year 1939. By that time it is hoped, it will be possible to work out this proportion. There will not be any hardship at all to the existing men.

"With regard to the distribution of grants, I may refer my hon. Friend to the existing rules; it is not the President of the District Educational Council that regulates and distributes the grant; a committee of the District Educational Council first goes into the question and makes its recommendations; and the recommendations of the committee are considered by the members of the District Educational Council as a whole.

"My hon. Friend, Mr. Gopalaswami Mudaliyar observed that this is piecemeal grant. I am not one with him in saying that this is only a piecemeal grant. In this connexion I wish to say that my Hon. Colleague, the Finance Member, has been very kind so far as this Demand is concerned. He would indeed have been more happy and glad like myself if he was in a position to find more money for this purpose. I may tell the House that the enthusiasm of both of us must be judged only by the manner in which both of us vied with each other to get more money for education. We could not find more money than what has been allotted. On this occasion I may state that this is not such a piecemeal grant as Mr. Gopalaswami Mudaliyar imagines; because we propose to remove the *pro rata* cut in the grants to efficient schools in the course of this year and the next year. This is a comprehensive scheme to be worked out this year and in the coming few months of the next year. I may mention also that the money that we spend on elementary education is practically a very important charge on the revenues of the province; it is practically the first charge. The Government spend Rs. 246 lakhs on education, half of which to be more exact, 51 per cent is being spent on elementary education alone.

[Mr. Muthayya Chettiyar] [4th December 1936

Therefore the Government cannot be accused of not having given enough money to elementary education though it has not been possible to avoid the *pro rata* cut in the grant to the schools during the last few years.

" Mr. Koti Reddi began by saying that for the last 15 years there had been very slow progress. I should emphatically deny his statement that there has been no progress. But I agree with him to some extent that the progress has not come to the expectations of legislators like us. But there have been various factors which have been responsible for such a state of affairs. It is not at all right to say that there has been no progress made by the party to which I have the honour to belong for the last 12 years out of 16 years. They have not been behind anybody in trying to find more money for improvement of education. But I can only say, if much has not been achieved, it is due to various factors, particularly the financial stringency prevailing during the last five or six years. Now it is the intention of the
12-30 p.m. Government to do their very best for elementary education. Sir, he said that the teacher does not get all the aid that the District Educational Council gives. This has been admitted already by me in my opening remarks yesterday. I stated then that in some cases the money that the District Educational Council disburses to the management does not actually reach the teachers. With a view to check this evil practice, investigation has already been set on foot, and I have no doubt that we will be able to devise measures by which this evil can be minimised.

" Mr. Koti Reddi raised the important question of the policy of the Government in regard to the running of elementary schools, and one or two other members also referred to it and particularly my friend, Mr. Basheer Ahmed. It was said that Government themselves should run these institutions. Mr. Koti Reddi said that in western countries education was entirely managed by Government. I may tell him that it is not so; even in England, we have the denominational schools which are private institutions. Our intention now is to see that aided schools are made efficient. The policy of the Government on the question of aided schools *versus* Government schools is something like this: While we do not want to cut down straightaway any of the board schools which are practically supported by Government funds, we are at the same time anxious to help aided institutions and see that they are run efficiently. It is for that purpose that the new rules have been framed; and therefore, we cannot agree to the suggestion that aided schools should not be supported. It will be agreed that if aided education is improved, it will be the cheapest, and on that ground these aided schools should be encouraged and helped financially.

" My hon. Friend, Mr. Koti Reddi, next suggested that lump sums should be given to the District Educational Councils. I may say this is what is being done now; and if the Councils want to weed out the inefficient schools and prevent them from getting the grant, they are at liberty to do so even under the existing rules.

4th December 1936] [Mr. Muthayya Chettiyar]

"I am glad again that my friend referred to the necessity for surprise visits. We do realize that surprise visits will do great good, and steps have already been taken to ensure that more such surprise visits are made in the future. Since July last, the Director gets monthly returns from the various Deputy Inspectors through the District Educational Officers regarding the number of visits including surprise visits paid to the institutions in their charge.

"My friend made a useful suggestion with regard to the refresher course. I may say at once that proposals are already under the consideration of Government in regard to this matter. We are considering the question of instituting such a refresher course for a few weeks in a year at the local training centres. I have no doubt that the experiment, once introduced, will prove a success.

"Then my hon. Friend, Mr. Sreshta referred to an important question of policy, viz., the competition between board schools and aided schools. The policy of the Government in this matter is this: *Government still adhere to the policy of not allowing board schools to* come into existence in places where efficient aided schools already exist. He also referred to one or two particular cases—I do not think he referred to them in connexion with the question of competition—of Christian institutions. I can only say that the instances that he has brought to our notice will be looked into. As regards the Missionary institutions, he stated that there was a growing animosity towards such institutions. Sir, I have always expressed my views, long before I took up this office of Minister, that the Missionary institutions have done yeomen service to the cause of education in this country in the past. I have always given expression to these views of mine on many occasions, and I express them now once again, that we owe a great deal to these Missionary institutions in the matter of education, not only in the sphere of elementary education but even in the higher stages of education.

"Then, Sir, my hon. Friend, Mr. Nachiyappa Gounder, while congratulating Government on their move to give more money for the spread of education, said, as one would naturally expect of him, that the question of inspectorate should be left over to be taken up by the new Government. On that point, Sir, I may say there are certain things which have necessarily got to be left over to the new Government, but there are others which have got to be faced now and tackled immediately. I consider that the question of the appointment of Divisional Inspectors is one of immediate urgency and should not be postponed to a future date. Hon. Members are aware that any proposal which is not taken up by this Council and considered now cannot be considered by the Council any time before September or October next and cannot be put into effect before the beginning of 1938. There will be, in other words, a delay of more than twelve months. Having regard to the way in which many hon. Members have brought to notice various instances of corruption and laxity of supervision in the

[Mr. Muthayya Chettiyar] [4th December 1936

Education department, I think it will be generally agreed that it is essential not to postpone this scheme and leave it to the decision of the new Government.

"Sir, my hon. friend from Tinnevelly who is also the President of the District Educational Council, Mr. Daniel Thomas, has given expression to views, may I say, of a contradictory nature to some extent, on the policy regarding elementary education, to be adopted in this province. I am glad that he agreed that there should be more Deputy Inspectors, and welcomed the proposal of the Government to have as many Deputy Inspectors as possible. As President of the District Educational Council, he probably feels that there is not that amount of control over board schools as is necessary. I may inform him that if the Educational Councils want to exercise proper control over board schools, they can do so even under the existing rules—though I agree with him that it may not be possible to have an effective control. He referred, Sir, to a particular instance where a cut of 22 per cent has been levied on all elementary schools within the jurisdiction of the Educational Council in his district. When I stated that the cut was 11 per cent, I was referring to the Presidency avearge. It might be that in one district or in some districts, the average is more than 11. The new rules that have now been published and are to be confirmed shortly, will help us in this direction. Under these rules grants to efficient schools will be the first charge on the moneys to be distributed by the Educational Councils.

"Mr. Daniel Thomas also brought to our notice the fact that there is corruption among Deputy Inspectors, that they were taking commission and some perquisites. I may inform hon. Members that the department has already taken action in this respect and is very vigilant and will continue to be vigilant; I may assure hon. Members that nothing will be wanting on the part of Government to put down corruption and Government will only be too glad to know of any instances in the future and severe notice will be taken. All this of course means that there ought to be greater control exercised by the department through the inspectorate.

"As regards Divisional Inspectors, Mr. Daniel Thomas wound up by saying that he would have no objection to one or two of them. Sir, this province is too large in area to be covered by one or two Divisional Inspectors, if there is to be any real and effective control. Some hon. Members also pointed out that the area of each division should be such as to enable the Divisional Inspector to have an effective control over the schools in the area. I therefore think, Sir, that it will not be possible for us to have less than four such inspectors for the whole province.

"Coming now to the remarks of my hon. Friend, Sir Patro, he made some useful suggestions which, I may assure him, will receive the best consideration of Government, especially as they come from one who has enormous experience of matters connected with education in this province. On the question of the consolidation and concentration

4th December 1936] [Mr. Muthayya Chettiyar]

of schools, the view of the Government is this: we do not propose to adopt the proposal of concentration of schools wholesale. We only attempt to improve and encourage efficient schools and to some extent discourage inefficient schools. But in discouraging inefficient schools, the object is to induce them to rise to a higher standard of efficiency. At the same time, we do not propose in any way to restrict expansion, wherever necessary. If additional schools are found necessary in any particular area, they will be started.

" Sir, Sir Patro laid stress on the question as to how the efficiency of a school was to be determined. I may state, for the information of my hon. Friend, Sir Patro and hon. Members of this House, that the proposals of the Government in this regard are these: the idea is to go on the basis of an average attendance at school; we would also discourage schools where the total strength is less than 30 and encourage schools with trained teachers. We would insist on a proportion of students in the higher classes, i.e., if there should be 100 students in the first class, there should be 75 in the fourth and another 75 in the fifth class. This rule, when properly worked, should enable the students being kept in the school for five years and finally becoming permanent literates. If the inspecting officer while inspecting a school finds that these conditions exist, he will declare the school efficient and schools found below the mark will be declared inefficient, regard also being had to the degree of efficiency of the schools. In this way, we hope that these rules will go a long way in encouraging many inefficient schools to become efficient in a short time.

" Again, Sir, my hon. Friend, Sir Patro referred to the helpless condition of the board schools and to the fact that the board inspecting officer cannot inspect all the schools in the district board area which number from 500 to even 1,000. I may say at once for the information of hon. Members that the Board Education officer has nothing to do with the inspection of schools. He is simply an administrative officer and assists the President of the District Board with advice on administrative matters. The inspection of all board schools is being done by the Government Deputy Inspectors. We have recently issued instructions that these inspections should be more frequent and regular. For this purpose also, a large number of Deputy Inspectors is necessary. It will thus be seen that all these proposals for the improvement of education necessitate the appointment of more and more inspectors.

" The question as to how far these Educational Councils have control over schools was also adverted to by my hon. Friend, Sir Patro. I would only answer him by saying that the Educational Councils can always do good work, if they determine to do so; for, the question of recognition or withdrawal of recognition is still in their hands.

" My hon. Friend, Sir A. P. Patro also raised the question that the 12-4
two Deputy Directors and Personal Assistant attached to the office of p.m.
the Director of Public Instruction might be enough so far as the supervising agency is concerned. I may tell hon. Members of this House that as already pointed out by one or two hon. Members

[Mr. Muthayya Chettiyar] [4th December 1936

previously, both the Director and the Deputy Directors of Public Instruction are surrounded with files in their rooms and as such I do not think they will be in a position to go about the districts for purposes of inspection and they would hardly find the time for evolving questions of general policy if they are made to go out into the districts on this kind of work.

"Then, my hon. Friend, Mr. Muniswami Pillai suggested that in addition to the wiping out of the pro rata cut some more aid should be given to depressed class schools. Unfortunately there is no possibility of giving them more aid under any other provisions of the Act. According to the new rules framed under the Elementary Education Act, I fail to see how a depressed class school which aims at running efficiently will suffer. I may tell my hon. Friend that depressed class schools run efficiently will have the full assessed grants along with other institutions.

"Again, Sir, my hon. Friend from Madura, Rao Bahadur Muthu Chettiyar in his interesting speech referred particularly to vocational training to be given in schools. Sir, this question of vocational training is under the consideration of the Government and it is hoped something will be done to encourage manual training classes in elementary schools also. He also referred to the question of members of the district educational councils being entrusted with the task of going round the districts and compelled to inspect a few schools every year. Though no such rules could be framed, I can inform hon. Members of this House that even at present nothing prevents them from visiting institutions in their districts and sending their report to the district educational council concerned. As a matter of fact even now members of the district educational councils do visit certain schools at the time the recognition of such schools come up for consideration.

"My hon. Friend, Mr. Nayagam referred to the question of trained teachers and suggested that increased grants should be given to intermediate trained teachers as against secondary grade trained teachers. I may point out that the line of difference between an intermediate trained teacher and an S.S.L.C. trained teacher is not very much, though of course an intermediate trained teacher may be a better qualified man. But this question could be considered only if we have more money. I am one for giving more grant to more qualified men but it is not now possible to consider this question unless we have plenty of money.

"With regard to this suggestion to improve the position of teachers I already remarked yesterday that an investigation was being made into the conditions of service of teachers and it is hoped that new measures will be brought into existence by which the conditions of service of teachers and their tenure will be secured as far as practicable.

"Mr. Nayagam also made a suggestion that grants should be in proportion to the salaries of teachers. Sir, it had been brought to the notice of hon. Members of this House that teachers should thank

4th December 1936] [Mr. Muthayya Chettiyar]

themselves if they should get the money that the district educational council disburses. There will be only very few cases where teachers are being paid more salary than the grant distributed by the district educational council.

" Mr. Nayagam referred to another question of preventing teachers from having other avocations in life. That is a matter which will have to be considered by Government during the course of their investigation into the conditions of service of the teachers.

" While welcoming the proposals for strengthening the inspectorate he made a suggestion to increase the number of inspectors and also made a reference to the fact that there should be more inspectresses. I may tell for the information of the House that there are already a sufficient number of inspectresses each having few districts under their charge. Though they do not have District Educational Officers working under them they have Sub-Assistant Inspectresses. If more divisional inspectors are found necessary probably after a year of the working of the proposed present system it could be considered by the then Government. I am sure this one year period will be enough to enable them to come to a decision on the question of further strengthening the inspectorate. He also referred to the need for giving grants to orphanages. If specific questions are brought to the notice of Government they would be looked into.

" One useful suggestion made by Mr. Nayagam was in regard to labour schools being abolished and students of those schools asked to attend common schools. Of course it is a very nice proposition which nobody would oppose, but how far it will be practicable to abolish the labour schools straightaway is a question which will have to be considered by Government. I think it is not easy to abolish them straightaway but the question of encouraging common schools will certainly receive the consideration of Government.

" My hon. Friend, Mr. Hameed Khan referred to some Muslim schools being abolished. I may tell for the information of this House that Government are not aware of any such abolition of Muslim schools.

" Then my hon. Friend, Mr. Ramaswami Ayyar while welcoming the proposals of the Government, laid stress on the need for encouraging qualified teachers. The rules that we propose to confirm shortly will go a great way to encourage trained teachers. The purpose underlying these rules is only to encourage qualified and trained teachers though existing untrained men will not be affected.

" My hon. Friend, Mr. Nambiyar while welcoming the propasals of the Government stressed the importance of more inspectors. I would inform hon. Members of this House that I am one of those who believe that the proposals put forward by Government for giving more money to District Educational Councils and increasing the inspectorate go hand in hand and that they form one comprehensive

[Mr. Muthayya Chettiyar] [4th December 1936

scheme and that the question of inspectorate should not be considered as a separate scheme."

Mr. G. Rameswara Rao:—"May I put one question to the Hon. the Minister? My hon. Friend, Mr. Nambiyar, has referred to the point whether the Hon. the Minister would aspire to follow the tradition of educational benefactions of Sir Annamalai Chettiyar?"

The Hon. Rajkumar Muthayya Chettiyar of Chettinad:—"My hon. Friend Swami Sahajanandam said that managers pay more to teachers. I am very glad to know from him that managers pay more and I should only say that the intention of Government is that what is given as aid is really aid and that there should be somebody else to give something more than this aid to the teachers. I do not think it is possible to have a graded grant according to the pay that the teachers get from the managers.

"The hon. the lady Member Mrs. Alamelumangathayarammal raised the question of women teachers being employed in elementary schools. In some schools there are already women teachers and the suggestion will be considered.

"My hon. Friend Mr. Basu Dev while supporting the proposals of the Sub-Committee of the Economic Council on Education, also referred to the question of the publication of text-books by Government. Sir, it is a very wide question that has to be tackled very carefully and after investigation. As in regard to this subject the question of abuse has to be gone into, evidence has to be taken and then conclusions have to be arrived at, it will not be possible for me now to say what policy should be adopted in regard to this matter.

"My hon. Friend, Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed, referred to the poor quality of teaching in Board schools. The question of improving the local board schools has been under the consideration of Government for the past three months. Even here more inspectors are necessary for inspecting such schools, though these are now being inspected more often than before.

"He also referred to the question of proper training being given to teachers in training schools. I may tell for the information of this House that the question of re-organization of training schools is under the consideration of Government and for this purpose Government have appointed a Syllabus Revision Committee which is now sitting. With regard to lower elementary trained teachers he said they should be discouraged. As a matter of fact lower elementary training schools are being abolished, for we feel that the general qualification of the lower elementary trained teacher is very poor and would not conduce to the best interests of elementary education, but at the same time I should inform hon. Members that we are not going to affect anybody who is now in service. I am very glad my hon. Friend, Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed, detailed to the House the work that has fallen on the head office of the Director of Public Instruction and the necessity for divisional

inspectors. (Mrs. Alamelumangathayaramma.—'What about religious instruction in schools?') The hon. the lady Member now wants me to say about religious instruction. The question how far we can insist upon religious instruction in schools is not an easy matter and will have to be carefully considered.

"In conclusion there is one thing more I should like to tell hon. Members of this House, namely, that the provision with regard to the inspectorate is very modest when compared with the existing inspectorate in other provinces. Here I wish only to refer to one or two provinces. In Bengal there are seven inspectors, one on a salary of Rs. 1,500 to Rs. 1,750, and another on Rs. 400 to Rs. 1,250 and five on Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000.

"In the Punjab there are five divisional inspectors, two on a scale of Rs. 1,150 to Rs. 1,400 and three on a scale of Rs. 360 to Rs. 1,000. 1 p.m.

"Hon. Members will see that the proposals now before the House are very modest as compared with the other provinces. But it is not on that ground that I want hon. Members to agree to it. I would appeal to hon. Members to consider the proposal from the point of view of the necessity of our own province. I have detailed to the House in my observations both yesterday and to-day the early necessity for these proposals and how all the three proposals are part of a comprehensive scheme. The Government have been able to provide for Rs. 4,60,000 only this year whereas the entire scheme will require about Rs. 9,25,000 and I am very glad to say that the balance required will be provided in the Part II schemes for 1937–38 and the entire scheme will be worked. In conclusion, I wish to say that with the introduction of the new policy, with the provision of additional funds for paying full grants to efficient schools and for raising the pay of teachers, with the strengthening of the controlling agency and the subordinate inspecting staff, it is hoped that elementary education will be given a fillip in this province resulting in an increased output of permanent literates. I hope that the hon. Member will not press his cut motion and that the House will unanimously agree to the grant being made."

Mr. G. R. PREMAYYA:—"In view of the assurances given by the Hon. Minister that the cases of the lower grade trained teachers will be sympathetically considered, I beg to withdraw the motion."

The cut motion was by leave withdrawn.

The Demand was put and carried and the Grant was made.

The House then rose for lunch.

(After Lunch—3 p.m.)

(7) GRANT XIX—MEDICAL—RESERVED AND TRANSFERRED.

* The Hon. Rajkumar MUTHAYYA CHETTIYAR of Chettinad:—"Mr. President, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor,

[Mr. Muthayya Chettiyar] [4th December 1936

I beg to move that Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 100 under Grant XIX—Medical—Reserved and Transferred.

"I do not propose to take much time as the time at our disposal is very short except to say that the amount asked for is very necessary. I hope, for the reasons already set out in the explanatory note *, that the House will accept the motion."

Mr. M. S. SRESHTA:—"Mr. President, I move—

'*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 100 by Re. 1.*'

'*(To discuss the need for a comprehensive scheme for combating leprosy in the presidency wherever local committees have voluntarily taken an initiative in dealing with the question.)*'

"What I really want is a comprehensive scheme for combating leprosy in this presidency. It is a matter which should be taken up by the State. Remedies have been found and injections are said to be efficacious. That being so, I do not see the reason why every hospital should not be provided with the necessary drugs and instruments so that all cases may be dealt with by trained medical men. No doubt, it will be said that funds are lacking for such a purpose. But having regard to the fact that the disease is a scourge, the incidence of which is increasing day by day, you would agree that no time should be lost in combating this disease. The longer we take to deal with it, the more widespread it will become and larger sums of money will be required. I will only take one case within my personal knowledge. In the village of Shirwa in South Kanara district, about thirty years ago, there were only fifteen cases of leprosy; but now there are a thousand cases. Almost every house there is now tainted. According to the information given to me day before yesterday, there are only hundred cases which are being treated in the clinics. A survey was made some time ago and it disclosed about nine hundred cases. The survey was by no means complete; and if a complete survey had been made, I am sure a larger number of cases would have been discovered. I think it would not be advisable to wait for some twenty years more and allow the number to multiply and then begin to deal with the matter. I have quoted a case which is within my own knowledge and I am sure there are many cases in other districts which show that the earlier we take steps the better it would be to rid the country of this scourge. In view of the fact that funds are lacking immediately, I would only suggest that at least where voluntary organizations are taking up the matter, the Government ought to step in and help those organizations. For instance, in Mangalore and Calicut, there are leper homes. These are managed by private organizations and are very well managed. A certain amount of help is given; but that is not sufficient. If more help is given and a building grant is given for adding to the accommodation available, I am sure it will be a great help to people suffering from that disease. The amount collected by

---

* Printed as Appendix I on pages 604–606 infra.

4th December 1936] [Mr. M. S. Sreshta]

the King George V Memorial Fund was given over to the Leper Home at Mangalore and this has helped the construction of a few more rooms. Similarly, I would suggest that further grant might be given to extend the work and activities of this home. I would also suggest that the whole question may be reviewed and the Medical Department may be asked as to what funds are necessary for supplying clinics with instruments, drugs and other equipments and that funds may be placed at the disposal of the department for this purpose. At present money is collected from the public but it is not generally sufficient with the result that the clinics are not generally well equipped. But I am glad to say that in Shirwa there is going to be a whole-time leprosy officer who is to be paid from the funds at the disposal of the Leprosy Committee. At present efforts are made by private people. I would suggest that Government should take steps to help the Leprosy Committee of South Kanara which is doing good work. There is now a proposal that there should be a leper home at Shirwa; but a site and necessary funds are lacking. An application was made for a site; but almost all the sites in that part were reserved for the depressed classes. I do not grudge lands being given away to the depressed classes. But as a matter of fact for several years, in spite of these lands having been reserved for them, many are yet unoccupied. I would suggest that some acres may be made available for this purpose. If it is not possible to disreserve these lands, some waste lands may be found by the Government to be given over to the committee. I also request that a building grant may be given. If this is not possible at least a half grant may be made available. Then there would be two leper homes instead of one. I would appeal to the Hon. Minister who has taken so much interest in the subject that he might cause investigations to be carried out immediately about the leper homes which I have described. I hope he would be able to do something to help the institutions."

* Mr. K. A. Nachiyappa Gounder :—" Mr. President, Sir, I congratulate the Hon. the Minister on his having this opportunity of bringing in such an important thing during his very short period of office. As far as the question of experiment is concerned, I would like to ask him whether it will not be possible for him to select Salem district for the purpose. Voluntary effort is not wanting in that district and efforts in the direction of combating the disease were taken under the able guidance of the benevolent lady Mrs. Todd whose work has served as an eye-opener to the whole province in the matter of eradicating leprosy and enlisting public sympathy and support for this move. A committee has been constituted and the Government have been pleased to permit a Medical Officer to be the Secretary of the Committee. And regular work is carried on by appointing a number of compounders to give anti-leprosy injections at various centres in that district. Leprosy week was first organized in our district and Mrs. Todd took a lead in the matter. We were able to make a good collection. We also expect a liberal contribution from the Silver Jubilee Fund and from the Government for enabling the committee to

[Mr. K. A. Nachiyappa Gounder] [4th December 1936

open a leper home. So, I think that the Government can do well to start experiments in that place. I do not desire to take up much time. My only point is to make a suggestion to the Government that my district being the pioneer in the anti-leprosy campaign where much advance has been made may be selected for the purpose of carrying out experiments as proposed."

Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO:—"Mr. President, I am not here to oppose the grant on the ground that the purpose for which it has been asked for is not commendable. On the other hand, I congratulate the Hon. the Minister on his having attempted to tackle the problem of leprosy. Just a few minutes before we were talking about mental and moral leprosy in connexion with the Education Grant and I hope he would look into that matter and try to examine that aspect of human nature in addition to tackling with the physical aspect. My main point in this connexion is that the grant is not necessary at all because he might have saved a lot by reviewing the medical budget. I understand—I am saying this subject to correction—that a number of I.M.S. officers are appointed now and if my information is correct no less than six have been provided for and the appointment of another has been sanctioned and is only awaiting to be given effect to. I do not understand why huge sums of money should be spent on costly officers as if local talent or capacity is wanting."

* The Hon. the PRESIDENT:—"May I advise the hon. Member not to raise new issues not involved in a simple matter like the one under consideration at the moment?"

Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO:—"I was only saying that I did not object to the purpose of the grant but that money could have been provided by other means than through a supplementary grant. If wastage in other directions were checked, I was submitting there could have been no necessity for this supplementary grant. It was only for that purpose that I was criticising the importation of I.M.S. officers beyond the minimum required by the statute. I say that this statutory limit has been exceeded . . ."

* The Hon. Rajkumar MUTHAYYA CHETTIYAR of Chettinad:—"Under the demand before the House, the question of services does not arise. The demand deals with the question of opening of a leprosy clinic."

* The Hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I have already drawn the attention of the hon. Member to it and I hope he will follow my suggestion."

Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO:—"I was only speaking about the services to show that the necessity for this demand could have been obviated and funds found for this clinic if proper precautions had been taken in the utilization of the funds already placed at the disposal of the Medical Department. I hope that public funds may be conserved and greater economy exercised by cutting short the expenditure on costly services."

4th December 1936]

* Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—" Mr. President, Sir, I am somewhat surprised that Government should think it necessary to open a special clinic for the study of leprosy among children and another clinic for the study of methods of control of leprosy. We all know, Sir, leprosy is a very ancient disease, which is prevalent in many parts of the world and many experts in various parts of the world have paid sufficient attention to the study of this disease with a view to finding out methods of controlling and preventing and treating this disease. I suppose it is very well understood that leprosy is a disease which is spread by prolonged contact, and that what is necessary to prevent the spread of this dire disease is isolation and segregation of patients. I feel disposed to agree with Mr. Sreshta that what we require at present is the taking of adequate methods for the prevention and treatment of the disease and that nothing special is required at present for studying this disease or for finding out the treatment for this disease." 3-15 p.m.

* The Hon. Rajkumar MUTHAYYA CHETTIYAR of Chettinad:—" Mr. President, Sir, I rise to offer one or two remarks on the points raised by hon. Members of this House. My hon. Friend, Mr. Sreshta, said that there is a clinic at Shirva in South Kanara and that grants should be given to it. The matter will be considered. As regards his suggestion that instead of Government starting leper clinics and giving grants to them, it would be better if all hospitals are supplied with drugs and instruments for the treatment of leprosy. I may tell him that this question will he examined. I cannot say how much money will be given as grant and in what places leper clinics will bo opened. There is already a comprehensive scheme working now and it is being further examined by Government as to how best it can be reorganized.

" With regard to the suggestion of the hon. Member from Salem that the proposed clinic at Saidapet may be located at Salem, I very much appreciate the suggestion, but the clinic has to be located at Saidapet for the simple reason, as will be seen from the Explanatory Note, that the Superintendent of Leper Asylum at Tirumani has to supervise the new clinic at Saidapet very frequently, once a week or once a fortnight. I hope the Hon. Member will realize the circumstances in which the Government have decided to open the clinic at Saidapet.

" As regards the remark of my hon. Friend, Mr. Shetty, that leprosy is an old disease and that the study of the disease requires no attention from Government, I may say, that there is no branch of medical science which is perfect. Science is every day progressing and medical science is progressing, and we have to study the disease in the light of recent results. He also said that the clinic at Shirva requires better attention and better equipment, and up-to-date methods of treatment should be adopted there. It is on that question Government propose to carry on further study. We must also consider that in our research we should try to evolve a scheme which will be cheap and at the same time effective. Thus there are various aspects of the

[Mr. Muthayya Chettiyar] [4th December 1936

case to be considered. As regards Mr. Rameswara Rao's suggestion I may say the question of I.M.S. has nothing to do with the question before the House. On these grounds I can assure hon. Members that the treatment of leprosy will be continued by Government with great zeal and earnestness."

Mr. M. S. Sreshta:—"In view of the assurance given by the Hon. Minister I beg to withdraw the cut motion."

The cut motion was by leave withdrawn.

The Demand was put and carried and the Grant was made.

(8) GRANT XX—PUBLIC HEALTH—TRANSFERRED.

* The Hon. Rajkumar Muthayya Chettiyar of Chettinad:—"Mr. President, Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor I beg to move that the Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 25,000 under Grant XX—Public Health—Transferred."

"The reasons for this Demand are given in full in the Explanatory * Note and so I do not want to take up the time of the House, and I commend this motion to the acceptance of the House."

* Mr. K. A. Nachiyappa Gounder:—"Sir, I beg to move the cut motion standing in my name, namely—

'*to reduce the allotment of Rs. 25,000 under Grant XX—Public Health—Transferred by Rs. 100.*'

to point out the desirability of not insisting on the Salem Municipality to increase any additional taxation, etc. By moving this cut motion, I should not be misunderstood that I am opposing this grant. As a matter of fact I wanted to have this cut motion in order to utilize this opportunity of putting forward some more facts before the Government, so that they may bestow their sympathetic consideration on them and help the people of Salem district. Sir, first of all, I must congratulate the Government on coming forward with this grant for the supply of drinking water to my town. This grant is indeed for a laudable, a very very urgent and important matter. This is a question which has been engaging the attention of both the people and the Government for a long time, and we have achieved our object, I should say, on this the last day of this Council under the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms. In this scheme of water-supply there are certain definite questions, on which I request Government to bestow their consideration. It is found in the explanatory note that the Government will not commit themselves to any expenditure unless the municipality accepted to raise the scale of taxes, i.e., the municipality should raise the water and drainage tax by 5 per cent. But I should point out to the Government that the municipality has sent up a note to Government explaining their financial situation and stating

* Printed as Appendix II on pages 606–608 infra.

4th December 1936] [Mr. K. A. Nachiyappa Gounder]

how they would be able to meet their maintenance charges and pay back the debt without having recourse to extra taxation. As it is, I should say that the Salem Municipality has been charging a high rate of water and drainage tax for a long time perhaps with the hope of getting drinking water from Mettur, and to-day public opinion as well as the opinion of the municipal council is that it is not justifiable to increase the tax any further. From the figures which I was able to get from the municipal council I find that the municipality has got a revenue of about a lakh under the head of water and drainage tax for 1935–36. And after a great deal of calculation, for the figures were worked out elaborately taking into account all possible and probable considerations and emergencies, it has been found that they would be able to get a surplus of Rs. 57,000 every year from this tax. At present they are going ahead with a drainage scheme, and after completing this work in about the year 1944 or 1945 they will be able to secure a complete saving of Rs. 57,000; and Government also have recognized this net savings of Rs. 57,000 under water and drainage tax. Further I should say that the municipality will be able to get more money, as there is a proposal under correspondence with Government with regard to the extending the municipal limits in order to include some industrial areas; and if that is done I think they would be able to get some more revenue, which will enable them to finance the scheme easily. Further more, the sum of Rs. 60,400 was worked out as the maintenance charges for the scheme to work in full swing, that is, to supply drinking water to a population of one lakh and thirty thousand. As it is, the town has at present a population of about one lakh and five thousand at the most and if the expenditure is to be calculated to supply water for this population of one lakh and five thousand, it will be about Rs. 45,000 or Rs. 50,000.

" Another matter that I want to bring to the notice of Government is that at present there is no house connexion in Salem town. Only we have taps at distant places in the main streets. If the house connexions are provided the municipality expects to realize a good revenue. For on a rough estimate there will at least be 5,000 houses which will be willing to accept house connexion, and if you levy a tax Re. 1 per house per month you will get as great a sum as Rs. 60,000. Such being the case there is no room for fear about the financial stability of the municipality on account of taking water from the Mettur project. Besides all these, I like to point out that the municipal council has passed an unanimous resolution at its meeting held on 26th November 1936 agreeing to raise the tax even up to 5 per cent if, when and to the extent necessary. Hence under these circumstances I submit, Sir, that Government should not stand in our way and say that we must raise taxes before they give any grant.

" With regard to the supply of drinking water from Mettur for the entire town of Salem, I have to say a few words. At present water is supplied from the Panamarathupatti reservoir. If only one had

[Mr. K. A. Nachiyappa Gounder] [4th December 1936

occasion to use that water he will realize the difficulty of the people. The water has got such an awful smell that it could not be used readily when it is taken from the tap. Generally it is kept in pots for one full day before it is used. Such is the condition of the tank. The water in the tank is in a very low level, and that is why the water has such a bad smell. That is why there is a great deal of difference of opinion in the town and the municipal council is not able to pass an unanimous resolution on this matter until I went and explained matters. Since Government have made provision for supplying water to a population of 130,000 it is better that they give the entire town the benefit of the Mettur reservoir.

" With regard to the Panamarathupatti reservoir they can divert it to the Union of Rasipuram, which has almost got the full strength of population for a municipality. There, water difficulty is acute. The town, Rasipuram is not an ordinary place. It has produced our eminent Secretary of the Legislative Council and he knows very well how the town is in the throes of the difficulty of drinking water and 3-30 p.m. will bear testimony to what I say. It is but proper that the Salem Municipality may get the cost of this scheme, after allowing for depreciation, etc., from the Rasipuram (Union) Panchayat Board and allow this scheme to be enjoyed by them. The water works at Panamarathupatti is 8 or 10 miles from Rasipuram and can make a good supply to this town where the difficulty for water-supply is very much felt. So I suggest that in the interests of all the people at Salem and those at Rasipuram the proposal that I now make, i.e., to supply the entire town of Salem with Cauvery water and divert Panamarathupatti to Rasipuram, is worth urgent and favourable consideration.

" Then, Sir, as for the cost of water and electric charges in connexion with this scheme, I must say something. With regard to the former, I have put in a lot of interpellations, but Government still want to tack on the expenditure incurred on the Mettur reservoir to this drinking water-supply scheme. On account of the Mettur reservoir, our district has suffered much and many people have been rendered homeless. In addition to that, we have been agitating in season and out of season for supply for our irrigation, but that seems to be an object which we can never hope to realize. So, Sir, our case is a very hard one and if they are to charge for our drinking water the same rate as is charged for irrigation under the Mettur scheme, I should say that it is not at all desirable or equitable. Therefore, I insist that the Government should re-examine their position and see that no charge is made for the water which we take only for drinking purposes. I may also point out that for our purposes it is not necessary to take from the reservoir, because water can be taken from any point down the river as we resort to pumping. So the cost of construction of this reservoir has no bearing on this scheme. Moreover, I understand that Government have not charged any rate for water taken for the drinking water-supply of Coimbatore and Gudiyattam

4th December 1936] [Mr. K. A. Nachiyappa Gounder]

municipalities. So there is no reason why they should give a differential treatment to our town which is very hard up for drinking water, the foremost necessity of life.

"Then, as for the cost of the electrical energy, I should say that Government should give some concession. They are going to produce electricity on our borders, and from the dam which was constructed greatly at our cost and inconvenience. So I ask why some sympathetic consideration should not be given as for an indispensable head like this. With regard to the charge for water, I may put the Government a straight question, whether they are charging anything for water taken for drinking purposes from the wells which have been sunk at Government cost or out of subsidy from Government. The reply undoubtedly will be in the negative and so I cannot understand the logic of Government asking for charges for water supplied to Salem town for drinking purposes. I request the Government to go into all these questions, so that the working charges of the municipality may be reduced to a considerable extent. I hope that they will give their best consideration to this problem and not stand on formality and say that the municipality should raise the tax first and then only they will give the grant Thereby they will earn the undying gratitude of the people of the Salem town in particular and of the district in general. With these words, Sir, I move this cut motion simply to place these facts before them for their sympathetic consideration."

Rao Bahadur Subadar-Major S. A. NANJAPPA Bahadur:—"Sir, I am pleased to endorse every word said by my Friend, Mr. Nachiyappa Gounder, about the supply of drinking water to the Salem town from the Mettur dam. This question has been before the Council since 1928. Plans and estimates are complete. Now the Government ask the municipal council to raise the water-tax. Taxes are already high in Salem town itself. If water is supplied from the Mettur dam, we will have more taps; at least one-fourth of the people will have water taps and the municipality will collect a lot of money. Water from the Panamarathupatti tank, which will be of no use after the supply of the Mettur water to the Salem town, may be taken to Rasipuram and Namakkal where it is very hard to get drinking water. The Chief Minister when he visited Salem town the other day has promised that he would move some supplementary demand for this work. I wish that Government will not put obstacles in the way pleading that no money is available or something of that kind but that they will allow the commencing of the water works to supply water from the Mettur dam to Salem town. As my Friend, Mr. Nachiyappa Gounder, has given every detail in regard to this, I do not wish to say anything further."

* The Hon. Rajkumar MUTHAYYA CHETTIYAR of Chettinad:—"I quite appreciate the grievances put forward by the two hon. Members from Salem. I understand that the municipal council has sent up a representation recently, practically embodying the figures and other

[Mr. Muthayya Chettiyar] [4th December 1936

information given by my hon. Friend, Mr. Nachiyappa Gounder, which are being examined. I may also give an indication of what the Government's views are on those proposals. I may say there is not much hope of Government agreeing with the proposals of the municipal council with regard to the rate of taxation. The taxation that the Government may ask the municipal council to agree to will not be even a quarter per cent more than is necessary. Any reasonably minded individual or body will accept the proposal of the Government and proceed with a scheme. I would see if it is financially possible to reduce the rate to below 5 per cent. It requires very serious consideration. With regard to the charges for water taken from the Mettur reservoir, my Hon. Colleague the Chief Minister said yesterday in answer to a question that since water is taken from the reservoir and not from the river, the cost of supplying from the reservoir has to be taken into consideration and water-rates have to be charged accordingly. As for the suggestion that the water from the Panamarathupatti tank may be diverted to Rasipuram, I would only say that if the water taken from that tank is stinking to the citizens of Salem, certainly it will be equally so to the citizens of Rasipuram. So the hon. Member representing Salem will not commend this proposal to his Rasipuram voters."

* Mr. K. A. Nachiyappa Gounder :—" As has been indicated by me at the outset, I am going to withdraw my motion. But I may again point out that the municipality is willing to increase the tax even up to 5 per cent if, when and to the extent necessary. Naturally they will have to do so if they could not find funds. So, the Government may not have any hesitation in the matter. As for Panamarathupatti water, it can be had if there is much water in the tank, and if it is confined to Rasipuram. It will always have much water in store. So considering all these, I hope the Government will sympathetically consider these proposals. I shall very willingly withdraw my motion." motion."

The cut motion was by leave withdrawn.

The Demand was then put and carried and the Grant was made.

(9) GRANT XXI—AGRICULTURE—TRANSFERRED.

* The Hon. Mr. P. T. Rajan :—" Mr. President, Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I beg to move that the Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 87,700 under Grant XXI—Agriculture—Transferred.

" Sir, after the schemes have been submitted to and accepted by Government, the Director of Agriculture wrote to say that he would be wanting under item 4 (mentioned in the explanatory [a] note) less than half of the sum he had asked for. That is, in place of Rs. 63,100 he originally asked, he now wants only Rs. 31,000 in the current year.

[a] Printed as Appendix III on pages 608–609 infra.

4th December 1936] [Mr. P. T. Rajan]

So the demand is for Rs. 1,19,800 minus Rs. 32,100 or a sum of Rs. 87,700 only. As regards these items, the explanatory note will give the reasons and the necessity for them, and I hope the House will agree to vote the sum asked for."

* Mr. K. A. Nachiyappa Gounder:—" I move—

'*that the allotment of Rs. 87,700 be reduced by Rs. 100.*'

" I simply move this cut motion to bring out some important facts to the notice of Government and to see that they give a favourable consideration to them. With regard to the appointment of maistris, I want to bring it to the notice of Government that they should have a liberal policy in this matter. There is no use of spending a good lot of money over supervision, Director, Deputy Director, Assistant Director, and what not, when we have not got sufficient people to work in the rural parts. We find, Sir, that we have only now arrived at a position of providing one maistri for each demonstrator. When a demonstration of a certain useful thing is made in a place, it is quite necessary that there must be a known man on the spot to continue the education given by the demonstrator in the rural areas to put the ryot into actual practice of it. So, it is quite necessary that they should adopt a liberal policy of providing more maistris.

" Then with regard to the distribution of seeds, I should say that it must be the foremost duty of the Agricultural department to attend to it, but I find, Sir, that they are not having recourse to such a policy and even for the little seeds they are supplying, they are levying a very high cost. It seems to me, Sir, that they are taking the establishment charges and the high salaries paid to the Director and the Deputy Directors and numerous other staff into consideration in fixing the cost of seeds sold by the department. This is not proper because you would not be helping the ryots if you expect them to go in for good seeds. In the matter of cotton, for instance, if you take the charge the department makes for a bag of seeds, it is Rs. 5. But as a matter of fact we get it in the market for Rs. 2 or Rs. 2-8-0 and thus there is great variation. That is why people are not going in for proper seeds. So also in the matter of other seeds, we are not able to get good varieties at cheap cost. I must point out that the Agricultural department should take immediate care to see that proper seeds are supplied to the ryots at a cheap cost. For that will go a great way to help the ryots, rather than costly demonstrations the benefits of which the ryots are not able to take up on account of their pecuniary circumstances. So, I hope the Hon. Minister will bestow his attention on this, and bring in a liberal policy with regard to this matter before he lays down his office in March next."

Mr. G. Rameswara Rao:—" The first question I would put to the Hon. Minister is as regards item 8 on page 38 of the note. I just want information as to the terms on which that grant would be made. The next point is the need for an agricultural farm and research station to serve the red-soil tracts of Anantapur. I have been agitating

[Mr. G. Rameswara Rao] [4th December 1936

upon this for the last two years, and I think I even had an interview with the Hon. Minister and also with His Excellency. Therefore, without taking much more time of the House, I would appeal to the Hon. Minister to give us a demonstration station and to give the right impetus to the red-soil tracts of Anantapur district."

-45 m. * The Hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—" Sir, the experiment of appointing maistris was tried in the Vizagapatam district and, as it has proved a success, that system is being extended to other areas. As time goes on and we get more funds, we hope to supply one maistri to every demonstrator.

" As regards the point made by my hon. Friend that pure seeds should be supplied in all circles, I can say that that is the aim of the department. They would render help in that direction as much as possible. I may also say that if there is a difference in prices, it is owing to local conditions. I am however prepared to look into the matter in view of what the hon. Member from Salem just now said.

" As regards my hon. Friend's question concerning the manner in which the grant of premia is going to be made to co-operative societies, I may say that the co-operative unions are going to purchase bulls. As their income may not be constant every year, Government propose to give premium in the same manner as they do in other cases for maintenance charges.

" Then, Sir, I may mention to my hon. Friend that there is already a farm at Hagari. The question of opening another farm for red soil will be considered if funds permit."

The cut motion was by leave withdrawn.

The Demand was put and carried and the Grant was made.

(10) GRANT XXII—CIVIL VETERINARY SERVICES—TRANSFERRED.

* The Hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—" Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I move that Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 43,900 under Grant XXII—Civil Veterinary Services—Transferred.

" I need not go into the details of this grant. The [a] note explains the need fully as to why the Government asks for this additional grant. I hope the House will be pleased to grant this sum."

The Demand was put and carried and the Grant was made.

(11) GRANT XXIII—CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES—TRANSFERRED.

* The Hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—" On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I move that the Government be granted

[a] Printed as Appendix IV on page 610 infra.

4th December 1936] [Mr. P. T. Rajan]

a further sum not exceeding Rs. 32,600 under Grant XXIII—Co-operative Societies—Transferred. The note [a] gives the reasons clearly as to why the Government have moved this Demand. I hope the House will grant it."

* Mr. K. A. Nachiyappa Gounder:—" Mr. President, I move—

' *To reduce the allotment of Rs.* 32,600 *by Rs.* 100.

" Sir, under the Demand the Government are asking for funds to give subsidies to co-operative societies for expenditure incurred for stamp duties on sale certificates. I must point out to the Government that it is not in consonance with the policy they are pursuing with regard to co-operative societies. Their policy is to charge no fee for stamps from the co-operative societies. I cannot understand the reason why they should depart from that policy and then subsidise them. I would suggest to the Government that instead of giving a subsidy of this kind they should exempt the societies from paying this stamp duty. That will be a great relief. They may take up this question into consideration because it is in line with the present policy of the Government. Since the introduction of the half-fee system for the co-operative societies for registration and for encumbrance certificates they are suffering a good deal and many societies are finding it difficult to get on with their work because the members are not in a position to pay for it. When that is the case, if the Government were to charge for stamp also, it will be a great hardship. I think therefore it is better that the Government look into this question and give effect to my suggestion.

" With regard to the appointment of an official secretary to the land mortgage bank regarding which a question was raised here the other day, I request Government to meet the expenditure required from their funds for all time to come and not from the funds of the land mortgage bank. We are anxious that the bank should incur as little expenditure as possible in order to reduce the interest rate still further. If the Government are particular that their own man, a deputy collector, should be the secretary of the bank, they will do well to incur the expenditure from their own funds so long as they keep such an officer in the bank. With these few words, I move my cut motion."

Mr. G. Rameswara Rao:—" Now that the question of the appointment to the land mortgage bank has been raised, I would put to the Hon. Minister the other aspect of the question of thrusting on these banks Government servants as secretaries thereof. I do not know the reason for this procedure. Without any justification whatsoever, sub-deputy registrars or deputy registrars are thrust on the banks as secretaries. There are cases where, in certain banks, the executive duties are done by the executive officers of the bank and the secretary is simply in charge of the banking section. If in such cases a sub-deputy registrar is appointed as the head, I do not know exactly where comes the

---

[a] Printed as Appendix V on pages 611–617 infra.

[Mr. G. Rameswara Rao] [4th December 1936

difference between an official administration and an unofficial administration. If the secretary is to be in sole charge of the banking department and the executive officer to be in charge of the outdoor work only, where is the need for a Government official? I understand from the resolutions of the unofficial committee which met early this year that their idea is not to substitute the secretary by a paid Government servant, but only to put an executive officer wherever necessary. I want the Hon. Minister to make a difference between an executive officer and a secretary and find out in what places an executive officer should be replaced inasmuch as he is looking after indoor work."

* The Hon. Mr. P. T. Rajan:—" Sir, as regards the appointment of a deputy registrar as secretary of a land mortgage bank I desire to say that the registrar thinks it necessary to have an officer like that on whom he can rely. It is for that reason that we propose to appoint a deputy registrar as secretary for a period of five years and we propose to meet his salary charges. This appointment is made with a view to safeguard the interests of the people and of the Government who have guaranteed the debentures. I do not see what difficulty there is in having this officer as secretary of the bank.

" As regards the stamp duties, the Government feel that instead of giving them exemption and spoon-feeding them, the societies ought to be made to stand on their own legs. We want therefore to withdraw the concession and make the societies pay. The registrar, however, recommended that in the case of societies which are not in a position to pay this, some help might be given. The Government therefore propose to go to their rescue by giving subsidy instead of exemption. In view of this explanation, I hope, my hon. Friend will withdraw his motion."

The cut motion was by leave withdrawn.

The Demand was put and carried and the Grant was made.

(12) GRANT XXV—INDUSTRIES—TRANSFERRED.

* The Hon. Mr. P. T. Rajan:—" Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I move that the Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 37,500 under Grant XXV—Industries—Transferred.

" Here again, Sir, the explanatory note [a] which has been circulated to hon. Members by the department deals with the question and I need not take up the time of the House by repeating it. The object of the Government in moving this Grant is to help the various industries in this province and as such I think there can be no objection to the House to sanction this."

[a] Printed as Appendix VI on pages 617–629 infra.

4th December 1936]

Mr. G. Rameswara Rao:—" Sir, I move the cut motion given notice of by me, viz.—

'*To reduce the allotment of Rs.* 37,500 *by Rs.* 100.'

" My object in moving this motion is to put just one question to the Hon. Minister. I find that in the Kerala Soap Institute soap is being manufactured on such a large scale as to kill private enterprise. The report says that with a view to compete with private enterprise, they are asked to manufacture on a large scale various other allied articles for use in jails and other institutions. This, I think, is very detrimental to the indigenous industries which are already being killed by competition from Japan, Germany and so on. I am sorry that the Madras Government also are entering into the competition. This is certainly not desirable."

Mr. T. S. Ramaswami Ayyar:—" Mr. President, on this cut motion I did not want to make any speech, but seeing that some of the demands made under this head are not demands that will go to improve the industries, I am impelled to say a few words. For example under the head ' Cottage industries ' an allotment of Rs. 3,000 is found. It is too small a sum for any serious business. Either there should be a programme worth speaking or this need not have been brought in at all. This looks more like window-dressing than anything else. If the Government have a policy, they should put it forward and ask for larger grants and not small sums like this. There has been a report by the Cottage Industries Committee. What effect has been given to that report I am not able to see. Sir, there is an item for Rs. 3,300, included in this Grant for the introduction of courses in small-scale industries. I wonder what the policy of the Government is and how this money is going to help cottage industries in this Presidency. I think the Government should have a broad policy and should ask for bigger sums to be spent on well-planned schemes. I do not think that this small sum shown under the head ' Cottage industries ' is going to help industries in this Presidency."

* The Hon. Mr. P. T. Rajan:—" Sir, as regards the contention of 4 p my hon. Friend, Mr. Rameswara Rao, that Kerala Soap Institute is competing with other firms and killing private enterprise, I have already pointed out on more occasions than one on the floor of this House that it is not the aim of this institute to compete with other firms on any commercial lines. This institute is kept only with a view to teach students who wish to undergo training there and the Government want to make such profit as they can incidentally do so. The very fact that this institute charges higher price for their products as pointed by the hon. Member than other firms shows that it is not the intention of the former to compete with the latter. Such being the case, my hon. Friend, Mr. Rameswara Rao, need not be under the impression that this institute is going to kill private enterprises or firms, either foreign or local in this province. I would only ask him to pay a visit

[Mr. P. T. Rajan] [4th December 1936

to this institute—it is worth paying a visit to this institute—and if he does so, he can have a true idea as to whether this institute is doing good work or not and whether it is competing with local firms or not.

" Coming to the point raised by my hon. Friend, Mr. T. S. Ramaswami Ayyar, that Government have not put forward a comprehensive scheme as recommended by the Cottage Industries Committee, I may say that Government have not been able to do so for want of funds. Now it is proposed to give training to students only in two or three items. The note says what these items are. I believe this modest beginning will be continued on a larger scale and the report of the Cottage Industries Committee will be fully given effect to when finances improve. It is only to show that Government are earnestly and sincerely considering this question that they have made this modest beginning. I can assure the House that, if funds are available next year, Government will allot more funds for other items."

The cut motion was by leave withdrawn.

The Demand was put and carried and the Grant was made.

(13) GRANT XXVI—FISHERIES—TRANSFERRED.

* The Hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN :—" Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I beg to move that Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 20,000 under Grant XXVI—Fisheries—Transferred.

" Sir, I need not again repeat what the note [a] says on this Grant. I hope the House will accept it."

The Demand was put and carried and the Grant was made.

(14) GRANT XXVII—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS—RESERVED.

* The Hon. Sir GEOFFREY BRACKEN :—" Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I beg to move the Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 7,700 under Grant XXVII—Miscellaneous Departments—Reserved.

" Explanation to this Grant is fully given in the note. [b] I hope the House will accept it."

The Demand was put and carried and the Grant was made.

(15) GRANT XXVIII—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS—TRANSFERRED.

* The Hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN :—" As my hon. Colleague is absent, with your permission I beg to move, on the recommendation of His

[a] Printed as Appendix VII on pages 630–631 infra.
[b] Printed as Appendix VIII on pages 631–633 infra.

4th December 1936] [Mr. P. T. Rajan]

Excellency the Governor, that the Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 6,900 under Grant XXVIII—Miscellaneous Departments—Transferred.

" The explanation for this Grant is given in the note * and I do not think anything further is needed."

Mr. G. Rameswara Rao :—" The motion that stands in my name runs as follows :—

' *To reduce the allotment of Rs.* 6,900 *by Rs.* 100.'

" In moving this motion I want to ask only two questions. About two months back in answer to my interpellation, the Hon. the Minister for Education clearly gave me to understand by giving figures that owing to re-examination the Government made a net gain of a certain sum of rupees. I asked the Government then whether it was fair or proper that, because of a re-examination, they should make a profit out of it. To this the Hon. Minister replied that the matter would be considered. I want to know what action he has taken.

" The second question that I want to ask is why candidates who have had three chances of appearing for the S.S.L.C. examination should not allowed to take more chances. If it is a question of finding accommodation for boys in schools, you can leave that question to the candidates themselves. If there is no accommodation for all the boys in schools, such of those who have had three chances and yet who want to have more chances would take to private study and thus equip themselves for appearing for the examination.

" These are the two questions that I want to put to the Hon. Minister and I would be glad if the Hon. Minister would give me reply to these two points."

* The Hon. Rajkumar Muthayya Chettiyar of Chettinad :—" One suggestion that has been made with regard to this Grant is that persons who have failed even three times should also be given more chances of appearing for the same examination. There was a supplementary question on this subject some three days ago. The S.S.L.C. Examination Board considered this question once or twice and they came to the conclusion that if a student is not able to pass that examination even after being given three chances, he is not fit to go to the University classes; not only that, he is not likely to go to the University class at all. If such candidates are allowed to appear for the examination again, it would only mean that you will be having more S.S.L.C. candidates with the inevitable result of swelling the number of unemployed young men in this Presidency. Having had three chances of appearing for the examination, and yet not being able to pass it, a candidate must be sensible enough to change his avenue in life and take to some practical course of training which would be useful to him and to his family. These are the various considerations that weighed before the Committee and to a great extent they seem to be

* Printed as Appendix IX on page 634 infra.

[Mr. Muthayya Chettiyar] [4th December 1936

right. However, since representation is now being made, I shall see that this suggestion is again forwarded to the S.S.L.C. Board for their consideration."

The cut motion was by leave withdrawn.

The Demand was put and carried and the Grant was made.

(16) GRANT XXIX—CIVIL WORKS—RESERVED AND TRANSFERRED.

* The Hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—" Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I beg to move that Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,100 (as against Rs. 1,400 as originally proposed) under Grant XXIX a—Civil Works—Reserved and Transferred.

" Sir, after the Finance Committee has approved of the various items found in the agenda, items (*h*), (*i*) and (*j*) were given up by the Government. In view of that I am moving for a grant of only Rupees 1,100. It is needless for me to talk at length about the need for these items. I hope the House will be pleased to accept this Demand."

Mr. K. KOTI REDDI:—" I beg to move the cut motion which stands in my name, that is—

'*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,100 by Re. 1—*

" (*a*) *to enquire about the prospects of the Tungabhadra scheme being brought to fruition;*

(*b*) *to urge the desirability for reducing expenditure on buildings by constructing them on a moderate scale* ".'

" I am certain that the House wants to finish its business to-day. I shall try to cut short my speech. Sir, there is no necessity for so many buildings at such an enormous cost. I have been feeling for a long time that there is a possibility of cutting down the expenditure that is usually incurred by the Government on buildings. I am really not convinced that it is necessary to spend such an enormous amount on buildings. Whenever a demand is made in this House for allotting more funds for giving relief to the ryots, for the expansion of elementary education and for so many other things which are beneficial to the public, the Government always plead want of finance. But in the matter of buildings, they are very very generous and spend the money on a scale which is not consistent with the poverty of this country. I may cite one example and that is this. The Government in the Public Works Department are absolutely callous in the matter of spending money. Many of the Hon. Members of Government and Hon. Ministers who have travelled a number of times from Madras to Anantapur would have seen that Government have recently constructed a number of bridges where a lot of expenditure has been unnecessarily incurred by making the pillars on which the girders stand with granite red stones and for smoothening the

* Explanatory Note, printed as Appendix X on pages 634–647 infra.

4th December 1936] [Mr. K. Koti Reddi]

surface of the same. There is absolutely no necessity for smoothening. For one bridge alone they have spent something like Rs. 80,000. I am told the contractor is a relative of mine but I have no concern with him. The cost of granite stones and their smoothening alone cost something like Rs. 80,000.

"Where is the necessity for this expenditure? There is no necessity for these pillars. Even the shepherds who go there will not appreciate the necessity for this construction. The sum of Rs. 80,000 is not small. Four years ago the Government refused to make a provision of Rs. 1,000 for taking water gauges for a tributory in the Anantapur district. When we were in the thick of famine and when we wanted to take water from a channel to some of the tanks, the scheme could not be taken up for want of Rs. 1,400. When the Government are so parsimonious in the matter of spending a sum of Rs. 1,400 for the urgent business of taking water which would be very useful to the people, it was absolutely unnecessary to spend Rs. 80,000 for this bridge. The District Board Engineer, the Superintending Engineer and the Government are responsible for this state of affairs. I believe really that the amount you have provided for the construction of buildings is too much for a poor country like ours; you must reduce the expenditure on buildings as far as possible. I have got many instances to cite but I do not want to give detailed information as all of us are anxious to get away. I only mention this point to suggest that you ought not to spend money on a large scale on buildings. When the question of providing buildings for elementary schools or money for the expansion of elementary education comes up, you say you have no money. On buildings for elementary schools, you sometimes spend large amounts of money. Can you not have thatched buildings for elementary schools? A thatched building costing about Rs. 100 is as good as substantial buildings costing Rs. 2,000 or Rs. 3,000. I wish to request the Hon. Minister in charge of Public Works to be a little more careful in the matter of spending money on buildings. I am not convinced of the necessity to provide for more improvements to the Mental hospital. It would be much better if you do not concentrate all these hospitals in Madras only. Why should not the buildings in Tanjore on which you have spent Rs. 8 lakhs, which are found to be useless at present, be adopted for this purpose? I do not pay much regard to what the Surgeon-General has stated. If you appoint an impartial tribunal, then they will say that these buildings might be adopted for the purpose. Why concentrate all the hospitals in Madras? In other countries, they do not do so. In important towns there are hospitals; they do not concentrate all of them in London alone.

"The other thing on which I wish to speak is the Tungabhadra 4-15 project. The Government regretted that they could not provide money p.m. for conducting experiments as to whether the black cotton soil is suitable for irrigation or not. I gave notice of cut motions three times in order to discuss this point. In the earlier reports about this project the Government officials have expressed some doubt whether the black

[Mr. K. Koti Reddi] [4th December 1936

cotton soil in the Ceded districts will be benefited even if the Tungabhadra project becomes an accomplished fact. Then the Government may point out later on, 'What is the good of the project? The black cotton soil is not suitable for irrigation.' I wanted that this question must be settled and I wanted to get definite information on this point from the Government. But no steps have been taken by the Government so far.

"The question of taking up the Tungabhadra project has been hanging up for years ever since 1903 in spite of the attempts of the Government to push it through. I hope that as a result of the efforts to come to a settlement between the Madras and the Mysore Governments, the scheme would be taken up. I hope the Mysore Government and the Madras Government will be generous enough to see that the ryot is supplied with much-needed water as early as possible, without disputing about technical points.

"With regard to the Tungabhadra project, I am not able to understand one provision, provision for means of irrigation for the experimental plot at Siruguppa and water-supply for residential buildings there. Provision is made for engines, pumps, etc. Siruguppa is a place where a channel of the Tungabhadra is running. Instead of pumping water by means of artificial pumps, why not utilize the water of the channel itself for this purpose? There are already some lands there which are irrigated by the water of the channel. I do not know why the Government want to instal pumps, etc., at Siruguppa where there are already channels. I want that much of information. With these few words I move my cut motion."

Mr. V. T. Arasu:—"Sir, there are two items—items (b) and (c)—for the construction of quarters for nurses in the Government Rayapuram Hospital and Headquarters Hospital, Coimbatore. While welcoming the idea of constructing new quarters for the nurses attached to the two hospitals, I wish to make a few suggestions to the Hon. Minister in charge of Public Works and to the Hon. Minister in charge of Education and Public Health. It was admitted on the floor of this House by the Hon. the Minister in the course of a reply to a question yesterday, that the accommodation provided for nurses in many hospitals in the City of Madras was very bad and to use the words of one of those who took part in the recent nurses conference held in Madras, the conditions under which nurses live are appalling. The Government should therefore take early steps to provide better accommodation in respect of the General Hospital and the Victoria Caste and Gosha Hospital in Madras. The Government should take early steps to put up new buildings and provide these nurses with better accommodation. In regard to the Headquarters Hospital, Coimbatore, it is proposed to spend Rs. 46,000 to provide accommodation for seven staff nurses and four pupil nurses. I believe the daily attendance at that hospital is 262. As per standard laid down by the Government, that hospital should have quarters for a nursing staff of 30, at least

4th December 1936] [Mr. V. T. Arasu]

10 staff nurses and 20 pupil nurses. At a very early date the Government will have to appoint for that hospital at least 13 nurses, 1 matron and 2 sisters. That is the quota that this hospital is entitled to have. I hope the Government will at an early date provide additional money for the appointment of more nurses to that hospital. When that is admitted, instead of taking a long view of things, why should the Government provide only Rs. 46,000 for providing accommodation for only 11 nurses whereas 30 would be the number of nurses that would be required at a very early date. It would be sheer waste of money if the Government should at this stage spend only Rs. 46,000 and later on come forward and say that the quarters that have been built are found useless, because they have to provide accommodation for a larger number; then they will have to pull down the existing buildings and new buildings will have to be built. Even now the Government may revise the scheme and provide for quarters which could accommodate 30 nurses at a time.

" In connexion with this matter, the Government will have to bear one point in mind. I find that some distinction is made in the matter of quarters allowed for Indian nurses and those allowed for Anglo-Indian nurses. The Indian nurses attached to the hospitals in Madras are provided with smaller rooms, rooms which are very much less-equipped and ill-equipped, whereas Anglo-Indian nurses are given better and bigger rooms; the quarters provided for Anglo-Indian nurses are very much better. I must express my surprise that in this noble profession of nursing, this colour distinction should be imported. I wish that at least in the matter of quarters there should not be any discrimination and that Indian and Anglo-Indian nurses should be treated alike. The Government should provide for rooms which will not in any way savour of any distinction between the Indian and Anglo-Indian nurses. If the Hon. Minister would give an assurance that no such distinction will be made, we shall vote for this Demand."

Mr. T. S. Ramaswami Ayyar :—" Sir, at this fag end of this Council we have to vote large sums. I think I will be failing in my duty if I do not draw the attention of the Government to some items of expenditure which can only be classed as waste. I would invite the attention of the Government to item (n) relating to the sum of Rs. 3 lakhs which is to be spent on experiments in road-making. It is too late in the day to take up experiments on road-making, whether they are to be macadam roads or concrete roads. In all other countries all such experiments are practically over. When other provinces and countries have road programmes ready, now we are going to experiment on the kinds of roads we should have? A sum of Rs. 3 lakhs is now asked for for experiments on road-making. The explanatory note says :—' A few experiments have already been carried out in this Presidency but the results are inconclusive as the surfaces have not been regularly maintained since they were laid and the cost of such maintenance during their life cannot now be computed. In considering any proposal for the introduction of an improved surface and the financial implications

involved, it is this figure which is such an important factor in the case. It is therefore most desirable that accurate data should be available to allow for local conditions and the type of traffic the roads are called upon to carry in this Presidency.' We know the type of traffic that the roads in this Presidency will have to carry, the carts and the motor-cars. It is not as if we are going to have new types of traffic imported. These experiments may go on for ten years. Are you going to wait for ten years to know the results of these experiments and to have a road programme for this province? We have got already large schemes for road-making. The other day, the Hon. the Chief Minister introduced the Vipan Scheme and got the sanction of the Council for the same. We have got our scheme ready. How are you going to lay the roads? What is the road surface going to be? Are you going to make experiments now at a cost of Rs. 3 lakhs? Are you going to hold up all your road schemes until you know the result of these experiments? I do not think that is the correct way to be followed. I think the Government should inform the House whether it is necessary that the Government should go on making this experiment. Unless the Government are able to give satisfactory answer, I do not see any reason why this House should vote for the demand. We have been for a long time carrying on experiments; the results of the experiments carried on in other provinces are known to us.

"On the question of serum, you were getting it from Muktesar. It is only when Muktesar refused to give us sufficient quantities of serum and when their charges were heavy, that we set up an institution in Madras. As a result of the experiment we find now that we can make good serum in Madras itself. Why should we lag behind other places in carrying on experiments even now? Why should we wait for the results of the experiments made in other provinces? When are you going to get the results of the experiment? Are you going to hold up all your schemes for ten years when you may get the results? Unless the Government can give an assurance to this House that this money will be usefully spent, I think we will not be well-advised in voting for this motion."

30 Diwan Bahadur M. Gopalaswami Mudaliyar:—"Sir, I shall say
n. only one or two sentences. I am grateful to see that a provision is made for the construction of quarters for staff for the Tungabhadra Project soil survey experiments. I believe that the people in the famine zone will certainly be very pleased and grateful because it shows that the Tungabhadra Project is now going to be earnestly started and brought to a head in the near future. I hope that will be done even before the expiry of the term of this Council—at least that the foundation will be laid for the Tungabhadra Project. This is my earnest prayer to the Government in connexion with this matter.

"So far as my friend Mr. Koti Reddi's objection to Siruguppa is concerned, I am afraid he is not correctly informed. The Tungabhadra

4th December 1936] [Mr. M. Gopalaswami Mudaliyar]

is not on a lower level, and it will be quite easy to carry on experiments at Siruguppa. Probably, as I said, my friend does not know the details."

Mrs. K. ALAMELUMANGATHAYARAMMAL spoke in Tamil and the following is an English summary of the speech:—

"Sufficient accommodation is not available in the Victoria Caste and Gosha Hospital, Madras, for the Indian nurses. More convenient accommodation should be provided for them at an early date. Similarly, accommodation should be provided for the lady students of the Medical College who come here for study in the medical institutions of the City."

* The Hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—"Sir, I am very glad to hear from my friend, the Member for Cuddapah, that a number of bridges have been constructed on the Madras-Bombay road. The only complaint of his seems to be that the smooth-dressing in some of the bridges is not agreeable to his artistic taste. (Laughter). If my hon. Friend will kindly take me to the bridges and show why he considers that work is unnecessary I shall be only too glad to look into the matter.

"His next point was this: he wanted to know why the Government were wasting so much money on the acquisition of land in Siruguppa when it is available elsewhere for these experiments. If my friend will read paragraph 2 at page 69 of the explanatory note, he will find the reason there as to why Government are acquiring land in that place. He himself admitted that the Tungabhadra scheme is going to be a very useful one; and in order to make it more useful, the Government are undertaking this experiment. I believe, Sir, that the money we now propose to spend is well worth spending.

"Another complaint of my hon. Friend was that the mental hospital patients should not be kept only in Madras but should be distributed throughout the province. If there is any need for such distribution, of course Government will consider the question.

"Coming now to my hon. Friend, Mr. Ramaswami Ayyar, he objected to the experiment being made on the roads. A grant is given by the Government of India on the recommendation of the Road Board, and we are making this experiment with a view to find out which particular kind of surfacing is best and durable. The experiment itself may take two or three years, but in the meantime we shall continue the usual kind of road-making and surfacing.

"As regards the points raised by my hon. Friend, Mr. Arasu, we have, I believe, already quarters for nurses in Coimbatore. Anyhow, the points that my friend adverted to, viz., that there should not be any distinction made as between the Indian and other nurses, will be borne in mind by the Government; and they will see that the quarters supplied to nurses are uniform and comfortable. With this assurance, Sir, I hope the hon. Member will withdraw his cut motion."

[4th December 1934

Mr. K. Koti Reddi:—" Mr. President, Sir, I do not think the Hon. Minister for Public Works has understood the points that I raised, and I fail to see why those points should have raised a roar of laughter from the Hon. Minister, reciprocated by a number of other hon. Members (continued laughter). I believe that Government and this House are much more serious. When I raised the point of the wasteful expenditure that the Government were incurring and their duty to the tax-payers, I do not think I have been incorrect. It is the Government's duty to point out where I am wrong and convince me that I am wrong. The Hon. the Chief Minister and the Hon. Minister for Public Works and you too, Sir, I am quite certain would have travelled from here to Cuddapah and would have noted that within a distance of sixty miles there are at least five or six bridges. I am referring to only one of those bridges which costs about Rs. 80,000, in which case the smooth-dressing for the granite stone has been done for portions which nobody can see. I want to know whether the smooth-dressing, on which about 10 per cent of the total expenditure has been incurred, has added in any way to the strength of the foundations or the stability of the pillars. Reference was made to my artistic taste. Well, Sir, if my artistic tastes were to prevail, I would not have allowed many of your buildings to stand as they do. Some of your buildings are most awkward and nobody would even look at them. Has the Hon. Minister for Public Works looked at it; has the Chief Minister looked at it? . . ."

The Hon. Sir Charles Souter:—" On a point of explanation, Sir. Does the hon. Member suggest that the waters on that account refuse to pass through or look at those pillars? " (Laughter.)

Mr. K. Koti Reddi:—" I could not quite catch the hon. Member; but I may tell him there is no water there (Laughter). I may say, within my knowledge, during the past fifteen years, i.e., only once in my life—there was water to such an extent that I was prevented from crossing the river. The rivers in those places are never full. How then is this expenditure allowed? I can quote a number of instances of this kind. I actually shed my tears, Sir, whenever I go that side, at the fact that so much of the tax-payers' money is wasted. Is that a thing to be laughed at, I ask? Well, it remains to be seen how you are safeguarding the interests of the ryots by incurring this wasteful expenditure."

* The Hon. the President:—" The right of reply should be used only for replying to the points raised, not for making another speech raising fresh points."

Mr. K. Koti Reddi:—" I am sorry, Sir. As regards the question of the distribution of the mental hospitals in a few places, I do not know why that also created laughter. You ought to have laughed at the action of the Hon. the Chief Minister; it was the Chief Minister who sanctioned an investigation by his officers at Tanjore and Guntur as to the possibility of accommodating the patients there. If really the

4th December 1936] [Mr. K. Koti Reddi]

Chief Minister believed that these patients could not be distributed throughout the Presidency, why then did he or the Minister for Public Works allow such an investigation to be made? Whoever is responsible for allowing the officer to make the investigation, it is he that should be laughed at and not I. As a matter of fact, in the interests of the public health of this province, we ought to see that these hospitals are not concentrated in any one place. The hospitals should be in places where the patients will be near their homes."

Mr. C. Basu Dev:—"On a point of information, Sir, I want to know which mental hospital has upset the mind of my hon. Friend."

* The Hon. the President:—"The thought of a mental hospital need not upset any mind. The hon. Member may try to be as genial as any hon. Member of this House and finish his speech soon."

Mr. K. Koti Reddi:—"If I had an easier way of seeing that these things are avoided than by referring to them here, I would certainly adopt it. Sir, I strongly feel that the poor ryots' money is being wasted by the Government; somehow my blood boils, and I cannot but be a little bit emotional in expressing my feelings. It is really impossible for me to control my feelings.

"Then, with regard to the Siruguppa business, I am sorry that the Member for Bellary was entirely mistaken. My point was that in the plot which is now selected, engines have probably got to be installed for pumping out water; if that is so, I may say there are some places where water is supplied by channels and where this pumping would not be necessary. I think the Government were entirely wrong in choosing a place where the pumping out of water is necessary. They could have avoided the expenditure on this pumping. With these observations, Sir, I am afraid I cannot withdraw my cut motion."

The Hon. the Raja of Bobbili:—"Sir, as the hon. Member has been kind enough to mention my name several times in connection with the question of the location of the mental hospitals, I wish to say a few words. I may state for the information of the House that the hon. Member was speaking without knowing the facts; and if he only exercised greater control over his words, I am sure every one would listen to his speeches with greater attention. Before Government decided on extending the Mental Hospital in Madras, it was their intention to give preference to the scheme for having such hospitals distributed throughout the Presidency and to make use of such of the buildings as were vacant and available. With that object in view, the Surgeon-General was directed to inspect the buildings at Tanjore, Bellary and Guntur. Then, estimates were prepared for converting them so as to make them suitable for the purpose in view. It has been finally decided after careful consideration that it would be in the long run cheaper, especially with reference to recurring establishment charges, to extend the existing mental hospital at Madras. So, purely on the grounds of administrative convenience and financial economy, Government have finally decided to extend the mental hospital here.

[The Raja of Bobbili] [4th December 1936

-45 m. " As regards my hon. Friend's great care for the interests of the ryots, I would like only to draw the attention of the House to the way in which he voted and supported the Inams Bills."

The cut motion was put and lost.

The Demand was put and carried and the Grant was made.

(17) GRANT XXX—CIVIL WORKS—ESTABLISHMENT AND TOOLS AND PLANT.

* The Hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—" Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I move that Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 1,10,000 under Grant XXX—Civil Works—Establishment and Tools and Plant.

" The note [a] which has been circulated gives the details and it is needless for me to take up the time of the House by making a speech. I hope the House will pass this demand."

The Demand was put and carried and the Grant was made.

(18) GRANT XXX—CIVIL WORKS—ESTABLISHMENT AND TOOLS AND PLANT.

* The Hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—" Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor I move that Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 6,500 under Grant XXX—Civil Works —Establishment and Tools and Plant.

" This demand deals with the formation of a new circle in Bellary and the note [b] which has been supplied to hon. Members deals at length with the necessity for the formation of this circle and I am sure in view of the reasons mentioned therein the House will be able to accept this demand also."

The Demand was put and carried and the Grant was made.

(19) GRANT XXXI—CIVIL WORKS—GRANT-IN AID—TRANSFERRED.

* The Hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—" Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I move that Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 100 under Grant XXXI [c]—Civil Works—Grant-in-aid—Transferred.

" This is an urgent work relating to the Anantapur district, namely, a girder-bridge on the Madras-Bombay trunk road within the municipal limits. In October 1936, the Superintending Engineer reported after inspection that the bridge was not safe for traffic; and Government consider that this is a work of urgent necessity. It is estimated that the work will cost Rs. 51,300 and by moving this token cut, Government propose to meet the expenditure during the current year from out of savings

---

[a] Printed as Appendix XI on pages 647–649 infra.
[b] Printed as Appendix XII on pages 649–650 infra.
[c] Printed as Appendix XIII on page 651 infra for explanatory note.

4th December 1936] [The Raja of Bobbili]

from the works already sanctioned and to be financed from out of the Road Development Fund. With these words I commend the demand for the acceptance of the House."

The Demand was put and carried and the Grant was made.

(20) GRANT XXXIII—PENSIONS—RESERVED.

The Hon. Sir GEOFFREY BRACKEN:—" Mr. President, Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I beg to move that Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 1,25,000 under 'Grant XXXIII—Pensions—Reserved.'

" The reasons for moving this grant are explained in the note [a]."

The Demand was put and carried and the Grant was made.

(21) GRANT XXXIV—STATIONERY AND PRINTNG—RESERVED AND TRANSFERRED.

The Hon. Rao Bahadur A. T. PANNIRSELVAM:—" Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I beg to move that Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 1,48,000 under 'Grant XXXIV—Stationery and Printing—Reserved and Transferred.'

" The need for this grant has been explained in the note [b] which has been circulated and by way of anticipation and in the hope that my hon. Friend would be persuaded to desist from moving the amendment, I might state that the purchase of stores relating to printing and stationery is now being guided by rules under which, other things being equal, preference has to be given to Indian articles. And when I say 'other things being equal' I mean quality and price. As regards price, I might also state that where there is a margin of about 5 per cent increase in the price of Indian articles, that fact would not disqualify Indian articles from being purchased. Further, hon. Members will find from the Explanatory Note which has been circulated that out of Rs. 1,15,300 which has been spent on the purchase of articles, as much as Rs. 98,500 is being spent on Indian products and I might also further say that during the current year, out of the paper purchased well nigh 85 per cent of the value has been spent on Indian products. I therefore believe that these facts will be a sufficient explanation to the amendment of which my hon. Friend Mr. Koti Reddi has given notice and hope that he will desist from moving his amendment and agree to the grant being passed."

The Demand was put and carried and the Grant was made.

---

[a] Printed as Appendix XIV on pages 651–652 infra.

[b] Printed as Appendix XV on page 652 infra.

(22) GRANT XXXVI —AGENCY TRACTS—RESERVED.

* The Hon. Sir CHARLES SOUTER:—" Mr. President, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I beg to move that Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 6,900 under ' Grant XXXVI—Agency Tracts—Reserved.'

" Sir, the reason for this grant will be found on page 82 of the Explanatory Memorandum [a] and in short it is for public health staff in the Agency which still remains in this Presidency owing to the transfer of the previous staff we had there to the new Orissa Province."

The Demand was put and carried and the Grant was made.

(23) GRANT XXXVII —EXPENDITURE IN ENGLAND OTHER THAN ON STORES—RESERVED AND TRANSFERRED.

The Hon. Sir GEOFFREY BRACKEN:—" Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I move that Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 46,200 under ' Grant XXXVII—Expenditure in England other than on Stores—Reserved and Transferred.'

" Full explanation for this grant is given in the Explanatory Note [b]."

The Demand was put and carried and the Grant was made.

(24) GRANT XXXVIII.—REFUNDS OF REVENUE—RESERVED AND TRANSFERRED.

The Hon. Sir GEOFFREY BRACKEN:—" Mr. President, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I move that Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 1,05,000 under ' Grant XXXVIII [c]—Refunds of Revenue—Reserved and Transferred.

" This is the last grant that the Government will have to move and the last grant that the House will have to vote."

The Demand was put and carried and the Grant was made.

III.—TRIBUTES TO THE HON. THE PRESIDENT.

* The Hon. Rai Bahadur Sir K. V. REDDI NAYUDU:—" Mr. President, Sir, may I crave your indulgence and the indulgence of the House in saying a few words on this the last day of the existence of this House, on the manner in which you, Sir, as the President of this House, have conducted its deliberations throughout these six long years. Your sense of impartiality, your patience and tact, and above all, your humour, have become almost household words. In other places, occasionally a complaint was heard that a particular Member here or there was not able to catch the eye of the Speaker who never speaks. May I, Sir, without

[a] Printed as Appendix XVI on page 653 infra.
[b] Printed as Appendix XVII on pages 653–654 infra.
[c] Explanatory Note printed as Appendix XVIII on page 654 infra.

4th December 1936] [Sir K. V. Reddi Nayudu]

the slighest exaggeration, mention here that so far as I know, no such complaint has ever been heard in this House (hear, hear); and occasionally too, when the House was under a certain tension on account of the turn which the debate had taken, a humorous phrase from you had so humoured the House and the tension was reduced and normal debate resumed. Then again, Sir, during all these years, on account of the wonderful manner in which you have conducted the deliberations of this House, it has maintained certainly a very high level of debate and you have never allowed the debate to descend below a certain level; and thus on your account it maintained that level. Six years have passed; some of us may come back, others may not, but we carry with us, Sir, the happy reminiscences of the various humorous incidents in this House and you may be sure, Sir, that when you are leaving that Chair—may be temporarily—you carry with you the good-will, the friendship and the admiration of all the Members of this House (loud and continued applause from all quarters of the House)."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—" Mr. President, I have great pleasure 5 P.M.
in endorsing what the Hon. the Leader of the House has said on this occasion when we are to break up for the last time this evening. Your period of Presidentship has been one of great success. When you were a Member of this House, some of us had the privilege of sitting and working with you. We also had the privilege of your friendship. When it was decided that you should be elected as the President of this august body, there was, in spite of the fact that you belonged to one party, hardly any Member on any side of the House who did not feel that, on your election, you would become a non-party man and would conduct the proceedings of this House in an impartial manner. Our hopes were amply justified and there is absolutely no one in the House who could say that there was any occasion when you showed any partiality to any one either personally or on account of party considerations. (Hon. Members: Hear, hear.) There were moments when you yourself, belonging once to a party, could have been tempted to feel in a certain matter in a way which would be in the interests of that party; but you always came out of such positions successfully and after such periods of trial you showed us how impartial you could be. I am sure that every one who knows you and every one who has had the opportunity of sitting in this Council under your Presidentship, will agree with me when I say that we had in you not only a President but a gentleman to the core. You treated all Members alike without making any distinction on any consideration whatsoever. Your princely demeanour, your genial disposition and your humour have always stood you in good stead and have endeared you to every one of us. It is your impartiality which has made this House in spite of the fact that we belong to different parties, to feel that we were a happy family indeed. So far as the debates were concerned, I do not think that there will be any other gentleman who, presiding on that chair, could so efficiently and so quickly dispose of business as you have done. There were occasions when the trend of debates seemed to indicate that the proceedings would

be prolonged but you very successfully made it possible for this House to come to a conclusion without prolonging debates unnecessarily. I endorse the good wishes that the Hon. the Leader of the House has offered to you on this occasion when we are about to depart. May I, in conclusion, wish you a successful and a happy future."

Mr. T. S. Ramaswami Ayyar:—"As a Member of the United Nationalists party which constituted the main opposition during the last six years, Mr. President, it is my privilege to endorse the sentiments that have been expressed by the Hon. the Leader of the House and my hon. Friend Mr. Hameed Khan. It is no exaggeration to say that you have kept the traditions of the high office. This office has been held by persons of outstanding and remarkable ability and integrity. The traditions that they have handed down to you have been maintained and you have never let them down on any occasion. Speaking on this occasion, I am more concerned about the privileges that you have guarded so diligently. In a political body like this, where different parties are functioning with an executive which consists of a responsible half and an irresponsible half certain conventions and traditions should be built up. As a Member of the Opposition, I feel that they have been well followed. But for your impartiality and your anxiety to keep the traditions of the office, it would not have been possible for us, a small minority, to constitute the main Opposition. But for it, it would have been very difficult for us to function in a House which consists of the Government and the Ministry with its serried ranks behind it. Whatever party is in office, it is the Opposition which is able, though not always, to contribute to a large extent to the shaping of all sorts of Government policy. Though we took the trouble to make the Opposition effective and to function in the best interests of the country, it would not have been possible without your co-operation. It was your anxiety to keep the scales even that made it possible for all parties to get the work done smoothly. I was speaking of conventions and I am reminded of the convention that exists in other democratic countries of not opposing the occupant of the chair at the elections. I hope that all parties will observe that convention (hon. Members: Hear, hear). I echo the sentiments that have been expressed by hon. Members of this House and I offer my felicitations to you, Sir, on this occasion when we are parting."

The Hon. Mr. P. T. Rajan:—"On behalf of the Justice Party, Mr. President, I deem it a privilege to associate myself with the sentiments expressed by the Hon. the Leader of the House and the other speakers who followed him. In 1930, when you were elevated to the presidential chair, we felt it was a loss to the party. But though the party lost, it was a gain to the House. Ever since then, you have been maintaining the high traditions of your office and the dignity of the Chair by your impartiality and universal courtesy towards all sections of the House. I am glad to see that the hon. Member representing the Madras University has given expression to the feeling that the best traditions of democratic assemblies should be maintained in this country, namely, that the Speaker of the House should be returned unopposed.

4th December 1936] [Mr. P. T. Rajan]

I do hope that all parties will respect, or rather will bring about this convention. I, in conclusion, wish for your return to this House so that the new Assembly may take advantage of your experience as President and elect you unanimously as its speaker.'' (Applause.)

Mr. P. C. MUTHU CHETTIYAR :—

" கனவான்களே :—

" இந்த பிரசிடெண்ட் அவர்களைப்பற்றி சில வார்த்தை சொல்லவேணுமாய் நேர்ந்திற்று.

" இந்த நேஷனல் பார்டி லீடர் ஆனரபில் டாக்டர் சுப்பராயலுவவர்கள் இந்த சமயம் இல்லாதிருப்பதை உத்தேசித்தும் எண்ணியது.

என சொந்த அபிப்பிராயத்தில் அவருடனகூட இருந்த நேரமையானது அவரைப்பற்றி ஓர் அளவாய் சொல்லத் தெரியவில்லை.

" நெல்லூர் ஜில்லா வாசியாகி லாண்டு லார்டாயிருந்து பி. ஏ. பட்டமும் பெற்று இந்தக் கவுன்சிலில் 1926-ம்ஞு முதல் சுமார 4 வருஷம மெமபராக இருந்து இந்த 4-வது கவுனசில ஆரமப 1930-ம்ஞு நவமபர் மாததிலிருந்து ஆறு வருஷங்களாக பிரெசிடெண்டாயிருந்து வருவதின் அனுபவததைபபற்றி சிந்திப்போம்.

" இவருக்கு முன் உயர்நதவரும் சாமர்த்தியம் உடையவரும்மான மிஸ்டர் நரசிம்மராஜு எனபவர் 3 வருஷம் பிரசிடெண்டாயிருந்தார்.

" அவருக்குமுன கல்வியில் தேர்ச்சிபெற்ற மிஸ்டர் ரததினசாமி 2 வருஷமிருந்தார்.

" அவருக்குமுன் லாண்டு ரிவினியூ செக்ரெட்டரியாயிருந்தவரும் ரோமன் காதலிக் மிஷனரி காலேஜுகளில் **father** களுக்கும் நல்ல உயாவு பெற்ற அறிவாளரானவரும் **astrologist** ஆனவரும் மகா தீரத்துவமுள்ள ருஜகோபாலாச்சாரியாரவர்களின முககிய செக்ரெட்டரியானவருமான மிஸ்டர் எஸ். டி. சுவாமிக்கண்ணு பிள்ளை அவர்கள ஒரு வருஷம் இருந்தார். அவரை 1900-ம் வருஷ முதல அறிவேன. அவா மேலுடுகள அசல நாடுகளில பார்லிமெண்டுகள் கவுனசில்கள் நடக்கும் முறைகளெல்லாம பார்த்து அறிந்துவநதவர்.

" அவருக்குமுன ஆதியில் எங்கள ஜில்லா சப்-கலெக்டராக இருந்து உலக அனுபோகததுககு வேண்டிய எல்லாவித உயர்நத பிராஞசுகளிலும் இருந்து பாண்டிததவம நிறைநது மேலுட்டுகளிலும் அவருடைய விவேகததை கொண்டாடப்பெற்றவரும் சுற்றுப் பிரயாணம் செய்தவரும் எதைப் பற்றியும் இணை சொல்வதற்கு அரிதான சர். பி. ராஜகோபாலாசசாரியாரவர்கள ரிபார்ம் ஆரம்பத்தில் 120 மெம்பர்களின் **reins** களை கையில வைத்து நடததிய பெருமையையும் ஐரோப்பிய அபிஷியல் மெம்பர்களையும் எக்ஸிகியூடிவ் மெம்பாகளையும் நடத்தும் முறையும் மிக மிகப் பார்ககத் தககது. அவைகளை அறிந்திருக்கிறேன்.

" இவர்கள் கௌரவமானவர்கள் என்பது இந்த ஹவுஸ் அறிந்த விஷயம்.

" இநத டயார்க்கியில் **(dyarchy)** கவுன்சில ஆளுகை அறிந்திருக்கிறோம்.

" அவர்கள் காரியங்களைப் பார்க்கிலும் மிஸ்டர் ரெட்டியாருக்கு உயர்வு சொல்ல வேணுமென்று சொல்லவில்லை.

" வைசியாளுக்கு நிறுக்கிறது **(weighing)** என்பது பூர்வீகத் தொழில். இவரது சில குணங்களை **weigh** செய்ததில் அவர்களைக் காட்டிலும் சிற்சில குணங்கள் அதிகம் இவரிடத்துள்ளன.

" எந்நன்றி கொன்றார்க்கும் உய்வுண்டாம் உய்வில்லை செய் நன்றி கொன்ற மகற்கு."

" ஆனதுபற்றி சொல்லாதிருப்பது சரியல்ல. முன்னைக் காட்டிலும் இப்போது பார்டியின் பவர் அதிகம். அதிலிருந்து வந்தவராயினும் எந்தப் பார்டியைப் பற்றியும் ஒரு விதமாகவும் கிஞ்சிற்றும் **partiality** என்பது கிடையாது.

[Mr. P. C. Muthu Chettiyar] [4th December 1936

சில கஷ்டமிருந்த காலத்திலும் தன் மனத்திற்குள் நியாயம் தெரிந்தே ஸைதிர்ய புத்தியோடு நடந்தார். கம்பெனியிண்டும் கேள்விப பட்டதில்லை. எவ்விடத்திலும் கடுஞ்சொற் இல்லாதவர். சதா புன்னகையும் மலர்ந்த முகத்தோடும் சந்தோஷத்தோடு திருப்தியாய இருந்தார் என்பது யாவரும் எளிதில் அறிந்த காரியம். இதற்கு அறிகுறியாகப் பிறந்த காலத்திலும் ராமச்சந்திரன் என்னும் பெயரிட்டதும் பொருத்தமாயின. இது **genius** ஆக உள்ளது.

"இந்த சமுதாயத்தின் லக்ஷணத்தின் பாலனைமைக்காக மட்டும் ஞாபகார்த்தமாக ஒரு சிலை **statue** செய்து வைக்க இந்த ஹவுசில் எண்ணுவார்களானால் பொருத்தமாகும் (கரகோஷம்).

"மாதம் சுமார் ரூ. 2,000 வரவு வரினும் மற்றவர்களைக் காட்டிலும் வருஷத்துக்கு நான்கு பார்ட்டிக்குக் குறையாமல் பல்லோரோடு உண்க என்றும் நியாயப்படிக்கு செய்து வந்தார்.

"ஆனரபிள் மெம்பர் மிஸ்டர் **Souter** துரை அவர்கள் பேச எண்ணுவதாக சொல்வதைக் காட்டிலும் அவர்கள் ஹஸ்தத்தினால் எங்கு எழுத வேணுமோ அங்கு எழுதி அவர்களுக்கு வேண்டிய எல்லாவித உயர்வும் கிடைக்கும்படி அவர்கள் செய்யவேண்டியது முக்கியமென்று கருதுகிறேன்.

"அணியில் ஒரு பிரசிடெண்டாயிருந்தால் அவருக்கு **opposition** ஆக ஒருவர் வருவது சரியல்ல என்பது மேனாட்டு வழக்கமானதால் அதன்படி அந்த பிரின்ஸிபிளை யாவரும் கையாளவேண்டும். அவரிடத்து அடைந்த நன்றிக்கு மறக்க மாட்டேன்.

"அவரது நீண்ட நல்ல ஆயுள் அபிவிருத்தியுடன் உயர் பதவி அடைய அனுக்கிரகம் செய்ய ஸ்ரீ மீனாக்ஷிசுந்தரேஸ்வரான அருள்புரிய வேண்டுமென கனவான்கள் யாவரும் விரும்பும்படி எனது பிரார்த்தனை."

5-30 p.m. Rao Sahib Pandit Ganala Ramamurti spoke in Telugu and the following is an English summary of his speech :—

"I feel very thankful to you, Sir, for having given me this opportunity of associating myself with everything that has been said by the hon. the Leader of the House and others about the courtesy, impartiality, tact and ability with which you have upheld the privileges and the dignity of this House Lord Willingdon stated that of all Legislative Councils in India, it was the Madras Council that followed parliamentary methods and practice successfully to the greatest extent, and we have always been congratulating ourselves, Sir, that we have in you a worthy President who has preserved the high traditions of this honourable House which have been built up since the days of your illustrious predecessor, the late Sir P. Rajagopalachariar. Members of the minority communities and back-benchers like myself have special reason to be thankful to you for your kind encouragement and ample opportunities given to them to make themselves heard in this House. I should like to take this opportunity of also expressing my gratitude to the present Third Minister who was one of the panel of chairmen and to our Deputy President Diwan Bahadur C. Natesa Mudaliyar for the unfailing courtesy and impartiality they displayed when they occupied the chair temporarily in your absence. I once again thank you, Sir, for the opportunities you have given to all for expressing their views on the floor of this House."

*** The Hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I feel very much embarrassed to hear more speeches delivered in praise of me. And especially after I heard the last two speeches, if I should allow any more, I am afraid, I must**

4th December 1936] [The President]

swoon in my chair. (Laughter.) At the risk of being called partial, I am not going to allow any further speeches. But I have to offer my grateful thanks to every one of the hon. Members of the House who have spoken on this occasion in praise of me. For six long years I have held this office, and when you say that I have done it to your satisfaction, I feel that I am a greater man to-day than what I am. I have always tried to be impartial, but, if in any case I have not come up to the expectations of individual members, I only beg to be excused. I must congratulate hon. Members of this House for having submitted themselves to strict discipline and for not having descended below a certain level of debate. I have also had the pleasure of maintaining personal friendship with almost every Member of this House, whether he is small or big, and I found the same feelings of love reciprocated towards me. I will carry with me very happy feelings of friendship and cordiality that I have been experiencing all these several years. I thank once again all the hon. Members of this House for having given me this splendid opportunity of serving the country for these six years and for having given me opportunities of moving with them very freely. I wish every hon. Member of this House who has a desire to stand again for the legislatures all success, and I hope all those who have had parliamentary experience would be able to advise and guide future members of the legislatures. I once again thank all the hon. Members of this House." (Applause.)

IV.—PROROGATION—HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

* The Hon. the PRESIDENT:—" His Excellency the Governor has sent a message which I will read now:—

'In pursuance of sub-section (2) of section 72-B of the Government of India Act, I, Lord Erskine, Governor of Madras, do hereby prorogue the session of the Madras Legislative Council at the conclusion of its business on the 4th December 1936.'

The Council stands prorogued."

Mr. P. V. Krishnayya Choudari proposed three cheers to the Hon. the President, which was lustily responded to by all sections of the House.

V.—PAPER LAID ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE.

* *Notification, dated 27th November* 1936, *regarding the extension of Mettur area from the Salem District Board, appended to G.O. No.* 5148, *L.S.G., dated 27th November* 1936.

R. V. KRISHNA AYYAR,
Secretary to the Legislative Council.

---

* Laid on the table on the 3rd December 1936.
Printed as Appendix XIX on page 656 infra.

APPENDIX I.

[Vide item II (7) at page 572 supra.]

(7) THE OPENING OF A SPECIAL LEPROSY CLINIC AT SAIDAPET FOR INTENSIVE STUDY OF THE DISEASE AMONG SCHOOL CHILDREN AND PRELIMINARY INVESTIGATION CONNECTED WITH THE SCHEME FOR THE OPENING OF A LEPROSY CLINIC NEAR TIRUMANI FOR THE STUDY OF METHODS OF CONTROL OF LEPROSY.

Grant number.	Head of account.	Amount of supplementary grant required in 1936-37.
(1)	(2)	(3)
		RS.
XIX—Medical—Reserved and Transferred.	32. b. Medical—Hospitals and dispensaries—Transferred—b. I. Other charges.	100

Explanatory Note.

Within recent years the importance of the question of the prevention of leprosy in children has been increasingly stressed. The key to the successful control of leprosy lies in the measures taken to prevent children being infected. Recent investigation has shown that in an area where leprosy is endemic the number of early lesions in children of school-age is high and that over 50 per cent of such children are under thirteen years of age. It is clear from this and other evidence that many children do not pass into the more acute stages of the disease. Detailed investigation is necessary for collecting information on the following points and for placing the methods of control of leprosy on a scientific basis:—

(1) The percentage of children in an endemic area showing early lesions and their age and sex;

(2) the percentage of early lesions which progress;

(3) the reasons for the dissemination of the disease in children;

(4) the factors which cause such lesions to retrogress or become abortive;

(5) the effect of treatment on active lesions; and

(6) is general care and diet more important than treatment?

4th December 1936]

2. In February 1936 a conference was held in the Surgeon-General's office to discuss the question of the future development in regard to the prevention of leprosy. One of the conclusions arrived at by the conference was that in the immediate future efforts should be chiefly directed towards an intensive study of the disease in a few selected places and that as a start an intensive study of leprosy among school children at Saidapet and of leprosy control in some area near Tirumani should be made.

3. It is proposed to start in the current year (1) the scheme for the opening of a special leprosy clinic at Saidapet for intensive study of the disease among school children and (2) the preliminary investigation in connexion with the scheme for the opening of a special clinic in a village somewhere near Tirumani for the study of methods of control of leprosy.

4. One of the reasons for the selection of Saidapet for the scheme referred to in item (1) above is that there is an active social service committee and it would not be difficult there to recruit voluntary workers to visit all houses and observe cases, etc. The medical officer of the Lady Willingdon Leper Settlement, Tirumani, will be in general supervision of the clinic. He will visit the clinic at least once a week at the start and once in a fortnight after it is well established. He will be paid travelling allowance for his visits but he will get no other remuneration for this work. A sum of Rs. 6,051–8–0 has been allotted from the Silver Jubilee Fund to the Chingleput District Leprosy Relief Committee for this scheme. The President of the Committee reports that the majority of the members of the Committee have agreed to transfer the entire amount to the Government for the construction of the clinic and equipment thereof subject to certain conditions. The amount will be utilized on the construction of the clinic building and its equipment. Until the building is constructed, the clinic will be located in a rented building. It is not possible to say definitely how long the scheme will have to be worked but it is proposed to sanction it for two years in the first instance. The scheme involves a recurring expenditure of Rs. 4,500 per annum including travelling allowance to Dr. Cochrane, Medical Officer, Tirumani Leper Settlement, and rent for the building. If the clinic building is constructed and no rent is paid afterwards the recurring expenditure including travelling allowance to Dr. Cochrane would be Rs. 3,900 per annum. In the current year the recurring expenditure for three months on account of this scheme will be Rs. 1,400 including travelling allowance to Dr. Cochrane. This expenditure will be met by reappropriation from the savings in the Budget provision under "32. b. Medical—Hospitals and dispensaries—Transferred" for 1936–37.

5. The preliminary investigation in connexion with the opening of a centre near Tirumani for the study of methods of leprosy control will consist of the examination of all available records of the incidence of leprosy from the three taluks in the vicinity of Tirumani, viz., Chingleput, Madurantakam and Conjeeveram. The object of this

[4th December 1936

preliminary investigation is to endeavour to find an area suitable for the study of methods of leprosy control. Such an area should satisfy the following conditions:—

(*a*) There must be a sufficient number of cases within a convenient distance, i.e., it should be an area which is fairly densely populated and in which the incidence of leprosy is high.

(*b*) There should be a possibility of enlisting local voluntary help.

(*c*) It should be near an existing clinic.

(*d*) It should be within 15 miles from the Lady Willingdon Leper Settlement and accessible during the whole year.

6. The preliminary investigation may last for six months or one year and for the first year of this investigation the expenditure to be incurred will be travelling allowance for the Medical Officer of the Lady Willingdon Leper Settlement and the salary and travelling allowance to a Sub-Assistant Surgeon. The expenditure that may have to be incurred on this preliminary investigation will be Rs. 2,580 for one year (Rs. 150 per mensem towards travelling allowance to both the officers and the minimum salary of the Sub-Assistant Surgeon at Rs. 65 per mensem) and for three months in the current year the expenditure to be incurred will be Rs. 650.

7. The scheme for a special leprosy clinic at Saidapet and the preliminary investigation referred to above both involve an ultimate expenditure of Rs. 7,600 and the amount required for three months in 1936–37 is Rs. 2,100. It is proposed to move a demand for a supplementary grant for a token sum of Rs. 100 under "32. b. Medical—Hospitals and Dispensaries—Transferred" for expenditure in the current year. The balance required during the current year will be met by reappropriation.

Appendix II.

[Vide item II (8) at page 576 supra.]

(8) ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATION UNDER 33, PUBLIC HEALTH.

(*a*) Grants for Salem and Batlagundu Water-supply Schemes.

Grant number.	Head of account.	Item of expenditure.	Amount of supplementary grant required in 1936–37.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
			RS.
XX—Public Health—Transferred.	33. b. Public Health—Grants for public health purposes—Transferred—b. B. 1. Grants for water-supply and drainage purposes—Mufassal water-supply and drainage.	(1) Salem water-supply scheme from Mettur dam.	17,000
		(2) Batlagundu panchayat water-supply.	1,200
			18,200

4th December 1936]

Explanatory Note.

1. *Salem.*—(1) The Sanitary Engineer has submitted detailed plans and estimates for a water-supply scheme for the Salem town from the Mettur dam. The total cost of the estimate including centage charges at 15½ per cent amounts to Rs. 24,03,480 or Rs. 24 lakhs in round figures. The annual maintenance charges of the scheme is estimated at Rs. 60,400. On an examination of the Council's ability to finance the scheme it has been found that in order to enable it to finance its share of the cost on the usual half-grant basis, it should be prepared to levy an additional water and drainage tax at 4½ per cent per annum with effect from 1st April 1937 and a further additional tax of 1½ per cent with effect from 1st April 1941. The Council had originally agreed to levy additional water and drainage tax to the extent of 4½ per cent by stages to enable it to finance the scheme on the half-grant basis. As it is now considered that it would be easier for the Council to finance the scheme if it was prepared to enhance its water and drainage tax by 5 per cent with effect from 1st April 1937, the Council has been requested to report whether it is agreeable to levy the additional water and drainage tax of 5 per cent per annum from 1937–38 onwards. There is also a proposal to supply water to the villages *en route* from the Mettur dam to Salem town and if the financing of this scheme which is separately under consideration is settled the contribution received in respect of it would go to reduce the maintenance charges and therefore, to some extent, reduce also the additional taxation necessary to finance the main scheme. But this can be considered only later on.

(2) The municipal water-supply scheme is very urgent and there has been considerable agitation both in the Legislative Council and outside for expediting the introduction of the scheme. The Government have also given an undertaking to the effect that this scheme will be introduced as expeditiously as possible. The next session of the Legislative Council is the last one for the current year and if at least a demand for a token grant for this scheme is not moved at that sitting, there may not be a possibility of this scheme being taken up till October 1937. In view of the urgency of the scheme and pending settlement of the financing of the scheme, it is proposed to move for a supplementary demand for a token grant of Rs. 100 for this work in the next session of the Legislative Council. No commitment will, however, be actually entered into by the Government until the Council has taken the necessary steps to enhance its tax to the required extent to enable it to finance its share of the cost of the scheme. The anticipated expenditure on the scheme in the current year is Rs. 34,000 towards which the Council will be eligible for a half grant of Rs. 17,000.

2. *Batlagundu.*—The Government have sanctioned detailed plans and estimates for a water-supply scheme for the Batlagundu panchayat in Madura district. The estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 71,000 to instal and Rs. 3,500 to maintain annually. The panchayat board has agreed to finance the scheme on the usual half-grant basis with the help of a contribution of Rs. 17,750 from the Madura District Board. A further sum of Rs. 5,000 is reported to have been collected by the

panchayat board from the public and remitted to the general funds of the District Board. The balance of the initial cost, viz., Rs. 12,750 is proposed to be met from a loan from Government, repayable in 30 years. The Sanitary Engineer has reported that an expenditure of Rs. 2,400 can be incurred by the end of the current financial year. The amount of half-grant payable by the Government is Rs. 1,200. As panchayat water-supply schemes have not received the requisite attention in the past it has now been decided to treat them as special cases. It is, therefore, proposed to move a demand for a supplementary grant.

(b) ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATION FOR THE KING INSTITUTE.

Grant number. (1)	Head of account. (2)	Amount of supplementary grant required in 1936–37. (3)
		RS.
XX—Public Health—Transferred.	33. Public Health—	
	d. Bacteriological laboratories—King Institute, Guindy.	6,800
	e. Supplies and Services.	

Explanatory Note.

The demand for sera has increased beyond all expectation, especially for anti-tetanic, dysentery, streptococcus and diptheria serum. During the first six months of the current year 46,705 tubes have been issued against 36,074 tubes during the same period of last year. There was an abnormally heavy expenditure during the month of August and September 1936 to the extent of Rs. 33,000. An additional expenditure of Rs. 38,700 is anticipated in the current year against which savings to the extent of Rs. 31,900 are available under other heads, leaving a balance of Rs. 6,800 to be obtained by a supplementary grant.

APPENDIX III.

[Vide item II (9) at page 580 supra.]

(9) ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATION UNDER GRANT XXI—AGRICULTURE—TRANSFERRED.

Grant number. (1)	Head of account. (2)	Amount of supplementary grant required in 1936–37. (3)
		RS.
XXI—Agriculture—Transferred.	34. a. Agriculture—	
	C. Agricultural Research Station—	
	1. Pay and allowances of staff	10,500
	2. Contingencies .. .. }	22,200
	3. Other charges .. .. }	
	E. Agricultural Demonstration—	
	1. Pay of establishments	7,700
	2. Allowances	9,100
	3 Purchase and distribution of seeds, manure, etc.	54,500
	4. Experimental cultivation	8,600
	5. Other charges	5,600
	G. Livestock—	
	3. Other charges	1,600
		1,19,800

Explanatory Note.

The following, among other schemes, were sanctioned by Government in the current year on the recommendation of the Finance Committee in August 1936.

	Cost in 1936-37.
	RS.
(1) Additional demonstrators (40)	32,900
(2) Additional demonstration maistris (65) ...	4,700
(3) Printing exhibition posters	7,700
(4) Extension of the Agricultural Research Station, Guntur	5,500
(5) Opening of sub-stations for the study of rice at Nellore and Tinnevelly	7,800
(6) Practical training in Agriculture	9,000

In the notes for the Finance Committee for the above schemes, it was stated that the cost of the schemes will be met from the existing provision in the budget for 1936-37 and necessary action will be taken in due course for obtaining a supplementary grant from the Council, if an additional grant was found necessary. The Director of Agriculture now reports that the cost of some of the schemes will be met from the savings in the existing appropriation and that to meet the expenditure on the other schemes, an additional allotment is necessary. On scrutinizing the appropriations and expenditure under other heads he requires an additional allotment of Rs. 39,700. Besides the above. it is proposed to sanction also the schemes specified below:—

(1) Appointment of nine additional maistris.

(2) Staff for controlling mahali disease.

(3) Entomological work on sugarcane.

(4) Depot equipment.

(5) Taxonomical investigations.

(6) Development Officer for marketing.

(7) Subsidy for a private poultry scheme.

(8) Grant of premia to co-operative societies for the maintenance of breeding bulls.

If these schemes are recommended for acceptance, an additional appropriation of Rs. 80.100 will be required.

The supplementary grant required is accordingly Rs. 1,19,800.

[4th December 1936

Appendix IV.

[Vide item II (10) at page 582 supra.]

[Vide item II (10) at page 582 supra.]

(10) ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATION REQUIRED UNDER GRANT XXII—CIVIL VETERINARY SERVICES.

Grant number. (1)	Head of account. (2)	Amount of supplementary grant required in 1936-37. (3) RS.
XXII—Civil Veterinary Services—Transferred.	34. b. Agriculture—Veterinary—Transferred—Voted—	
	(1) C. Touring establishments ..	23,200
	(2) F. Serum Institute	20,700
		43,900

Explanatory Note.

Item (1).—Rs. 23,200. The increase is due to the following causes:—

(i) Opening of twelve additional touring billets from 1st September 1936;

(ii) sanction of two veterinary assistant surgeons for special duty in connexion with the survey of the Nallamalais;

(iii) proposed opening of twelve more touring billets;

(iv) purchase of a second motor lorry for propaganda work; and

(v) transfer of veterinary assistants in the interests of public service.

Item (2).—Rs. 20,700. The increase under this head is due to—

(i) Manufacture of anti-hæmorrhagic septicæmia serum;

(ii) filling up of additional posts of cattle-men already sanctioned by Government;

(iii) larger production of anti-rinderpest serum and rinderpest virus to meet increased demands from the district staff; and

(iv) increase of railway freight due to larger despatch of sera and vaccine.

The total additional allotment required under the above items is Rs. 43,900. No savings in the grant are available to meet this amount. It is therefore proposed to move a supplementary demand in the Legislative Council.

Statement showing the sub-heads of appropriation under which additional appropriation is required.

Sub-head of appropriation.	Original appropriation. RS.	Modified appropriation. RS.	Additional amount required. RS.
34. b. Agriculture—Veterinary—Transferred—			
C. Touring Establishments—			
C. 1. Pay of Establishments—Voted.	1,60,400	1,67,000	6,600
C. 2. Allowances—Voted ..	42,700	47,900	5,200
C. 3. Contingencies—Voted ..	20,200	28,200	8,000
C. 4. Purchase of sera including freight.	95,700	99,100	3,400
			23,200
F. Serum Institute—			
F. 2. Pay of Establishments—Voted.	15,000	15,600	600
F. 3. Other charges—Voted.	47,200	67,300	20,100
			20,700

4th December 1936]

APPENDIX V.

[Vide item II (11) at page 583 supra.]

(11) ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATION UNDER GRANT XXIII—CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

(a) ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATION OWING TO CHANGE OF PERSONNEL, ETC.

Grant number. (1)	Head of account. (2)	Amount of supplementary grant required in 1936-37. (3)
		RS.
XXIII—Co-operative Societies—Transferred.	34. c. Agriculture—Co-operative Credit—	
	A. Direction (Registrar)—	
	(1) Pay of officers—Voted	13,800
	(2) Other charges—Voted	3,100
	B. Deputy and Sub-Deputy Registrars—	
	(3) Allowances and Honoraria—Voted ..	9,800
		26,700

Explanatory Note.

Item (1).—A sum of Rs. 13,500 was provided in the Budget Estimate for 1936–37 in order to meet the pay of the Joint Registrar and Personal Assistant to the Registrar of Co-operative Societies. Consequent on the permanent Registrar going on leave for six months from 15th April 1936, the pay of the Acting Registrar being voted was debited to this head. Further, the permanent Joint Registrar has gone on leave for eight months from 14th October 1936 and provision is necessary to meet his leave salary also. It is anticipated that a total provision of Rs. 27,300 will be required to meet the expenditure under this head during the current year and hence an additional appropriation of Rs. 13,800 is necessary.

Item (2).—The travelling allowance of the acting Registrar was debited to this head. Besides, the travelling allowance of the two provincial delegates to the Registrars' Conference to be held in New Delhi in December next and of the camp staff accompanying the Registrar in that connexion has to be met. Under other contingencies, the tour charges of the Sub-Deputy Registrar sanctioned for the audit of departmental revenues have also to be met. Further, certain articles of furniture had to be bought owing to the employment of the Sub-Deputy Registrar and an additional Junior Inspector in the Registrar's office. Of the additional appropriation of Rs. 3,600 required to meet these items of expenditure in the current year, a sum of Rs. 500 has been provided by reappropriation and the balance of Rs. 3,100 is needed.

Item (3).—The details for the additional appropriation of Rs. 9,800 required are as under:—

	RS.
(a) Travelling allowance	8,400
(b) Fixed travelling allowance	1,000
(c) Other compensatory	400
Total ...	9,800

[4th December 1936

The increase in expenditure under travelling allowances is due to the employment of the staff sanctioned for execution work for more than six months, the employment of eight additional Sub-Deputy Registrars, five for execution work and three for land mortgage banks, the training of a Deputy Registrar appointed by direct recruitment and the sanction of other temporary staff during the year. The increase under fixed travelling allowance is due to the enhancement of the rates drawn by Deputy Registrars and Sub-Deputy Registrars in independent charge of districts consequent on the increase of their minimum period of touring, which is considered necessary in the interests of the co-operative movement. The expenditure under other compensatory has increased on account of the employment of two Senior Inspectors for the Madras City Audit Scheme, the location at Madras of the headquarters of the Sub-Deputy Registrar for execution work in the Chingleput district, employment of two additional Junior Inspectors at Madras for work in connexion with the development of the Ghee department of the Madras Co-operative Milk Supply Union and the employment of new staff for the Madras Provincial Marketing Society.

(b) APPOINTMENT OF A DEPUTY COLLECTOR AS SECRETARY OF THE MADRAS CO-OPERATIVE CENTRAL LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.

Grant number.	Head of account.	Amount of supplementary grant required in 1936–37.
(1)	(2)	(3)
		RS.
XXIII—Co-operative Societies—Transferred.	34. c. Agriculture—Co-operative credit—B. Deputy and Sub-Deputy Registrars—Pay of officers—Voted.	1,400
	34. c. Agriculture—Co-operative credit—B. Deputy and Sub-Deputy Registrars—Allowances and Honoraria—Other compensatory.	200
		1,600

Explanatory Note.

The transactions of the Madras Co-operative Central Land Mortgage Bank, Limited, have been rapidly increasing as the following figures indicate:—

Year.	Total working capital.
	RS.
1929–30	1,33,400
1930–31	6,01,071
1931–32	11,91,793
1932–33	22,67,912
1933–34	37,40,481
1934–35	55,62,261
1935–36	85,25,196

4th December 1936]

With such steady progress in the past and the expectation of continued progress in the future, the Registrar of Co-operative Societies who is the trustee of the bank feels the need for the appointment of a responsible official of the rank of a Deputy Collector as the Secretary of the bank. The Registrar expects that a Deputy Collector-Secretary will do valuable work in the scrutiny of loan applications and in the execution of decrees and the collection of arrears. Further under the by-laws of the bank, the Secretary has many responsible duties to perform; he accepts the bonds in favour of, and executes the bonds for, the bank except in respect of borrowings; he operates on the accounts, endorses and transfers promissory notes and Government and other securities held by the bank and he signs, endorses and negotiates cheques and other negotiable instruments; he signs all receipts, accounts and other documents (except debentures) connected with the business of the bank. The Registrar has accordingly recommended that the services of an experienced Deputy Collector be lent free of charge to the bank for a period of five years.

The Government have guaranteed both the principal of, and the interest on, the debentures issued by the Central Land Mortgage Bank to the extent of Rs. 100 lakhs. A proposal to increase the maximum guarantee to Rs. 125 lakhs is separately under consideration. The bank has now debentures outstanding to the extent of Rs. 80 lakhs. In view of the Government guarantee, a careful scrutiny at every stage of floatation of debentures by the bank and recovery of the amounts advanced from the proceeds of the debentures seems essential. It is desirable that a responsible Government official should watch the transactions of the bank from within at every stage, even as the Deputy and Sub-Deputy Registrars employed in connexion with the central and primary land mortgage banks attend to these duties from outside.

(c) GRANT OF SUBSIDY ON ACCOUNT OF STAMP DUTY ON SALE CERTIFICATES ISSUED IN FAVOUR OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES AND SUBSIDY TO WEAVER SOCIETIES.

Grant number.	Head of account.	Item of expenditure.	Amount of supplementary grant required in 1936-37.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
			RS.
XXIII—Co-operative Societies — Transferred.	34. c. Agriculture—Co-operative Credit—B. Deputy and Sub-Deputy Registrars—5. Grants-in-aid—Voted—Recurring.	(1) Subsidy to Co-operative Societies.	2,000
		(2) Subsidy to Weaver Societies.	800
			2,800

Explanatory Note.

Item (1).—Co-operative Societies have been exempted from payment of stamp duty in respect of instruments executed by them or on their behalf or by an officer or member thereof and relating to their business.

They have been enjoying this concession from the very inception of the movement in this Presidency. The exemption does not extend to sale certificates issued by Civil Courts or by Collectors or by the Registrars of districts in cases in which the purchasers of properties of defaulters happen to be co-operative societies. The Registrar of Co-operative Societies now considers that these certificates should also be exempted from stamp duty. Consequent on the introduction of the scheme of rectification and examination of individual loans of members of societies, the properties of recalcitrant members are frequently brought to sale for arrears due by them to societies; on account of economic depression or combination among the villagers, bidders do not come forward at the time of sale; and the societies themselves are therefore obliged to purchase the properties, which have to be disposed of subsequently to realize the arrears. On 30th June 1931, the value of properties purchased by co-operative societies amounted to Rs. 2·21 lakhs; on 30th June 1936, it amounted to Rs. 13·84 lakhs. Most of the agricultural societies are working at a loss and the Registrar states that it will be a severe hardship to ask them to pay stamp duty on sale certificates, especially when they are now paying half the fees prescribed under the law of registration.

It is considered that any help to societies in the direction proposed should be in the shape of a direct subsidy equal to the expenditure actually incurred by way of stamp duty in those cases in which the financial condition of the societies justifies the grant of assistance in this form. It is accordingly proposed to grant to co-operative societies working at a loss, a subsidy equal to the amount of stamp duty paid by them on sale certificates issued in their favour, subject to the condition that the subsidy to be granted should not exceed the actual amount of the loss. The expenditure on this account is estimated at Rs. 2,000 per annum on the basis of the average of the stamp duty paid by societies during the last three years.

Item (2).—The Government of India have sanctioned grants-in-aid for a period of five years to develop co-operative buying and selling on behalf of the handloom industry using lower counts of yarn. At the request of the Government of India, the Government framed and sent up a scheme. This scheme provided for the spending of the Government of India subvention through the Provincial Handloom Weavers Co-operative Society, consisting of individual members as well as weaver societies members. The scheme was approved by the Government of India.

2. The Government of India have given Rs. 26,500 in 1934–35, Rs. 59,500 in 1935–36 and Rs. 68,800 in 1936–37, i.e., a total of Rs. 1,54,800. Excluding the expenditure incurred during the last two years, viz., Rs. 21,832, there is still a balance of Rs. 1,32,968 as the unexpended portion of the grant in any year is to be carried forward to the next year. The estimate of expenditure of the Provincial Co-operative Society for the current year is Rs. 1,02,968. There is expected to be a saving of about Rs. 10,000 in this estimate. The balance available, therefore, is Rs. 40,000. Out of this balance it is proposed to

4th December 1936]

advance Rs. 30,000 to the Provincial Weavers Co-operative Society as working capital. A supplementary demand for the purpose under Grant XXV—Industries will be moved separately.

3. The Salem Weavers' Co-operative Society and the Coimbatore Devanga Co-operative Society were, during 1931–32 and 1933–34, provided with marketing officers by the Government. But no such assistance was given them in 1934–35 or 1935–36. These societies and the Madura Weavers' Society applied to the Provincial Weavers Co-operative Society for a subsidy from the Government of India grant. These societies, it is reported, use yarns of higher counts and also silk in the fabrics woven by their members. The Provincial Co-operative Society doubted whether they came within the scope of the Government of India subvention. The Government of India were thereupon addressed for a ruling on the point. They replied that there was no objection to the application of any portion of the grant in giving help to these societies provided that the Local Government contributed from Provincial Funds a sum sufficient to cover the proportion of work attributable to silk and other fabrics. It has been roughly estimated that the proportion of cotton yarn to silk and other yarns consumed in the Presidency is 7 : 1. It is understood that the three weavers' societies at Coimbatore, Salem and Madura, have applied for a total subsidy of Rs. 6,500 to meet establishment charges and cost of appliances. It is reported that the weavers in Salem, Coimbatore and Madura, are very badly off and require urgent help. The distribution of the subvention rests with the Government and there is saving available in the Government of India grant. It is proposed to contribute a sum of Rs. 800 from Provincial Funds to provide the help required by these societies, the balance—Rs. 5,700—being found from the Government of India subsidy.

(*d*) EMPLOYMENT OF THREE ADDITIONAL SUB-DEPUTY REGISTRARS OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES FOR EXISTING LAND MORTGAGE BANKS.

Grant number.	Head of account.	Amount of supplementary grant required in 1936–37.
(1)	(2)	(3)
		RS.
XXIII—Co-operative Societies—Transferred.	34. c. Agriculture—Co-operative credit—B. Deputy and Sub-Deputy Registrars—	
	2. Pay of establishments—Voted—Temporary.	1,000
	3. Allowances and Honoraria—Voted—Travelling allowance.	400
	4. Contingencies	100
		1,500

Explanatory Note.

The Registrar of Co-operative Societies has proposed the employment of three additional Sub-Deputy Registrars, one for the northern districts and two for the southern districts, to cope with the increased

[4th December 1936

work in existing land mortgage banks. A statement is appended showing the number of land mortgage banks in the charge of each of the existing Sub-Deputy Registrars and the number of loan applications *received and disposed of during August 1936. It will be seen from the* statement that out of 20 Sub-Deputy Registrars, 5 are in charge of 5 banks each, 10 are in charge of 4 banks each and that the remaining 5 Sub-Deputy Registrars are in charge of 3 banks each. In August 1936, out of 410 loan applications ready for scrutiny, only 265 were disposed of, leaving 145 applications undisposed of. With the addition to this number, of 532 applications expected to be ready in September 1936, the Sub-Deputy Registrars will have 677 loan applications to attend to in their next visit. The Registrar states that ordinarily a Sub-Deputy Registrar will be able to dispose of only about 10 to 12 loan applications and that unless the staff is strengthened the number of applications undisposed of will either double itself with consequent delay in their disposal or the work will have to be rushed through at the risk of loss of efficiency. The work of the Sub-Deputy Registrars at Coimbatore, Perundurai, Kumbakonam, Tiruvarur and Vellore in the southern circle and at Rajahmundry, Ellore, Guntur, Nellore and Vizianagram in the northern circle is particularly heavy and they require immediate relief.

The duties of the Sub-Deputy Registrar in charge of land mortgage banks are multifarious. He has to visit all the banks in his charge every month and he is at best able to spend only a week in each of the banks. During this short stay, he has to make detailed enquiries into loan applications, gather statistics of sales and leases from the records in the Sub-Registrars' offices to facilitate his valuation of the lands, inspect the several plots of land tendered as mortgage security—which not infrequently are scattered over a large area—, examine the several documents of title of the applicant, meet the creditors of the applicant in order to persuade them to write off a portion of their debts and to verify by enquiries that the loan applied for completely discharges the indebtedness of the applicant, etc. After the loans are sanctioned and the amounts due disbursed to the creditors of borrowers, he has to examine carefully whether all the conditions of the order of the Central Land Mortgage Bank sanctioning the loan have been satisfied. He has also to examine the discharged vouchers secured from the creditors of borrowers. Besides, he has to inspect the accounts of banks, and see that they are maintained properly and that irregularities, if any, are rectified. He has in addition to carry out an annual revaluation of a percentage of the mortgaged lands and assist the banks generally in effecting collections from borrowers.

The Government are convinced of the need for the immediate employment of three additional Sub-Deputy Registrars with three peons for work in connexion with existing land mortgage banks and accordingly supports the Registrar's proposals. The Government have agreed to meet the cost of these Sub-Deputy Registrars till 31st March 1937 and the question of recovery of the cost from the Central Land Mortgage Bank and primary land mortgage banks after this date is separately under consideration.

4th December 1936]

It is proposed to move a demand for a supplementary grant for the purpose in the Legislative Council, as it is not possible to meet the expenditure by reappropriation.

APPENDIX.

Statement showing details about land mortgage banks number of loan applications under each Sub-Deputy Registrar.

Serial number and headquarters of Sub-Deputy Registrar.	Number of primary Land mortgage banks in his charge.	Loan applications as on 31st August 1936.					Total working capital of banks on 30th June 1936.
		Number pending at various stagess.	Number ready for Sub-Deputy Registrar's scrutiny.	Number disposed of by Sub-Deputy Registrar.	Number left over for next visit.	Number expected to be ready.	RUPEES IN LAKHS.
			South Circle.				
1 Coimbatore ..	5	187	31	29	2	43	8·45
2 Perundurai ..	5	160	48	26	22	38	6·70
3 Kumbakonam.	4	119	26	16	10	27	6·24
4 Tiruvarur ..	4	120	37	27	10	37	4·66
5 Vellore ..	5	104	28	15	13	36	4·31
6 Chingleput ..	4	88	12	12	..	16	4·15
7 Cuddalore ..	5	69	3	2	1	10	3·03
8 Trichinopoly ..	4	55	21	11	10	22	2·82
9 Rasipuram ..	4	85	10	9	1	13	2·80
10 Srivilliputtur ..	4	55	7	7	..	12	2·14
Total ..	44	1,042	223	154	69	254	
			North Circle.				
1 Bhimavaram ..	3	146	12	12	..	27	7·65
2 Razole ..	3	133	12	12	..	15	7·52
3 Bezwada ..	3	110	17	17	..	28	7·45
4 Rajahmundry.	3	194	29	13	16	42	5·90
5 Ellore	4	126	31	6	25	39	5·09
6 Cocanada ..	4	77	9	9	..	12	3·31
7 Guntur ..	4	164	26	14	12	35	3·12
8 Nellore ..	5	229	18	12	6	37	2·75
9 Vizianagaram.	4	218	23	12	11	27	2·00
10 Dharmavaram.	3	87	10	4	6	16	0·68
Total ..	36	1,484	187	111	76	278	

APPENDIX VI.

[*Vide item* II (12) at page 584 *supra*.]

(12) ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATION UNDER GRANT XXV—INDUSTRIES—TRANSFERRED.

(*a*) TOKEN DEMAND FOR PAYMENT OF AN EQUIPMENT GRANT TO THE METHODIST MISSION INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, KARUR, TOWARDS THE PURCHASE OF WORKING TOOLS.

Grant number.	Head of account.	Item of expenditure.	Amount of supplementary grant required in 1936–37.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
			RS.
XXV—Industries—Transferred.	35. c. Industries—Industries—Transferred—C. Grant-in-aid to Industrial schools—3. Equipment grant—Voted.	Payment of an equipment grant to the Methodist Mission Industrial School, Karur, towards the purchase of working tools.	100

Explanatory Note.

An amount of Rs. 20,000 has been provided in the Budget Estimate for 1936–37 towards the payment of equipment grants to aided industrial schools. This amount does not include any provision for the payment of equipment grant to the Methodist Mission Industrial School, Karur, during the current year since the correspondent of the school did not submit a forecast of the requirements of the school at the time of submission of the Budget Estimates for 1936–37 as he was then absent on leave out of India. The correspondent has now applied for a half grant towards the purchase of working tools costing about Rs. 1,400 which are said to be urgently needed to provide efficient practice to boys. The Inspector of Industrial Schools who recently inspected the school reports that the equipment grant applied for by the correspondent is necessary and recommends the payment of a half grant not exceeding Rs. 700. The Director states that this school is one of the old established aided institutions which is being efficiently conducted and provides instruction for over 100 boys in wood work, rattan work and smithy and that for lack of funds, it was not possible to give adequate grant during the last two years. He accordingly recommends the payment of a grant to the school. The expenditure can be met from the savings in the allotment of Rs. 20,000 provided for equipment grants during the current year. This department proposes to sanction the payment of the grant to the school during the current year by moving a demand for a supplementary grant for a token sum of Rs. 100 under Grant XXV—Transferred, as this is expenditure on a new service.

(*b*) Token Demand for manufacture of essential oils at the Kerala Soap Institute.

Grant number.	Head of account.	Item of expenditure.	Amount of supplementary grant required in 1936–37.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
			RS.
XXV—Industries—Transferred.	35. c. Industries—Industries—Transferred—L. Kerala Soap Institute—5. Instruction, Experiments and Miscellaneous—Materials—Miscellaneous.	Cost of a shed to accommodate plant.	100

Explanatory Note.

The essential oil industry is one which affords ample scope and possibilities of development to the grower, distiller, and merchant alike. The demand for perfumes, essential oils, and products involving the use of these, such as soaps, hair oils, face and skin creams, brilliantines, pomades, and other toiletry goods, is increasing. The following table exhibits the import of essential oils and perfumery articles into India during the last six years:—

Year.	Essential oils. RS.	Perfumery. RS.
1930–31	10,67,829	3,41,270
1931–32	9,20,391	3,21,512
1932–33	11,07,526	3,78,715
1933–34	10,83,384	1,72,953
1934–35	12,59,893	2,01,155
[illegible]	15,43,278	1,68,878

4th December 1936]

The decline in value of perfumery during the last three years is due to economic depression. The ever increasing number of factories manufacturing soap and toilet articles in India, consume large quantities of essential oils. The Kerala Soap Institute alone last year consumed about Rs. 20,000 worth of perfumes of which more than a third consisted of natural essential oils. The Director of Industries proposes to conduct in the Kerala Soap Institute, Calicut, experiments in the manufacture of these essential oils.

2. There is a considerable variety of essential oil yielding materials in this Presidency, especially on the West Coast and in adjacent districts. Most of these grow wild; even the few which are cultivated do not receive the care, attention and study they deserve. Citronella, lemongrass, vetivert, ginger, turmeric, cardamom, betel, pepper, nutmeg, cinnamon, cloves, eucalyptus, lemon, orange, lime, citron, wintergreen, etc., grow largely on the West Coast, in the forests of the Wynaad and the Nilgiris, and in the hills of the Western Ghats. Geranium, patchouli, palmarosa, ginger-grass, jasmine, champaca and others are also grown in several parts of the Presidency.

3. No essential oils except sandalwood, vetivert, palmarosa, patchouli, citronella, lemongrass and eucalyptus are distilled at present; even when distilled they are of an inferior quality. The process of manufacture is generally primitive. For instance, the crude lemongrass oil exported from Malabar does not fetch the price it should as foreign buyers have to purify the oil so as to render it suitable for their needs. The methods adopted to distil eucalyptus oil in the Nilgiris are to some extent more advanced. Considerable scope is still left for improvement.

4. There seems to be very little prospect of the development of the essential oil industry (apart from sandalwood oil), if this is left solely to private enterprise.

Essential oil distillation is essentially a scientist's job involving as it does chemical, botanical and technical skill. Different raw materials call for different methods of treatment and distillation. A systematic study of the nature and properties of the plants, with reference to their oil bearing qualities has to be undertaken, and experiments conducted with a view to ascertaining the most favourable conditions under which each plant will yield the best results. In short, planned study, research, and experimentation is called for, and private agencies cannot be expected to undertake this. If the Kerala Soap Institute is to extend its field of usefulness, it must initiate experimental work in this sphere and assist private manufacturers and industrialists with expert advice and information. If the experimental preparation of essential oils is undertaken and developed at the Kerala Soap Institute, there is every reason to believe that over a period, many distilleries will spring up in different parts of the Presidency, in the same way as soap factories, large and small, have sprung up during the last fifteen years as a result of the example of the institute. This will in turn promote a wider cultivation of odoriferous plants and herbs not only in substitution of unprofitable crops, but also on land which is at present lying waste and uncultivated, or is only partly cultivated.

5. Experiments in the sphere of essential oils can most efficiently and economically be carried on in conjunction with a soap factory, as the suitability of the distilled oils for soap manufacture will have to be tested and the prices compared with those of similar imported products. The distilled products can also be made use of in the manufacture of soap in the factory, and as the price of these will be less than the prices the institute would have to pay in the open market, some saving might accrue to the commercial side of the institute.

The scheme of research on essential oils formulated by the Director of Industries extend over a period of about five years. In the first year, laboratory experiments will be undertaken in order to ascertain the oil contents of the common West Coast essential oil yielding materials, such as cloves, cardamom, cinnamon, ginger, vetivert, lemon-grass, geranium, etc., and preliminary distillation operations will be carried out. In the second and third years, some more of these materials will be distilled and the best method of distillation suitable for each will be studied and determined. Experimental distillatiou will subsequently be conducted on other essential oil yielding materials not already dealt with during the first three years.

6. Non-recurring capital expenditure will be necessary to meet the cost of stills to be worked by steam, a cooling system, receivers, and extraction apparatus, while cutting, disintegrating and powdering machines for the preliminary treatment of the raw materials, such as leaves, barks, herbs, and roots, small redistilling stills for the after treatment of the essential oils, wherever necessary, and apparatus for filtration, purification, and fractional distillation, as well as containers to store the oils, will be required. These together with the necessary pipe connexions, are estimated to cost about £350. There is no available space for the accommodation of the plant in the existing buildings of the institute. It is desirable that the essential oil distillation should be carried on in a separate building, so that it will be necessary to provide Rs. 2,000 for the putting up of a shed. The experimental work is expected to extend over a period of five years and is estimated to cost Rs. 2,000 in the first year rising to Rs. 3,000 in the fourth and fifth year. No receipts are expected during the first year. A receipt of Rs. 1,000 is expected during the second year rising to Rs. 2,000 in the fifth year. These figures must necessarily be regarded as somewhat approximate and as liable to variation as experimental results and circumstances require. It will not be necessary to entertain any additional staff in connexion with the experiments, apart from labour which has been provided for in the estimates, as they will be conducted by the Superintendent and his assistants.

The prospects of developing the essential oil industry on the West Coast appear to be promising owing to its favourable situation in regard to the supply of raw materials. There is an insistent demand on the part of the public that the department should take up and develop new lines of work, and in cases where the raw materials are available and a market exists for the finished products, and where, as in the present instance, an institute with the necessary staff for carrying out

4th December 1936]

the necessary experimental work already exists, there is everything to be said in favour of taking it up.

The existing sanction for the Kerala Soap Institute will expire on 31st March 1938 and the experiments proposed will be carried on only so long as the institute is continued. It is proposed to introduce the scheme during the current year by moving a demand for a supplementary grant for a token sum of Rs. 100 under Grant XXV—Industries—Transferred. The balance of the provision required will be met by reappropriation.

(c) ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATION FOR EXPERIMENTS IN THE MANUFACTURE OF INSECTICIDES, FUNGICIDES AND SPRAYERS IN THE KERALA SOAP INSTITUTE.

Grant number.	Head of account.	Item of expenditure.	Amount of supplementary grant required in 1936–37.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
			RS.
XXV—Industries—Transferred.	35. c. Industries—Industries—Transferred—L. Kerala Soap Institute—5. Instruction — Experiments and miscellaneous—Contingencies and travelling allowances—Voted—Materials—Cost of oils and imported fats.	Cost of plant and accessories including erection and fitting charges.	4,000

Explanatory Note.

The following is an extract from the report of the Director of Industries on the above subject:—

"Up to the present, the Kerala Soap Institute, Calicut, has been manufacturing only fish oil and rosin preparations for use as insecticides, but a number of other insecticides and fungicides containing chemical compounds of copper, arsenic, sulphur, phosphorus, sodium, potassium, calcium, magnesium, iron, lead and petroleum and coal tar products, are now used extensively in India by cultivators, horticulturists, and orchardists to destroy the various insects attacking the vegetable kingdom. Preparations of a purely vegetable nature derived from plants and roots, such as mundulea suberosa, lasosiphon eriocephalus, balanites, roxburghii, randia dumetorum, euphorbia-tirucalli, nicotina, strychnos, nux vomica, diospyros montana, roxh, etc., also possess considerable insecticidal properties and could advantageously be introduced for destroying various pests. Though a systematic study of the diseases of the plants and of the insects that attack them is being carried on by the Entomological section of the Agricultural Department, no attempts seem to have been made so far to manufacture insecticides of the kind mentioned in India. The preparation of these several products involves the use and efficient manipulation of poisonous chemicals, which only chemists or persons

[4th December 1936

well trained in their use can be entrusted with. In addition to the manufacture of the products, a scientific study of their use and effectiveness over a period of years in respect of a wide range of pests and insects and the dissemination of the knowledge thus acquired is called for. This can be done satisfactorily only by Government and by a combination of the resources of the Kerala Soap Institute and the Agricultural Department, the former producing the insecticidal and fungicidal products and the Agricultural Department arranging to test them. The Kerala Soap Institute, some time ago, manufactured a few special insecticidal mixtures for destroying the fungus on the cinchona plant, and the officer in charge of the Government Estate at Valaparai, after trying them, testified to their efficacy. Similarly, if new insecticides and fungicides are manufactured experimentally in the Kerala Soap Institute, the necessary facilities exist to have them tested under proper scientific control and supervision.

2. I propose in the first instance to undertake the experimental manufacture of insecticides only with compounds of copper and sulphur, and also to prepare a number of other special mixtures with some of the indigenous plants referred to above which are known to possess excellent insect-killing properties. These plants grow wild in many parts of the Presidency, and more especially in the forests. The preliminary correspondence which has been entered into with several district forest officers goes to show that most of the plants referred to could be readily collected and supplied.

3. Copper has long been known as a powerful toxic and poisonous substance. Its many compounds, such as sulphate, sulphito-sulphide, nitrate, chloride, hydroxide, and the various special preparations thereof, for example, bouillie bordelaise, burgundy bouillie, etc., are found to be very efficacious in the treatment of spots of the leaves of the pear (entomosporium maculatum) small and large dodder (cuscuta minor and major D.C.), branchy orobanche (orobanche ramosa), smut (ustilaginæ) common to grains, such as barley, oats, wheat, millets, etc., rust of stone fruit trees (puccinia pruni), scab (fusicladium, pirinum and dentriticum), and in destroying mosses, lichens, fungi and insects like cater-pillars (hyponomeute), slug worm (eriocampa adumbrata), lacky moth (lipharis chrysorrhea), colorado beetle (leptinotarsa decemlineata).

4. Sulphur and its compounds too are greatly valued insect destroying agents and are widely used for the purpose. Rottenness or moist gangrene of the potato, potato scab, rust of cereals (uredineæ), mildew of plants and black blights are some of the numerous diseases they combat successfully; while the insects that they destroy are almost legion. Earth flea (haltica nemorum), grasshoppers (ephippigera bitterensis), slug worm (eriocampa adumbrata), codlin moth (carpocapsa pomonella), red spider (tetrenychus telarius), eelworms (heterodera

schachtii), cockchafer (melolontha vulgaris), rhinoceros (oryctes nasicornis), black weevil (orthiorhynchus sulcatus), pea-beetle (bruchus pisi), daddy long-legs (tipula oleracea), all fall a prey to sulphur in some form or other if employed against them.

5. Of the indigenous plants which are known to have toxic effects, there are diosphyros montana, and roxb, which have long been used as fish poisons; euphorbia tirucalli whose milk intoxicates and poisons crows; randia dumetorum, balanites roxuburghii nicotina, strychnos, nux vomica, and others, all of which are well worth a trial. It should be possible to find a substitute for pyrethrum, a well-known insecticidal product of Japan, in some of the Indian plants.

6. There is also need to evolve suitable special insecticides to meet local needs, such as those for the arecanut, coconut, and other plants. The use of certain essential oils, e.g., geranium oil, citronella oil, eucalyptus oil, lemon-grass oil, and synthetic substances like Eugenol, for trapping insects such as the beetle, etc., has been recommended by some scientists. It is very desirable that the Institute should undertake a systematic study of the whole problem in co-operation with the other concerned Government departments with a view to bringing out new, cheap and efficient insecticides for the agriculturists of the Presidency. This should in fact prove an extremely useful and profitable line of work for the Institute.

* * * *

8. In order to initiate the experimental work on insecticides and fungicides, powdering and grinding machines for handling chemicals such as copper sulphate, sulphur, etc., grinding, chipping and cutting machines for herbs and plants, a few vats and vessels for dissolving, filtering, boiling and mixing will be required. The provision of the necessary plant and accessories will involve an expenditure of about Rs. 3,500, including erection and fitting charges. The experimental work on the preparation of insecticides and fungicides would extend over a period of about four years, and the recurring expenditure would be approximately as follows:—

	Year.		Year.	
	First.	Second.	Third.	Fourth
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Raw materials	1,000	1,000	1,200	1,500
Labour	300	300	300	400
Sundries	200	200	200	200
Total ..	1,500	1,500	1,700	2,100
Anticipated receipts by sales ..	..	1,000	1,500	2,000

It will thus be seen that in the first year the expenditure involved would be non-recurring Rs. 3,500 and recurring Rs. 1,500, or a total—non-recurring and recurring—of Rs. 5,000.

[4th December 1936

9. In the first year of working, I propose to conduct experiments only in the preparation of a limited number of insecticides and to test them. It is obviously difficult to estimate the probable expenditure and receipts for the second, third and fourth year, as much will necessarily depend on the course of the experiments, the efficacy of the products turned out and cost at which they can be prepared. The estimates must necessarily, therefore, be regarded as somewhat approximate. If the scheme is sanctioned by Government, the expenditure will, however, be kept within the limits mentioned. I hope that from the second year onwards, it will be possible to realize some receipts provided satisfactory products are turned out and there seems no reason why this should not be the case. It should in fact be possible after the first year to realize receipts which will offset to a considerable extent the expenditure incurred on the experiments. Foreign preparation such as 'Bouisol,' 'Flosal' and 'Sulsol' are sold in the Presidency at Rs. 1–8–0 and Rs. 2 per lb. and even if the Institute's products are sold at much lower rates, the manufacture should eventually prove profitable. The question of commercial manufacture, packing, and marketing, may however, be considered at a later state when we are within measurable distance of turning out standardized products.

10. I consider that in view of the growing demand for insecticides, fungicides, and sprayers to which the Director of Agriculture has already drawn my attention, it is very desirable that the preparation of such products should be taken up and developed at the Kerala Soap Institute. If institutions of the character of the Kerala Soap Institute are to justify themselves, they must take up periodically new lines of work. I trust therefore that Government will be able to see their way to sanction the proposals contained in this letter. The progress of the experiments, if sanctioned, will be closely watched, and periodical reports of the progress made will be drawn up and submitted to Government."

2. The Director of Agriculture welcomes the proposals of the Director of Industries. He states that it is more expensive for ryots to depend on foreign preparations, that it is therefore desirable that the Presidency should be self-supporting in the supply of these articles and that there is a store of indigenous drugs remaining to be explored and that they await research. He suggests that the Institute should make experiments in the manufacture of finer grades of sulphur, in replacing adhesives like casein and resin-soda by oil products and in the preparation of

(1) cheap substitutes for derris root and pyrethrum powders,
(2) calcium arsenate,
(3) nicotine sulphate,
(4) lime sulphur, and
(5) crude oil emulsion.

4th December 1936]

The Director of Industries thinks there is no difficulty in trying them.

3. The existing sanction for the Kerala Soap Institute will expire on the 31st March 1938 and the experiments proposed will naturally be carried on only so long as the Institute is continued. It is proposed to introduce the scheme during the current year by moving a demand for a supplementary grant for Rs. 4,000 under Grant XXV—Industries—Transferred.

(*d*) GRANT TOWARDS WORKING CAPITAL TO THE PROVINCIAL WEAVERS CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY.

Grant number.	Head of account.	Amount of supplementary grant required in 1936–37.
(1)	(2)	(3)
		RS.
XXV—Industries—Transferred.	35. c. Industries—Transferred—N. Grants for the Handloom Industry.	30,000

Explanatory Note.

The Government of India allotted to this province a grant of Rs. 26,500 for 1934–35, Rs. 59,500 for 1935–36 and Rs. 68,800 for 1936–37 for the development of handloom industry. Out of this allotment a sum of Rs. 21,832 was spent until the end of the year 1935–36 and the total sum available for expenditure from the grant during the current year is Rs. 1,32,968. Estimates for an expenditure of Rs. 1,02,958 from the grant for the year 1936–37 were submitted to the Government of India and approved by them. The estimates provided for an expenditure of Rs. 60,458 on establishment employed by the Provincial Handloom Weavers Co-operative Society, the opening of an emporium and sales depots and direct help to affiliated societies and of a sum of Rs. 42,500 for installing a calendering and finishing plant at Madras for preparing goods sent to Madras for sale by affiliated societies. The purchase of the machinery has not yet been sanctioned by Government and it is not likely that the expenditure on it will be incurred during the current year. The Provincial Weavers Society has now asked for an advance from the subvention amount to be utilized by it as working capital. It is represented that the society was not able to raise as much share capital as was expected to carry out its normal objects—payments to spinning mills on behalf of affiliated societies and payment of advances to societies to enable them to pay advances to members, and that it wanted urgently a sum of Rs. 40,000 for the above purposes. The Government of India have been asked to accept the proposal to advance a sum not exceeding Rs. 30,000 to the Provincial Society from out of the subvention. If the proposal is accepted an expenditure of Rupees 30,000 will be incurred from the subvention account during the current year.

The subsidy from the Government of India is credited to the Provincial Deposit Head and this is again credited to XXV—Industries by debit to the Deposit Head when it is withdrawn for payment. A

corresponding amount is debited to 35. c. Industries—N. Grants for the Handloom industry. In accordance with this accounts procedure a provision of Rs. 59,500 is made in this year's Budget Estimate under 35. c. Industries—N. Grants for the Handloom industry. This has to be increased by Rs. 30,000 to provide for the payment of the advance. It is proposed to move a demand for supplementary grant for this sum at the next meeting of the Legislative Council. The expenditure will not be incurred until the sanction of the Government of India to the proposal is received.

(e) ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATION REQUIRED FOR INTRODUCTION OF COURSES IN SMALL-SCALE INDUSTRIES.

Grant number. (1)	Head of account. (2)	Amount of supplementary grant required in 1936-37. (3)
		RS.
XXV—Industries—Transferred.	35. c. P. Miscellaneous Experiments.	3,300

Explanatory Note.

The question of developing cottage and small-scale industries has been engaging the attention of the Department of Industries for some years. But nothing tangible could be done hitherto mainly owing to difficulties in obtaining funds. The Director of Industries now thinks that something might be attempted in Madras, in relation to (1) leather goods manufacture, (2) casting and simple metal working, (3) pottery and (4) coir-making by starting classes for intensive demonstration of the methods of manufacture. He proposes in the first instance to have only one class in each industry dealt with, the numbers being increased in the light of experience gained and to the extent additional funds become available.

Leather goods manufacture.—The staff on the leather working class will consist of one superintendent, one skilled workman, and one unskilled workman. It is proposed to locate the class in the first instance in the Leather Trades Institute, to recruit 12 students over 14 years of age, and preferably of the shoe-making class; and to give them a year's intensive course in shoe-making and manufacture of simple leather goods, placing no restriction as to educational qualifications for admission, if a candidate appears capable of following the course. In order to attract the right class of youth to such a course, it will be necessary to pay stipends of annas four per working day to the students. The question whether the leather class should, at the end of the year, continue at the Leather Trades Institute, Madras, or should move to another leather working centre, e.g., Trichinopoly, Dindigul, etc., to train students there, will receive consideration in due course. In the event of such a transfer, the course of instruction might have to be recast to suit local needs. It might well include a separate evening class open to the members of the day class and to any local butchers or leather workers who could be induced to attend even once or twice a week. Instruction in the correct methods of flaying, salting and otherwise preparing and preserving hides and skins for the market, and in elementary principles of simple tanning might also be given in these

4th December 1936]

classes. The cost of the leather working class conducted on the above lines would be approximately Rs. 2,736 as follows:—

	RS.
Non-recurring—	
Equipment	500
Total ...	500
Recurring—	
1 Superintendent on Rs. 75 per mensem ...	900
1 skilled workman on Rs. 28 per mensem ...	336
1 unskilled workman on Rs. 15 for 10 months ...	150
Materials and contingencies	600
Stipends for 12 boys at four annas per day for 25 days per month for say 10 months	750
Total ...	2,736
Total for first year ...	3,236

Casting and metal working.—The teaching staff will consist of a Superintendent, a skilled and an unskilled workman. This class will be located for the first year in the School of Technology, Madras, the staff being transferred thereafter to Madura, Dindigul, Kalahasti, or other centre where the local authorities are willing to provide accommodation and assist in recruiting suitable candidates. The class will consist of 12 students, 9 only of whom will be paid stipends. The course of training will provide instruction in the preparation and manufacture of articles of brass and other metallic alloys, using modern moulding processes. Green sand moulding and clay moulding will be taught, and various articles such as handles of all kinds, electric light brackets, paper weights, finger bowls, vases, etc., will be manufactured, work being concentrated on the production of articles ordinarily imported from abroad or from other parts of India. The manufacture of hospital pattern iron cots, using a hand bending machine to bend the tubular parts and a jig to bend the parts of the wire mattress and using imported end springs will also be undertaken. The cost of the class will approximately be Rs. 3,748 as follows:—

	RS.
Non-recurring—	
Equipment, including pit furnace, crucibles, casting boxes, tools, etc.	900
Total ...	900
Recurring—	
1 Superintendent-lecturer on Rs. 75 per mensem.	900
1 workman on Rs. 28 per mensem	336
1 workman on Rs. 15 per mensem for 10 months.	150
Materials and contingencies	900
Stipends for 9 boys at four annas per day for 25 days per month for say 10 months	562
Total ...	2,848
Total for first year ...	3,748

[4th December 1936

Pottery.—The pottery class will also be of one year's duration and in the first instance it is proposed to locate it in the old Pencil Factory building at Washermanpet. The Deputy Director of Industries inspected at Calcutta, a class of this kind which was working with improved potters' wheels and a continental type of furnace, the students being taught the actual manufacture, firing, and glazing of various articles of pottery. It is proposed to select a young B.Sc., or B.E., with a knowledge of chemistry, and send him to Calcutta, for training for six months. On his return he will be in charge of the pottery class. Instructions will be given in the manufacture and glazing of articles, such as jars, domestic pottery and to a limited extent artistic pottery-ware. It is proposed to work the class as an experimental measure. To begin with, admission will be limited to eight, half of whom will be educated youths of S.S.L.C., or higher standard, and the remainder drawn from the pottery industry, the latter being given stipends. The actual cost of the pottery class will approximately be as follows:—

	RS.
Non-recurring—	
Equipment—including potters' wheels, muffle furnace, moulding table, etc.	1,200
Recurring—	
1 Superintendent on Rs. 75 per mensem ...	900
1 skilled working potter on Rs. 28 per mensem ...	336
2 unskilled workmen on Rs. 15 per mensem for 10 months	300
Materials and contingencies	750
Stipends—4 at As. 4 × 25 × 10	250
Total ...	2,536

The total expenditure for the first year will be about—

Equipment	1,200
Pay of Superintendent whilst under training at Calcutta and in Madras	900
Travelling allowance	100
Cost of running the class for six months ...	843
Total for first year ...	3,043

Coir.—Although the exports of coir yarn increased last year, exports from Calicut showed a falling off, as compared with the two previous years, whilst the price of fine unsoaked yarn declined to a level only slightly above that at which the twisting of yarn by producers becomes unremunerative. An attempt might well be made in Malabar to produce the thinner and more evenly-twisted yarns for which better prices, and a more uniform demand, are forthcoming. It will not be possible to develop the manufacture of good quality mats and mattings in the

Calicut area unless a higher quality of yarn is produced. The methods of spinning and weaving of coir in Travancore, are much in advance of the methods employed in Malabar, for though the use of the spinning wheel is almost universal in Travancore, the people of Malabar still spin on the thigh and there are other refinements in the Travancore methods of preparing and working up coir which might with advantage be adopted in Malabar and subsequently in other districts of the Presidency. It is proposed therefore to recruit a family of coir workers from Alleppey for this work. They will be employed in the first instance in the Malabar district for the purpose of demonstrating methods of coir working to the people who are sadly in need of such demonstration. Women will be admitted to the course, and a stipend of three annas a day will be paid to attract candidates to undergo a course of training. The party will work under the immediate control of the Superintendent of the Government Industrial School, Calicut, the actual location of the demonstration being settled in consultation with the District Board. The cost of providing instruction in the improved methods of coir production on these lines would be approximately as follows:—

	RS.
Non-recurring—	
Equipment	400
Total ...	400
Recurring—	
1 head maistri on Rs. 40	480
1 assistant maistri on Rs. 15	180
1 worker at Rs. 10 per mensem for 10 months ...	100
Travelling allowance	100
Materials and contingencies	500
Stipends—12 at annas 3 × 25 × 10	562
Total ...	1,922
Total for first year ...	2,322

2. Instruction in certain industries could suitably be provided in the form of demonstrations of methods of manufacture at fairs and exhibitions also. Actual demonstrations at fairs and exhibitions serve a distinctly useful purpose and, as a start, it is proposed that demonstrations of an improved potter's wheel could advantageously be given. The Indian village potter works with very primitive apparatus but is often possessed of considerable skill, and there is scope for the introduction of an improved and more efficient potter's wheel. It is proposed to have three improved wheels manufactured in the Government or aided schools at a cost of Rs. 67–8–0 each and to display them in the schools or elsewhere, where they will be readily accessible to the public as well as to demonstrate them at local industrial exhibitions and fairs. The cost of this proposal will be Rs. 400.

3. It is proposed to introduce the scheme during the current year by moving a demand for a supplementary grant of Rs. 3,300 under Grant XXV—Industries—Transferred.

APPENDIX VII.

[Vide item II (13) at page 586 supra.]

(13) ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATION UNDER 35. INDUSTRIES—FISHERIES—TRANSFERRED.

Grant number. (1)	Head of account. (2)	Amount of supplementary grant required in 1936-37. (3)
		RS.
XXVI—Fisheries—Transferred.	35. d. Industries—Fisheries—Transferred—	
	(1) k. Fish-curing yards—2. Petty construction and repairs—Voted.	5,000
	(2) k. Fish-curing yards—3. Supplies and Services—Voted.	15,000
		20,000

Explanatory Note.

Item (1).—Provision is required for the following works:—

	RS.
(a) Construction of store sheds in the Ponnani yard	1,900
(b) Construction of permanent store sheds in Thaikadapuram, Kadapuram and Hosdrug fish-curing yards	6,500
(c) Construction of combined office guard and store shed in Cannanore fish-curing yard	2,800
Total ...	11,200

Work (a) above.—On the recommendation of the Finance Committee the Government sanctioned the construction of store sheds in the Ponnani fish-curing yard and the shifting of kitchen nearer to the staff quarters at an estimated cost of Rs. 6,445 and informed the Director of Fisheries that he might apply for additional funds if found necessary. The work is under execution and it is reported that an additional allotment of Rs. 1,900 is required for it over and above the amount that could be allotted from the existing appropriation.

Work (b) above.—On the recommendation of the Finance Committee the Government sanctioned the construction of staff quarters in the Puthankadapuram fish-curing yard and tiled shore sheds in the Gangoli yard at an estimated cost of Rs. 7,250 and informed the Director of Fisheries that he might apply for additional funds if found necessary. The Director of Fisheries reports that no savings are available. He has, however, stated that the above works may be postponed as they are less urgent and has recommended that instead the construction of permanent store sheds in the Thaikadapuram, Kadapuram and Hosdrug yards may be sanctioned during the current year at an estimated cost of Rs. 6,500. The Director of Fisheries wants an additional allotment of Rs. 6.500.

4th December 1936]

Work (c) *above*.—The Director of Fisheries reports that the Cannanore yard was damaged by a cyclone on the 28th June 1936 and proposes that the combined office guard and store shed at an estimated cost of Rs. 2,800 should be newly built urgently.

Thus a total additional allotment of Rs. 11,200 is required according to the Director of Fisheries. In view, however, of the savings that generally occur in the budget as a whole, some savings may be expected and it is considered that an additional appropriation of Rs. 5,000 will suffice for these works.

Item (2).—The original appropriation was sanctioned with reference to the average expenditure of the last three years. This provision is now found insufficient to meet the requirements of salt in the West Coast yards during the current season so far as can be estimated at present with reference to the consumption of salt in the yards and the rates for purchase and transport of salt contracted for during the current season. An additional allotment of Rs. 15,000 is thus required.

APPENDIX VIII.

[Vide item II (14) at page 586 supra.]

(14) ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATION FOR PROVINCIAL ECONOMIC COUNCIL AND DISTRICT ECONOMIC COUNCILS.

(a) ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATION FOR PAYMENT OF TRAVELLING ALLOWANCES OF NON-OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

Grant number.	Head of account.	Amount of supplementary grant required in 1936–37
(1)	(2)	(3)
		RS.
XXVII—Miscellaneous Departments—Reserved.	37. Miscellaneous Departments—I. Bureau of Commercial Intelligence including statistics—A. Provincial Economic Council.	4,100

Explanatory Note.

Provincial Economic Council.—At its meeting held on 5th August 1935, the Legislative Council voted a token grant towards the expenditure involved in constituting a Provincial Economic Council to co-ordinate the activities of the various departments of Government and to advise them on schemes of economic and educational uplift and industrial and cultural advancement of the people of this Province. The Council was not, however, formally constituted till 17th June 1936. However, two sub-committees consisting of both officials and non-officials, one for agricultural development and the other for elementary education, were constituted in November 1935. Both these Committees have finished their work. The Council, at its meeting held on 28th October 1936, resolved to constitute two other sub-committees consisting of both officials and non-officials, one for examining the question of cotton mill industry and the other that of cottage industries. The first committee has sat and completed its work and

the second committee has not yet met. It is proposed to hold another meeting of the Council towards the end of November 1936, and it is likely that the Council will appoint at least another sub-committee to consider some of the subjects included in the agenda for that meeting.

When the budget estimate for 1936–37 was framed, there were no data available to estimate the provision required. A lump sum of Rs. 2,000 was provided towards payment of travelling allowance of members of the Council or its sub-committees and Rs. 1,500 towards the cost of the establishment required for the Council. The pay of the establishment is, however, now debited to the Secretariat budget. But the actual expenditure on travelling allowance of the members of the sub-committees amounted to Rs. 968 till the end of September 1936. The probable expenditure for the remaining six months of the year is estimated to amount to Rs. 3,100.

District Economic Councils.—The Government have ordered in July last the constitution of District Economic Councils in all the districts except Madras with certain district officers and two non-officials as members for the purpose of co-ordinating the work of the several departments in the districts and for regulating and promoting what are called the nation-building activities of the Government with a view to improving the social and economic life of the villages. The Councils have been formed in all the districts except Vizagapatam. Non-official members of the Council or its sub-committees are eligible for travelling allowance. The Commissioner of Labour and Rural Uplift who is the officer co-ordinating the work of the Councils has reported in consultation with Collectors that an amount of Rs. 3,500 is necessary for expenditure during 1936-37, for payment of travelling allowance to non-official members of the Councils.

The total expenditure for both the Provincial Council and the District Councils according to the revised estimate of the current year amounts, therefore, to Rs. 7,600. The lump sum provision of Rs. 3,500 made in the budget estimate is, therefore, inadequate.

(*b*) ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATION FOR APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS OF THE TYPE OF MINOR IRRIGATION OVERSEERS FOR DISTRICT ECONOMIC COUNCILS.

Grant number.	Head of account.	Item of expenditure.	Amount of supplementary grant required in 1936-37.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
			RS.
XXVII—Miscellaneous Departments—Reserved.	37. Miscellaneous Departments—I. Bureau of Commercial Intelligence including statistics—B—District Economic Councils.	Appointment of 24 overseers on Rs. 50—4/2—90.	2,400
		Travelling allowance at Rs. 25 per mensem for each overseer.	1,200
			3,600

4th December 1936]

Explanatory Note.

The *Government have recently* ordered the constitution of District Economic Councils in all districts, except Madras, for promoting rural reconstruction work. Councils have been formed in all the districts except Vizagapatam, where it will soon be formed. The functions of these Councils will be to carry out a survey of the possibilities of village improvement work that could be undertaken in the various parts of the district, select villages which give promise of success, and later on build up new centres based on experience gained at the centres first chosen. For this purpose, Collectors have been instructed to draw up, in consultation with the Councils, a programme of rural reconstruction giving weight, among other matters, to education of villagers relating to health and welfare, problems of medical relief, water-supply, sanitation, roads, marketing facilities, etc. They have also been asked to give attention to the improvement of irrigation works, expansion of the use of electricity for irrigation and other agricultural purposes, land improvement and sinking of wells and other allied matters.

2. In 23 *districts Councils have already been formed* and *they* have selected villages for reconstruction work. There is no lack of *funds at the moment as* 12 *lakhs out of the* Government of India Rural Reconstruction Grant for 1936–37 is being distributed to Collectors for expenditure *in* consultation with these Councils on improvement of rural water-supply, rural sanitation, village communications and on construction of godowns for co-operative loan and sale *societies*. *If* money is wanted for other purposes, Collectors have been asked to come up with proposals.

3. It is now felt that it will be most useful to Collectors and their Councils if an officer of the type of minor irrigation overseer is provided who will be able to prepare simple estimates for works and supervise execution and be generally handy for the Councils in carrying out works. The officers will be selected generally from candidates with qualifications for appointment as lower subordinates in the Public Works Department, and they will be given training also in elementary town planning as applied to villages in order to enable them to become useful to the Councils in carrying out works for rural reconstruction. The course of training will be worked out, if necessary, in consultation with the heads of departments concerned.

The Government propose to move for a grant towards the cost of the appointment of overseers for 24 districts but it is not, however, the intention to recruit overseers all at once. They will be given only to such of the districts as ask for them and establish a clear necessity for their appointment.

The cost of the proposal will be Rs. 19,168 per annum recurring on account of pay based on average and Rs. 7,200 on account of travelling allowance. Assuming that the appointment will be made in January 1937, the cost for two months this year will only be Rs. 2,400 *plus* Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 3,600. The Government think that it will be worth incurring this expenditure in the cause of rural uplift. It is proposed to move a demand for a supplementary grant for this amount.

[4th December 1936

APPENDIX IX.

[Vide item II (15) at page 587 supra.]

(15) ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATION UNDER GRANT XXVIII—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS—TRANSFERRED.

Grant number. (1)	Head of account. (2)	Amount of supplementary grant required in 1936-37. (3)
		RS.
XXVIII—*Miscellaneous Departments—Transferred.*	37. m. *Miscellaneous Departments*—Examinations—Transferred — Other charges—Examinations and office contingencies.	6,900

Explanatory Note.

The additional expenditure is due to the re-examination of Training School-Leaving Certificate and Secondary School-Leaving Certificate candidates held in April and July 1936 and to the proposal to hold the Training School-Leaving Certificate and Secondary School-Leaving Certificate examinations in March 1937, instead of in April as usual, owing to the earlier occurrence of Easter. As no saving is available in the grant to meet the excess expenditure, it is proposed to move a demand for a supplementary grant.

APPENDIX X.

[Vide item II (16) at page 588 supra.]

(16) ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATION UNDER 41. CIVIL WORKS—TRANSFERRED.

(*a*) TOKEN DEMAND FOR EXTENSIONS TO THE MENTAL *HOSPITAL, MADRAS.*

Grant number. (1)	Head of account. (2)	Item of expenditure. (3)	Amount of supplementary grant required in 1936-37. (4)
			RS.
XXIX—Civil Works—Works—Reserved and Transferred.	41. a. Civil Works—Transferred—Original works—Buildings—a. N. Medical—*Major* works.	Extensions to the Mental Hospital, Madras.	100

Explanatory Note.

The population of the Mental Hospital, Madras, has been steadily increasing. The following statement shows the average number of patients accommodated in the hospital since 1926:—

Year.	Average number of patients.	Year.	Average number of patients.
1926	716	1931	1,100
1927	808	1932	1,156
1928	859	1933	1,215
1929	959	1934	1,231
1930	1,041	1935	1,284

The hospital is designed to accommodate only 744 patients. It is necessary to increase the accommodation for the growing population.

4th December 1936]

2. The Government accepted the necessity for increasing the accommodation in the hospital, as early as 1927. A scheme of improvements costing Rs. 2,13,400 was accordingly sanctioned. The execution of the scheme was, however, deferred pending the examination of a scheme of comprehensive improvements to the hospital at a conference of Superintendents of Mental Hospitals, the Consulting Architect to Government and a recognized expert in mental diseases. The scheme according to the recommendations of the conference was estimated to cost Rs. 20 lakhs. As this scheme was too costly to be attempted at a time of financial stringency the Surgeon-General recommended in 1931 two proposals, one for providing temporary accommodation at an estimated cost of Rs. 71,000 and the other for constructing portions of the comprehensive scheme at a cost of Rs. 2,39,500. Both these schemes had to be deferred owing to financial stringency.

3. In 1932 the Surgeon-General submitted proposals for constructing a double storeyed building at a cost of Rs. 3,30,950. This scheme was designed to accommodate 280 patients. It was recommended that a single storeyed building might be constructed in the first instance at a cost of Rs. 2,17,200 and that further extensions might be made as funds became available. This proposal was placed before the Finance Committee which recommended that the necessary funds might be provided after the Government had come to a decision in regard to the proposal to convert the Medical school buildings at Guntur or the hostel attached to the Medical school at Tanjore into a Mental Hospital.

4. The Surgeon-General who was consulted as regards the conversion of the Guntur Medical school buildings stated that they were not suitable for the purpose of a Mental Hospital as they were situated in the heart of the town and as the town itself was very hot in the summer. It was also stated that alteration of the buildings to accommodate mental patients would be a complicated matter.

5. The Surgeon-General carefully examined the relative merits of the scheme for converting the buildings at Tanjore into a Mental Hospital and of the scheme of extensions to the Mental Hospital, Madras, and was strongly in favour of the latter scheme for the following reasons:—

(i) It is essential that at some time this Presidency should have a new Mental Hospital on modern lines, as the present hospital is out of date and proper treatment of patients is not possible with archaic hospital arrangements. The Tanjore scheme will contain buildings and arrangements unsuitable for modern treatment and will contribute nothing towards the above plan for a modern hospital to be constructed eventually.

(ii) The recurring cost of the Tanjore scheme was much higher (Rs. 49,909 as against Rs. 48,490 for the Madras scheme). The arrangement proposed in the Tanjore scheme that the District Medical Officer should be in charge of the Mental Hospital as Superintendent was highly objectionable as he was already in charge of a large Government hospital, had various other duties to perform and had no special training for Mental Hospital work. The maintenance charges referred to above would increase if other arrangements were made for supervision.

[4th December 1936

6. In the circumstances stated in paragraphs 4 and 5 above the Government came to the conclusion that the Madras scheme provided for more efficient treatment while it involved less recurring charges and also avoided duplication of overhead expenses. Accordingly in June 1935 they have sanctioned the scheme of extensions to the Madras Mental Hospital estimated to cost Rs. 2,17,200. This is for a ' one *storeyed ' building which will be erected on foundations capable of* taking a second storey. The single storeyed building will provide accommodation for 160 additional patients. The Surgeon-General has reported that the detailed plans and estimates for the work have been prepared and that the estimated cost is Rs. 1,65,150. The large difference between the approximate estimate (Rs. 2,17,200) and the detailed estimate (Rs. 1,65,100) is said to be due to certain alterations made by the Chief Engineer and to the omission of costly floor and costly fittings to the doors and windows.

In view of the great overcrowding in the hospital and the consequent ill-effects on the health of the patients, the Government consider that the scheme referred to above should be sanctioned and that work should be started during the current year.

7. The Government accordingly propose to provide funds for the execution of the work during the current year by moving a demand for a supplementary grant for a token sum of Rs. 100 in the Legislative Council. The balance of the amount required during the current year will be met by reappropriation of funds.

(b) TOKEN DEMAND FOR CONSTRUCTION OF ADDITIONAL NURSES' QUARTERS IN THE GOVERNMENT RAYAPURAM HOSPITAL.

Grant number.	Head of account.	Item of expenditure.	Amount of supplementary grant required in 1936-37.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
			RS.
XXIX—Civil Works—Works—Reserved and Transferred.	41. a. Civil Works—Transferred—Original Works—Buildings—a. N. Medical—Major Works.	Construction of additional Nurses' quarters in the Government Rayapuram Hospital.	100

Explanatory Note.

The existing nurses' quarters were originally designed to accommodate 28 nurses, but actually as many as 58 are living in them at present. Four nurses are living in several of the rooms which were intended to be single rooms, one for each nurse. The quarters are therefore extremely overcrowded and this overcrowding seriously affects the health of the nurses. It is reported that the sickness rate among the nurses is high. The question of constructing additional quarters for the nurses has been under consideration for some time past. The Surgeon-General submitted plans and estimates for the work in 1935, and requested that funds might be provided during 1936-37, as he considered the question of additional accommodation for the nurses to be one of vital importance requiring very urgent

4th December 1936]

attention. He was requested to revise the plans and estimates and resubmit them. He has now submitted the revised scheme which has been scrutinized by a Committee consisting of the Surgeon-General, Consulting Architect, the Executive Engineer, North Presidency Division and the Superintendent, Government Rayapuram Hospital, Madras. The estimated cost of the work is Rs. 56,770.

The Government are convinced as to the necessity and urgency of the work, and propose to provide funds for the execution of the work during the current year by moving a demand for a supplementary grant for a token sum of Rs. 100 in the Legislative Council. The balance of the amount required during the current year will be met by reappropriation of funds.

(c) TOKEN DEMAND FOR CONSTRUCTION OF QUARTERS IN THE COIMBATORE HOSPITAL.

Grant number.	Head of account.	Item of expenditure.	Amount of supplementary grant required in 1936-37.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
			Rs.
XXIX—Civil Works—Works—Reserved and Transferred.	41 a. Civil Works—Transferred—Original Works—Buildings—N. Medical—Major Works.	Construction of quarters for the nursing staff attached to the Headquarters Hospital, Coimbatore.	100

Explanatory Note.

In March 1935 the Surgeon-General submitted proposals for the construction of quarters for the nursing staff attached to the Government Headquarters Hospital, Coimbatore. The building was designed to accommodate one matron, one sister and ten staff nurses and the cost of the scheme was estimated at Rs. 60,000. The Government, however, had the scheme revised, the accommodation being limited to seven nurses and four pupil nurses. The cost was also reduced to Rs. 46,000. The proposal was placed before the Finance Committee in connexion with the budget for 1936–37. But the Finance Committee deferred the scheme for want of funds. The Government have since sanctioned one sister and two more staff nurses for the hospital. The total strength of the nursing staff is thus one sister, nine staff nurses and four pupil nurses.

The Surgeon-General has now renewed the proposal for constructing the quarters and recommends that they may be constructed immediately. At present some of the nurses are living in the travellers' bungalow, others are accommodated in the kitchen block and a few in the Resident Medical Officer's quarters. The travellers' bungalow is reported to be in a dilapidated condition. Only very extensive repairs will make it habitable. The kitchen block is required for the purpose for which it was intended. The present make-shift arrangement cannot therefore be continued any longer. Suitable private residences are not available anywhere near the hospital. The work in the hospital will suffer if the nursing staff is asked to live far away.

[4th December 1936

The sanctioned bedstrength of the hospital is 193. The daily average number of patients treated in the hospital for the past three years was as shown below—

Year.	Daily average attendance.	
1933	208·26	680·05 (226·68 average.)
1934	204·59	
1935	267·20	

On the basis of the average attendance or the total number of occupied beds, the hospital is eligible for ten staff nurses and 20 pupil nurses (excluding the matron and sister) as against the present staff of one sister, nine staff nurses and four pupil nurses. It will thus be seen that the present staff is inadequate for carrying on the work efficiently. It is therefore necessary that they should reside within the hospital premises

In view of the urgency of the case the Surgeon-General has been asked to have all the preliminaries ready for starting the work as soon as funds are voted by the Legislative Council. It is therefore proposed to move a demand for a supplementary grant for a token sum of Rs. 100 under "Grant XXIX. Civil Works" in the Legislative Council. The balance of the amount required for expenditure on the works in the current year will be met by reappropriation.

(*d*) TOKEN DEMAND FOR IMPROVEMENTS TO WATER-SUPPLY IN KING GEORGE HOSPITAL AND MEDICAL COLLEGE, VIZAGAPATAM.

Grant number.	Head of account.	Item of expenditure.	Amount of supplementary grant required in 1936–37.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
			RS.
XXIX—Civil Works—Works—Reserved and Transferred.	41. a. Civil Works—Transferred—Original works—Buildings—N. Medical—Major works.	Water-supply—King George Hospital and Medical College, Vizagapatam.	100

Explanatory Note.

The Surgeon-General has submitted an estimate amounting to Rs. 12,000 for improving the water-supply arrangements in the King George Hospital and Medical College, Vizagapatam. The scheme provides for installing a Myers deep well automatic pump with 10 H.P. D.C. shunt motor with a suitable pressure tank, for pumping water from a bore well in the compound of the hospital to the existing R.C. tank. The arrangement will it is reported yield 24,000 gallons for a 10 hour day.

2. Prior to 1932, the hospital was storing its water in 17 galvanized iron tanks with a capacity of 7,000 gallons situated on the roofs of

4th December 1936]

various buildings. Water was being pumped into these tanks by means of three electric pumps. The system was found to be very defective and the supply was insufficient. The whole question of water-supply to the hospital and college was therefore thoroughly reviewed in 1932 and the Government sanctioned an expenditure of Rs. 13,000 for improving the whole system.

3. The improved arrangements provided for a separate connexion for the hospital from the municipal main, and for R.C. reservoirs with a capacity of 20,000 gallons on the highest point of the hospital hill. The municipal council undertook to supply 20,000 gallons of water.

4. In August 1935 the supply of water by the Vizagapatam Municipality was found to be inadequate during the hot weather and in consequence surgical operations in the hospital had to be limited to urgent cases only. Further, it was reported that large quantities of water would be required for the construction of buildings in connexion with certain extensions and improvements to the college and hospital and that the municipality had refused to supply water for building purposes. The Government therefore sanctioned the sinking of a bore-well. It has now been completed and it is reported that it will yield 30,000 gallons of water for a 10-hour day. It is now proposed to instal a pump and connect the bore-well with the existing R.C. tank at a cost of Rs. 12,000. It is proposed to move a demand for a supplementary grant for a token sum of Rs. 100 under "Grant XXIX—Civil Works" in the Legislative Council. The balance of the amount required in the current year will be met by reappropriation.

(e) TOKEN DEMAND FOR CONSTRUCTION OF QUARTERS FOR STAFF FOR THE TUNGABHADRA PROJECT SOIL SURVEY EXPERIMENTS.

Grant number.	Head of account.	Item of expenditure.	Amount of supplementary grant required in 1936–37.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
			RS.
XXIX. Civil Works—Works—Reserved and Transferred.	41. a. Civil Works—P. Agriculture.	Construction of residential and non-residential buildings for the staff to be employed on agronomic and physico-chemical experiments in connexion with the Tungabhadra Project.	100

Explanatory Note.

Among the main points for consideration in connexion with the Tungabhadra Project are the suitability of the black cotton soil of the type found in the Ceded districts for the irrigation of dry crops and the arrangements necessary for its drainage if irrigated. After considering the views of the Director of Agriculture, the Chief Engineer for Irrigation and the Board of Revenue in the matter, the Irrigation Development Board recommended in August 1934 that a soil survey

[4th December 1936

on an intensive scale should be carried out in the project area to discover whether, and if so to what extent, remedial measures were necessary either by provision of drains or by other means to counteract the possible evil effects of heavy irrigation in certain areas and to get a record of the existing position over the whole area in order to watch later effects and take measures to deal with them. The Irrigation Development Board also recommended that if the results of the survey justified the detailed investigation of the Project, experiments should be started by the Agricultural department in several places in the project area for discovering the most suitable crops for the various soils in the tract. The Government accepted the need for a soil survey on the lines recommended by the Irrigation Development Board and with the approval of the Finance Committee, sanctioned the necessary staff and equipment for the purpose in November 1934.

2. The soil survey ordered in November 1934 has been completed and a report on its results has been received by the Government. The report is very encouraging, and the salient points in it will be published shortly for general information. In view of the promising nature of the results, the Irrigation Development Board has submitted proposals to conduct (1) further experiments on soil chemistry to determine the physical and chemical reactions of deep black soil to irrigation by Tungabhadra water, and (2) agronomic experiments to determine the best rotation of crops, soil management, frequency of irrigation, etc. A plot of land about 80 acres in extent is to be secured at Siruguppa for conducting these experiments for a period of three years, and later on, another site with shallow black soil irrigable with Tungabhadra water is to be selected. The total cost involved in the proposed experiments at Siruguppa is Rs. 2,10,600. Details of this amount are given in the annexure to this note. It will be observed that there is a provision of Rs. 65,500 for permanent buildings. The Irrigation Development Board states that these are necessary as problems in soil chemistry are likely to increase rather than decrease in number when the Project actually starts and the experimental stations are likely to be required for a considerable number of years. The Government agree with the Irrigation Development Board and consider that though the experiments may be costly, the expenditure is inevitable having regard to the importance and novelty of the proposed work.

3. The proposals are urgent and the expenditure on all the items (other than buildings) which is chargeable to "15. Irrigation—Miscellaneous Expenditure" is not a new service as the experiments now proposed are preliminary to the detailed investigation of the Tungabhadra Project and are in continuation of the soil survey already sanctioned on the recommendation of the Finance Committee. The Government therefore propose to sanction the expenditure. The expenditure on buildings which are required even after the experiments now proposed are over is debitable to "41. Civil Works—P. Agriculture" and constitutes a new service requiring the vote of the Legislative Council. It is accordingly proposed to move for a supplementary grant for a token sum of Rs. 100 under "Grant XXIX—Civil Works." Any amount required in addition will be met by reappropriation.

4th December 1936]

ANNEXURE.

I. *Agronomic and physico-chemical experiments as proposed by the Director of Agriculture.*

	Non-recurring.	Recurring cost for three years.
	RS.	RS.
A. Buildings—		
(1) Residential	31,400	..
(2) Non-residential	34,100	..
B. Initial equipment for laboratory	5,000	..
C. Live stock and dead stock	4,500	..
D. Lay-out	5,500	..
E. Books and periodicals	500	..
F. Acquisition of lands	5,000	..
Establishment, travelling allowance and contingencies at *Rs. 21,000 per annum*	..	63,000
Total ..	86,000	63,000
	1,49,000	

II. *Providing means of irrigation for the experimental plot at Siruguppa as proposed by the Chief Engineer.*

	Non-recurring.	Recurring cost for three years.
	RS.	RS.
Engines and pumps, erection and lay-out—Buildings—Engine shed and quarters for the staff	29,000	..
Running expenses for three years at Rs. 9,700 a year ..	..	29,100
Establishment—(One Assistant Engineer and two peons for six months and one supervisor and peon for 30 months) ..	..	3,500
Total ..	29,000	32,600
	61,600	
Grand total ..	2,10,600	

(f) & (g) Token Demands for construction of quarters for the Public Works Department Subdivisional Officers at Narasapur and Ootacamund.

Grant number.	*Head of account.*	*Items of expenditure.*	*Amount of supplementary grant required in 1936-37.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
			RS.
XXIX—Civil Works—Works—Reserved and Transferred.	41. a. Civil Works—Provincial—Transferred—Original works—Buildings—R. Civil Works.	(1) Construction of quarters for the Public Works Department Subdivisional Officer at Narasapur, West Godavari district.	100
		(2) Construction of quarters for the Public Works Department Subdivisional Officer, at Ootacamund.	100

[4th December 1936

Explanatory Note.

The Chief Engineer has submitted proposals for the construction of residences for the Subdivisional Officers at (1) Narasapur, West Godavari district, and (2) Ootacamund. As regards (1), it is stated that no proper house accommodation is available and that the few better class residences available are occupied by the owners themselves and much incouvenieuce is felt as the town is about 1½ miles away from the Subdivision office.

In the latter case, it is reported that the want of an official residence is keenly felt, the rents demanded by private landlords being very high. The scheme was considered as a Part II Scheme for the current year but it was placed in Class III by the Finance Committee.

In view of the urgent necessity for providing quarters in the two places mentioned above, it is proposed to move a demand for a supplementary grant for a token sum of Rs. 100 in each case, under Grant XXIX—Civil Works—Works in the Legislative Council. The balance of the amount required for expenditure during the current year, viz., Rs. 100 and Rs. 400 respectively will be met by reappropriation.

(*i*) TOKEN DEMAND FOR CONSTRUCTION OF AN INSPECTION BUNGALOW AT OLAVAKOT.

Grant number.	Head of account.	Item of expenditure.	Amount of supplementary grant required in 1936–37.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
			RS.
XXIX—Civil Works—Works—Reserved and Transferred.	41. a. Civil Works—Provincial—Transferred—Original Works—Buildings—R. Civil Works.	Construction of an inspection bungalow at Olavakot, near Palghat.	100

Explanatory Note.

There is no inspection bungalow at Palghat, which is an important town. The municipal travellers' bungalow is small and open to travellers of all kinds and therefore unsuitable and at times not available for touring officers of Government who are required to stay in Palghat for several days at a time. It has been the practice for touring officers to occupy a vacant bungalow when they halt there, but this is inconvenient as it contains no furniture, and a bungalow is not always available. The provision of a proper inspection bungalow for Government officers in Palghat is a matter of urgency and importance.

There is an old forest rest-house at Olavakot near Palghat which is not required by the Forest Department. It is proposed to take over this rest-house and construct an inspection bungalow with outhouses, after dismantling the existing rest-house and kitchen which are rotten and attacked by white-ants. The Collector of Malabar and the Board of Revenue strongly support the proposal.

The scheme was placed before the Finance Committee as a Part II Scheme for 1935–36 and for 1936–37, but it was placed in class III on both occasions, and no funds were provided.

4th December 1936]

In view of the urgency of the matter, it is proposed to move a supplementary demand for a token sum of Rs. 100 for the work, in the Legislative Council. The Chief Engineer has reported that there are savings available in the current year. The balance of the amount required for expenditure on the work in the current year, viz., Rs. 1,900, will be found by reappropriation.

(i) TOKEN DEMAND FOR CONSTRUCTION OF AN INSPECTION BUNGALOW AT CUDDAPAH.

Grant number.	Head of account.	Item of expenditure.	Amount of supplementary grant required in 1936–37.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
			RS.
XXIX—Civil Works—Works—Reserved and Transferred.	41. a. Civil Works—Provincial—Transferred—Original Works—Buildings—R. Civil Works.	Construction of an inspection bungalow at Cuddapah.	100

Explanatory Note.

As Cuddapah is a very hot place and the headquarters of the district frequently visited by officers, convenient accommodation for touring officers is considered essential. The Chief Engineer (General, Buildings and Roads) and the Board of Revenue have accordingly recommended a proposal to provide an inspection bungalow at the place. It is proposed to construct the building in Government poramboke land adjoining the compound of the Collector's residence.

The scheme was brought forward as a Part II Scheme for 1936–37, but it was ordered to be postponed for consideration in connexion with the Budget Estimate for 1937–38.

The Chief Engineer has resubmitted the proposal for the execution of the work during the current year, in view of the urgency of the matter. *It is therefore proposed to move a supplementary demand for* a token sum of Rs. 100 for the work in the Legislative Council. The balance of the amount required during the current year for expenditure on the work, viz., Rs. 700 will be met by reappropriation.

(j) TOKEN DEMAND FOR CONSTRUCTION OF AN INSPECTION BUNGALOW AT KURNOOL.

Grant number.	Head of account.	Item of expenditure.	Amount of supplementar grant required in 1936–37.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
			RS.
XXIX—Civil Works—Works—Reserved and Transferred.	41. a. Civil Works—Provincial—Transferred—Original Works—Buildings—R. Civil Works.	Construction of an inspection bungalow at Kurnool.	100

[4th December 1936

Explanatory Note.

Kurnool is the headquarters of a district, and the only building available for touring officers to halt in is a small bungalow under the control of the Kurnool municipality. As the number of officers who have occasion to camp at Kurnool is considerable, difficulty is often experienced in securing accommodation. The Chief Engineer has accordingly submitted plans and estimates amounting to Rs. 14,000 for the construction of an inspection bungalow. The Board of Revenue considers that a Public Works Department inspection bungalow is absolutely necessary. The building will be constructed on Government land lying between the Executive Engineer's residence and the railway line.

The proposal was brought forward as a Part II Scheme for the current year, but it was ordered to be postponed for consideration in connexion with the Budget Estimate for 1937–38.

In view of the great necessity for the work, it is proposed to move a supplementary demand for a token sum of Rs. 100 for the work in the Legislative Council. The balance of the amount required for expenditure on the work in the current year, viz., Rs. 400, will be found by reappropriation.

(*k*) TOKEN DEMAND FOR IMPROVEMENTS TO CULVERTS ON THE CALICUT-VAYITRI-GUDALUR ROAD.

Grant number.	Head of account.	Item of expenditure.	Amount of supplementary grant required in 1936–37.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
			RS.
XXIX—Civil Works—Works—Reserved and Transferred.	41. b. Civil Works—Provincial—Transferred—Original Works—b. Communications.	Improvements to culverts on the Calicut-Vayitri-Gudalur road— (1) Plains section from miles 3/3 to 28/0 .. (2) Ghaut section from miles 28/0 to 60/4 ..	100

Explanatory Note.

In February 1933, the Government approved an expenditure of Rs. 12,160 on improvements to 56 culverts on the Calicut—Vayitri-Gudalur Road from miles 42/0 to 60/4. The culverts improved under this estimate were all less than 16 feet between parapets and were situated on curves. The Executive Engineer, West Coast Division, has reported that several of the culverts from miles 3/3 to 60/4 are very narrow and should be widened and reconstructed where necessary, and has submitted two estimates—one for Rs. 11,100 for 28 culverts in the plains section (miles 3/3 to 28/0) and the other for Rs. 13,800 for 100 culverts on the ghaut section (miles 28/0 to 60/4). The work is considered to be urgent owing to the rapid increase in motor bus and lorry traffic.

The proposal was placed before the Finance Committee as a Part II Scheme for the current year, but it was placed in class III and no funds were provided for the work.

4th December 1936]

In view of the urgency of the matter, it is proposed to introduce the scheme in the current year by moving a supplementary demand for a token sum of Rs. 100 in the Legislative Council. The balance of the amount required for the work for expenditure during the current year, viz., Rs. 1,400 will be met by reappropriation.

(*l*) TOKEN DEMAND FOR WIDENING THE OOTACAMUND-METTUPALAYAM ROAD WITHIN THE METTUPALAYAM PANCHAYAT LIMITS.

Grant number.	Head of account.	Item of expenditure.	Amount of supplementary grant required in 1936-37.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
			RS.
XXIX—Civil Works—Works—Reserved and Transferred.	41. b. Civil Works—Provincial—Transferred—Original Works—Communications.	Ootacamund - Mettupalaiyam road - Widening and tarring the road from mile 30/5 to 31/6 within the Mettupalaiyam Panchayat limits.	100

Explanatory Note.

The Chief Engineer has submitted proposals for widening from 16 to 20 feet the Ootacamund-Mettupalaiyam road from mile 30/5 to 31/6 within the Mettupalaiyam Panchayat limits and laying a 2½ inches Shalimar Tar Premix Carpet at an estimated cost of Rs. 49,000. The estimate provides also for the acquisition of the necessary lands and buildings at an approximate cost of Rs. 17,954. The Superintending Engineer, Coimbatore Circle, considers that the proposed improvements are essential for removing the present congestion of traffic in the Mettupalaiyam bazaar and for reducing the existing dust nuisance. The Chief Engineer states that in view of the summer headquarters of the Government being located at Ootacamund and the resulting heavy traffic through Mettupalaiyam, there is sufficient justification for the proposed improvements.

The work constitutes a substantial improvement of an existing road which carries heavy traffic. It is proposed to finance it from the share of this Government in the Road Development Fund and to introduce the scheme in the current year by moving a supplementary demand for a token sum of Rs. 100 in the Legislative Council. The balance of expenditure on the work in the current year will be met by reappropriation.

(*m*) TOKEN DEMAND FOR CONSTRUCTION OF A BRIDGE ACROSS THE ALIYAR RIVER ON THE ANAMALAI GHAUT ROAD.

Grant number.	Head of account.	Item of expenditure.	Amount of supplementary grant required in 1936-37.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
			RS.
XXIX—Civil Works—Works—Reserved and Transferred.	41. b. Civil Works—Original Works—b. Communications.	Construction of a bridge across the Aliyar.	100

Explanatory Note.

The Anamalai Ghaut Road which is in charge of the Public Works Department starts from the existing Vannanthorai bridge and provides communication to many estates in the Anamalai hills in the Coimbatore district. There is considerable traffic on this road by buses, lorries and country carts and the bridge on the road across the Aliyar river provides the only access from the plains to the hills and *vice versa*. This bridge was built some 30 years back and is reported to be weak and narrow and unsuited to modern traffic conditions. The construction of a new bridge at the place is considered to be very urgent. The question of adequately strengthening and improving the bridge was considered and given up for the following reasons:—

(1) the difference in cost between improving the bridge and constructing a new one would be small;

(2) no diversion is possible in the bed of the stream for 9 months in the year and a costly diversion bridge would have to be put up and maintained for at least two seasons, if the existing bridge is to be repaired; and

(3) during the flood season, heavy tree trunks are brought down by the river and it is therefore considered most desirable to have longer spans of at least 80 feet each.

In the circumstances the construction of an entirely new bridge adequate to meet the demands of modern traffic is a matter of great urgency and importance in view of the weak and dangerous condition of the existing structure. It is proposed to meet the cost of the scheme from the subventions in the Road Development Fund and to begin the work in the current year after moving a demand for a supplementary grant for a token sum of Rs. 100 under "Grant XXIX—Civil Works—Works" in the Legislative Council. The balance of the amount required for expenditure on the work, viz., Rs. 3,900, will be met by reappropriation.

(n) TOKEN DEMAND FOR EXPERIMENTAL ROAD SURFACING ON THE GREAT NORTHERN TRUNK ROAD.

Grant number.	Head of account.	Item of expenditure.	Amount of supplementary grant required in 1936–37.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
			RS.
XXIX—Civil Works—Works—Reserved and Transferred.	41. b. Civil Works—Provincial—Transferred—Original works—Communications.	Experiments in road surfacing on the Great Northern Trunk Road between miles 4/5 and 11/6.	100

Explanatory Note.

The desirability of providing a dustless road surface in towns in the interests of sanitation and public health, and particularly to check diseases of the lungs is too obvious to need emphasis. The

4th December 1936]

greater convenience for traffic offered by such surfaces, as compared with water bound macadam, is equally beyond dispute, though the question of the relative cost of construction and maintenance is still unsettled. A few experiments have already been carried out in this Presidency but the results are inconclusive as the surfaces have not been regularly maintained since they were laid and the cost of such maintenance during their life cannot now be computed. In considering any proposal for the introduction of an improved surface and the financial implications involved, it is this figure which is such an important factor in the case. It is therefore most desirable that accurate data should be available to allow for local conditions and the type of traffic the roads are called upon to carry in this Presidency.

In order to compare the respective maintenance costs of various types of road surfaces, the Special Engineer, Road Development, has drawn up a scheme for carrying out experiments on the Great Northern Trunk Road, leading out of Madras between miles 4/5 and 11/6 which carries intense traffic. The details of the different types of surfaces to be laid have been settled after discussion with the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India. The cost of the experiments is estimated at Rs. 3,00,000. It is proposed to entrust the work to the Public Works Department by constituting a separate division for a period of 15 months. The scheme will be financed from the subventions in the Road Development Account.

It is proposed to begin work in the current year and to move a supplementary demand for a token sum of Rs. 100 under Grant XXIX—Civil Works—Works for the purpose in the Legislative Council. The balance of the expenditure during the current year will be met by reappropriation.

APPENDIX XI.

[Vide item II (17) at page 596 supra.]

(17) ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATION UNDER GRANT XXX—CIVIL WORKS—ESTABLISHMENT AND TOOLS AND PLANT.

(a) INSUFFICIENCY OF ORIGINAL GRANT.

Grant number.	Head of account.	Amount of supplementary grant required in 1936-37.
(1)	(2)	(3)
		RS.
XXX—Civil Works—Establishment and Tools and Plant.	41. e. Civil Works—Transferred—Establishment	98,800
	41. f. Civil Works—Transferred—Tools and Plant	6,200
		1,05,000

[4th December 1936

The details for the additional demand referred to in column (3) of the summary are given in the appended statement.

APPENDIX.

Sub-head. (1)	Additional amount required. (2) RS.	Reasons for the demand. (3)
41. e. Civil Works – Transferred —Establishments—		
B. Government Architects—		
(1) Pay of officers —Voted.	11,200	The budget provision for the pay of the Consulting Architect was framed on the assumption that two-thirds of the pay of Mr. Dann who held additional charge of the post, would be debited to this head. But as orders were issued in the middle of March 1936, appointing him Special Architect, his full pay is debitable to this head. Hence the increase in expenditure.
(2) Pay of Establishments—Temporary.	7,400	No provision was made for temporary establishments under this head in the Budget Estimate for the current year. But since the framing of the Budget, orders were issued sanctioning temporary establishments of draughtsmen, tracers, estimators, typists and peons— (i) to facilitate distribution of work between the Special Architect and the officiating Consulting Architect; and (ii) to cope with the heavy designing work for works for which grants had been provided in the budget. Designs had also to be prepared very urgently for additions and alterations to the Medical College and Hospital at Vizagapatam. (The sanction accorded to the employment of this staff is being reported to the Finance Committee separately.) The establishment was sanctioned to end of December 1936 but it is now expected that it will have to be continued further. Hence the demand for additional grant in column (2).
D. Superintending Engineers—		
(3) Pay of Establishments — Permanent.	9,800	Consequent on the amalgamation of the Waltair Circle with the Dowlaishwaram Circle permanent men on higher pay in the Waltair Circle had to replace men holding temporary posts in the existing Dowlaishwaram Circle. Hence the demand for the additional grant in column (2).

Sub-head.	Additional amount required.	Reasons for the demand.
(1)	(2)	(3)
	RS.	
41. e. Civil Works—Transferred—Establishments—*cont.*		
E. Executive Establishments—		
(4) Pay of Establishments—Permanent.	8,600	The budget estimate under this head was framed on the basis of the previous years' actuals. From the progress of expenditure during the first six months of the current year it is found that the additional amount shown in column (2) will be required for expenditure.
(5) Pay of Establishments — Temporary.	54,800	In accordance with the instructions issued by Government in 1931 the Budget Estimate for 1936–37 for temporary supervisors was based on a comparison of the total estimated outlay on works in the year and of the outlay in the preceding three years and the number of supervisors employed during those years. Eighty-four temporary supervisors were thus provided for, but about 110 have actually been appointed as a large number of major works has been included in the current year's budget. Hence the additional expenditure for which the sum shown in column (2) is demanded.
(6) *Contingencies* ..	7,000	From the course of expenditure during the first six months of the current year, it is observed that the additional amount shown in column (2) will be necessary.
41. f. Civil Works—Transferred—Tools and Plant—		
(6) A. *New Supplies* ..	6,200	The additional grant is required to meet the cost of a motor sprinkler for the Coimbatore division (Rs. 3,300) and for the purchase of furniture and instruments for newly formed subdivisions (about Rs. 2,900).

APPENDIX XII.

[*Vide item II (18) at page 596 supra.*]

(*b*) ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATION FOR THE FORMATION OF A THIRD PUBLIC WORKS DIVISION AND A SUBDIVISION IN MADRAS CITY.

Grant number.	Head of account.	Amount of supplementary grant required in 1936–37.
(1)	(2)	(3)
		RS.
XXX—Civil Works—Establishment and tools and plant—Transferred.	41. Establishment—E. Executive Establishments—	
	1. Pay of Officers	1,000
	3. Pay of Establishments—Temporary.	3,000
	Allowances	1,000
	Total ..	5,000

[4th December 1936

Explanatory Note.

There are two divisions for Madras City known as the North and South Presidency Divisions. In the years 1928–29 to 1930–31 there was a third division known as the Central Presidency Division. Since the abolition of this Central division in 1931, the work of the other two has been very heavy and the spending capacity of two divisions has proved quite inadequate to spend the heavy building grants in the Presidency town with the result that progress on works has not been what it should have been. The expenditure in the two divisions for the years 1933–34 and 1934–35 and 1935–36 was 14·4, 14·2 and 14·5 lakhs giving a steady average of about 7 lakhs per division. In the current year the position as regards these two divisions, already unsatisfactory, has been made still more difficult and unsatisfactory by a sudden large increase in budget allotments. The allotment for works in the Madras City in the current year is about 24 lakhs. In addition to the existing grant of 24 lakhs, it is proposed to commence three other works estimated to cost about 3·62 lakhs. On these alone a great deal of time and attention will have to be spent to get work started and in progress before the end of the year. Practically all the works in progress and about to begin are urgently wanted, e.g., a large number of important and urgent medical buildings, various buildings in connexion with Government House, and new residences for Ministers and officials at Adyar. Many of them are already long overdue for construction and to spread their construction over a longer period will only defeat the object with which they are being built—to serve a felt need.

This sudden very large increase in allotments has overwhelmed the two divisions. The Executive Engineers and their office staffs have found themselves unable to cope with the large increase in work of every kind. The result has been delay in getting new works started and delay in arranging for the further progress of the old works. The Executive Engineers have so many major works on hand which require frequent and careful inspection that they have not nearly enough time for their essential office work, such as drafting tender notices, drawing up agreements, etc. For accounts work which is also important they have little or no time. The Executive Engineers and the subdivisional officers are placed in the impossible position of having to decide which side of their work is to get the preference, inspection and supervision or office work. It is specially vital that the important work of drawing up tender documents, drawing up agreements, preparation of contract plans and everything relating to contracts should receive the closest attention. The position, already bad, will become worse when all the new works are in progress. Both the Chief Engineers are strongly of opinion that the only way to meet the situation is to form a third division. It is considered that a third division and a subdivision at the Presidency town will be absolutely necessary, at a cost of Rs. 36,800 per annum (probably for three years), if works are to make proper progress and be properly supervised.

It is therefore proposed to sanction an additional division and a subdivision from December 1936 till the end of March 1937 in the first instance and to move a demand for a supplementary grant for Rupees 5,000 under Grant XXX—Civil Works—Transferred.

4th December 1936]

APPENDIX XIII.

[Vide item II (19) at page 596 supra.]

(19) CONSTRUCTION OF A GIRDER BRIDGE ON THE MADRAS-BOMBAY TRUNK ROAD IN THE ANANTAPUR MUNICIPALITY.

Grant number.	Head of account.	Item of expenditure.	Amount of supplementary grant required in 1936–37.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
			RS.
XXXI—Civil Works—Grants-in-aid—Transferred.	41. g. Civil Works—Transferred—Grants-in-aid—G. Central Road Development Account—Communications.	Construction of a girder bridge at mile 261/5 of the Madras-Bombay Trunk Road.	100

Explanatory Note.

During his inspection in October 1934, the Superintending Engineer, Madras Circle, found the bridge at mile 261/5 of the Madras-Bombay Trunk Road within the Anantapur municipal limits unsafe for vehicular and pedestrian traffic. The bridge has accordingly been closed completely for traffic and a temporary diversion road has been laid for double line traffic as recommended by the Superintending Engineer. It is reported that the diversion road so laid was completely washed away during the heavy floods in the first week of September 1935 with the result that there was no communication between the Collector's office and the town for some days. The construction of a new bridge at mile 261/5 of the Madras-Bombay Trunk Road is therefore an urgent necessity. The estimated cost of the work is Rs. 51,300 and sanctioned estimates are ready. As the work is on an important trunk road, it is proposed that it should be financed from the Road Development Fund. In view of the urgency of the work, it is proposed to start the work in the current year itself. The amount required in the current year for the purpose is Rs. 25,000. There is, however, no specific provision for the work in the budget for this year. It is proposed to find Rs. 24,900 from the savings in the allotment for this year for other road and bridge works financed from the Road Development Fund after moving a demand for a supplementary grant for a token sum of Rs. 100 in the Legislative Council.

APPENDIX XIV.

[Vide item II (20) at page 597 supra.]

(20) ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATION FOR PAYMENT OF COMMUTED VALUE OF PENSIONS.

Grant number.	Head of account.	Item of expenditure.	Amount of supplementary grant required in 1936–37.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
			Rs.
XXXIII—Pensions—Reserved.	45-A. Commuted value of pensions financed from Ordinary Revenues—a. A. Payment to Pensioners.	Additional appropriation to meet payments to pensioners.	1,25,000

[4th December 1936

Explanatory Note.

The budget estimate for 1936–37 under the sub-head is Rs. 7,95,000. The actuals for the first six months of the current year have been unusually large as compared with those for the corresponding period of the past four years as shown below:—

Year.	First six months.	Second six months.	Full year.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1932–33	2,76,464	5,10,918	7,87,382
1933–34	3,77,072	3,64,138	7,41,210
1934–35	2,28,074	4,10,032	6,38,106
1935–36	3,45,606	4,82,235	8,27,841
1936–37	4,26,282		

The expenditure during the last six months of the current year is expected to be higher on account of the enhancement of commutation values by the Government of India with effect from the 21st September 1936 consequent on the reduction in the rate of interest on their rupee borrowings. As at present anticipated an additional appropriation of Rs. 1,50,000 will be necessary under this head. It is proposed to move a demand for a supplementary grant for a sum of Rs. 1,25,000 under Grant XXXIII—Pensions—Reserved in the Legislative Council, the balance required, if any, being met from savings that may occur under the other heads included in the Grant.

APPENDIX XV.

[*Vide* item II (21) at page 597 *supra*.]

(21) ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATION FOR STATIONERY AND PRINTING.

Grant number. (1)	Head of account. (2)	Amount of supplementary grant required in 1936–37. (3)
		RS.
	Government Press—	
XXXIV—Stationery and Printing—Reserved and Transferred.	46. c. B. 2—Productive branches—Pay of establishments.	15,600
	c. B. 3—Other charges	9,100
	c. F. 4—Stores purchased in India..	8,000
		32,700
	Stationery—	
	46. b. A. Stationery purchased in India.	98,500
	B. Customs duty on imported stores.	3,400
	a. D. Other charges	3,800
	f. Expenditure in England—Stores—Reserved—B. Stationery—Stores.	9,600
		1,15,300
		1,48,000

Explanatory Note.

The demand for supplementary grant is due to the expenditure on the stationery required for and on the printing of electoral rolls under the Reforms being higher than was anticipated and provided for in the Budget.

4th December 1936]

Appendix XVI.

[Vide item II (22) at page 598 supra.]

(22) ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATION UNDER GRANT XXXVI—AGENCY TRACTS—RESERVED.

Grant number. (1)	Head of account. (2)	Amount of supplementary grant required in 1936–37. (3)
		RS.
XXXVI—Agency Tracts —Reserved.	33. R. a. Public Health—Public Health Establishments—Reserved—Agency and Islands—	
	A. Pay of establishments	5,100
	B. Other charges	1,800
		6,900

Explanatory Note.

Consequent on the transfer of the major portion of the Agency Tracts in the old Vizagapatam district to the Orissa Province, it has been found necessary to employ a larger public health staff than is provided for in the budget for Agency areas remaining in this Province. The employment of an additional Health Inspector and a peon for epidemic work in the Nugur range of East Godavari Agency after the budget had been proposed also contributes to the excess of Rs. 6,900 anticipated under the heads mentioned.

Appendix XVII.

[Vide item II (23) at page 598 supra.]

(23) ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATION FOR EXPENDITURE IN ENGLAND OTHER THAN ON STORES.

Grant number. (1)	Head of account. (2)	Amount of supplementary demand required in 1936–37. (3)
		RS.
XXXVII—Expenditure in England other than on Stores—Reserved and Transferred.	25. Jails and Convict Settlements ..	1,400
	33. Public Health	19,400
	45. Superannuation allowances and Pensions—Voted—General Pensions and Annuities.	25,400
		46,200

Explanatory Note.

25. *Jails and Convict Settlements.*—The increase is due to an officer on leave in England extending his leave beyond the period contemplated in the budget.

33. *Public Health.*—The increase is mainly due to the Public Analyst going on leave out of India which was not contemplated in the budget.

45. *Superannuation Allowances and Pensions.*—The High Commissioner has reported that the increase is due to the abnormal increase in new pension cases.

[4th December 1936

The increases under the first two heads are more than offset by decreases in the corresponding grants for Indian expenditure.

2. *It is accordingly proposed to move* a demand for a supplementary grant for Rs. 46,200 under Grant XXXVII—Expenditure in England other than on Stores—Reserved and Transferred.

Appendix XVIII.

[Vide item II (24) at page 598 supra.]

(24) ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATION FOR REFUNDS OF REVENUE.

Grant number. (1)	Head of account. (2)	Amount of supplementary grant required in 1936-37. (3)
		RS.
XXXVIII. Refunds of Revenue—Reserved and Transferred.	VI. Excise—Ordinary tracts ..	25,000
	VII. Stamps	7,500
	VIII. Forest	8,000
	XXI. Education —Ordinary tracts.	6,100
	XXXV. Miscellaneous	58,400
		1,05,000

Explanatory Note.

The details of the supplementary demand required are explained below:—

VI. Excise.—The rates of fixed fees licences were reduced with effect from 1st April 1936 and consequently fees collected at the old rates had to be refunded. This accounts for the increase.

VII. Stamps.—The additional expenditure is anticipated on the basis of the six months' actuals and the probable expenditure estimated for the remaining portion of the year.

VIII. Forest.—Some sandalwood trees in patta lands in an estate in the Nilgiris were extracted by the Forest Department and the sale-proceeds were credited to Government. This amount has to be paid to the owner of the lands.

XXI. Education.—A larger amount than was due was refunded by the Tinnevelly District Board on account of subsidies for elementary education overdrawn by certain taluk boards in 1933–34. On examination it was found that a sum of Rs. 6,100 has to be paid back to the district board.

XXXV. Miscellaneous.—Revenue deposits and civil and criminal court deposits which remain unclaimed for a prescribed period are credited to Government under the head XXXV—Miscellaneous—Unclaimed deposits. When they are subsequently claimed, they are paid to the claimants by debit to XXXV—Miscellaneous—Refunds. The additional appropriation required for the purpose is based on the actual amount refunded in the first half of the current year.

2. It is accordingly proposed to move a demand for a supplementary grant for a sum of Rs. 1·05 lakhs under Grant XXXVIII—Refunds of Revenue—Reserved and Transferred.

APPENDIX XIX.

[Vide item V at page 603 supra.]

NOTIFICATION.

Fort St. George, November 27, 1936

(G.O. No. 5148, L.S.G.).

Whereas in the opinion of the Governor acting with Ministers, it is necessary for purposes of administrative convenience that the Mettur township, the boundaries of which are described in the schedule below, should be vested under the control of an *ad hoc* Committee:

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (i) of sub-section (3) of section 3-A of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920 (Madras Act XIV of 1920), the Governor acting with Ministers is hereby pleased with effect on and from the 1st *December* 1936 to exclude the local area specified in the said schedule* from the Salem local fund district.

SCHEDULE.

Boundaries of the area of the Mettur township.—Beginning at the north-easternmost point of the Palamalai Reserve Forest at the Reserve Forest Stone No. 92, the boundary follows the western limit of the fields S.F. Nos. 792 and 760, of Samaballi village up to the point where it meets the 790 feet (above M.S.L.) contour line; then it follows the 790 contour line eastwards up to the right flank of the Stanley dam; whence it proceeds along the front face of the dam up to the left flank; from this point the boundary follows the 790 contour up to the north end of the surplus sluice bridge; then it follows the Public Works Department limit line adjoining the east and the south boundaries of the Cholapadi Reserve Forest B. Block and the western boundaries of Vanavasi Reserve Forest up to the north-east corner of the field S. No. 2 of Kolnaikenpatti village; thence it proceeds along the southern limit of the area acquired for the surplus course in the Kolnaickenpatti village up to the river bank at the south-west corner of S. No. 28 of Kolnaickenpatti village; here it crosses the Cauvery river and proceeds north along the right bank to the south-east corner of S. No. 8 of Navapatti village; thence it proceeds westwards along the southern boundaries of S. Nos. 8, 38, 40, 36 and 306 up to the foot of the Palamalais Hills and then in a northerly direction along the eastern foot of the Palamalais up to the starting point.

T. B. RUSSELL,
Secretary to Government.

No. 41372
27 MAR 1938
COIMBATORE